



Southwest Florida Archaeological Society (SWFAS) September 2016 Newsletter

PRESIDENT'S CORNER *by John Furey*



Welcome to the SWFAS 2016-17 season. I hope that all had a great Summer and are looking forward to getting back to Florida archaeology. For the remainder of 2016 we have a complete schedule of archaeological talks planned for October and November and a December visit to the Mound House on Ft. Myers Beach. We also have an Open House at the Craighead Archaeological Laboratory in the Collier County Museum on November 16 just prior to the November meeting. The Laboratory will also be open on Saturday and Sunday November 19th & 20th for the Old Florida Festival in Naples. Additionally, we have a full schedule of speakers for the 2017 season.

There have been two new discoveries of Spanish occupations; one in Pensacola, Florida at the Tristan de Luna Site, and another in South Carolina, at the Fort San Marcos Site. Additionally, underwater archaeologists at the Page-Ladson Site outside Tallahassee have determined that the site predates Clovis by 1,500 years. I have included information on the above sites. A new theory has been proposed regarding the peopling of the New World via the Bering Strait and I have included an article on this as well. Looking forward to seeing you at the meetings. John can be reached at jffurey@charter.net.

2016 SWFAS LECTURE SERIES

OCTOBER MEETING

Wednesday, October 19, 2016, 7:00 pm

Dwelling in an Aqueous World: Monumentality in the Okeechobee Basin

Nathan Lawres, University of Florida

Location – Fort Myers Imaginarium,

Room: Theatre in a Tank

Address: 2000 Cranford Ave, Fort Myers, FL 33916

Archaeologists have always been interested in the tangible aspects of life that can be recovered. This includes material things that people interact with (both living and nonliving) and those they transform into objects they use. More recently, archaeologists have become interested in how understandings of reality, of how the world exists – or *ontologies* – can affect cultural practices and how those practices become materialized. Using the Belle Glade archaeological culture of the Kissimmee-Okeechobee-Everglades watershed as a case study, this presentation focuses on how understanding of reality is encapsulated within monumental architecture and how the architecture itself invokes references to relations with water, the cosmos, seasonality, people, and places throughout the landscape.



Tony's Mound



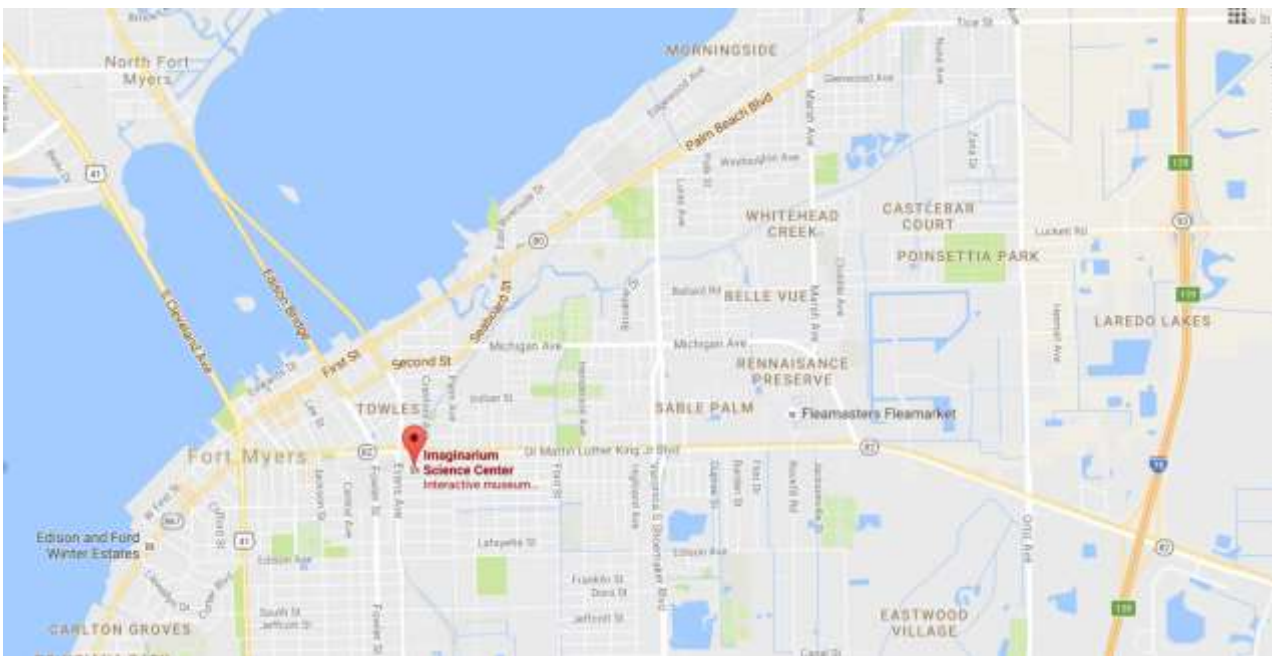
Nathan Lawres received his B.A. with honors and M.A. in Anthropology from the University of Central Florida and is currently a doctoral candidate in the University of Florida's Department of Anthropology. He has conducted archaeological fieldwork at numerous sites throughout Florida, Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina. Most recently, he has expanded his work to include Late Pleistocene sites in the highlands of Ethiopia. Lawres' research interests include Southeastern archaeology and ethnohistory, monumentality, alternative ontologies, cosmologies, early modern human migrations, and cultural refugia.

TO GO TO THE IMAGINARIUM:



FROM THE SOUTH: Take the 75 fwy North toward Ft. Myers, then take the FL-82 exit, EXIT 138, toward ML King Jr Blvd/Ft Myers/Immokalee. Turn left onto FL-82/State Road 82. Continue to follow FL-82. Go 3.60 miles, then turn left onto Cranford Ave. Go 0.09 miles, and the Imaginarium is on the right.

FROM THE NORTH: Take I-75 South toward Fort Myers. Take the FL-82 exit, EXIT 138, toward Ft Myers/ML King Jr Blvd/Immokalee. Merge onto Dr Martin Luther King Blvd/FL-82 toward Ft Myers/Edison/Ford Estates/Imaginarium. Go 3.46 miles, then turn left onto Cranford Ave. Go 0.09 miles, and the Imaginarium is on the right.



NOVEMBER MEETING

Wednesday, November 16, 2016

Plume Hunting and Its Effect on Florida's Wading Birds

David Southall

Location – Collier County Museum, 3331 Tamiami Trail East, Naples, 34112

6:00 pm – Craighead Archaeological Laboratory Open House

7:00 pm – Lecture



Opera singer Emmy Destinn wearing a plume-covered hat, c. 1909. Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division, Washington, D.C.

The last half of the nineteenth century ushered in a new era of fashion-conscience consumers and mass-merchandisers to supply them. The feather trade developed to ornament ladies' hats grew from small-scale hunting to wholesale slaughter that brought many bird species to the brink of extinction. This carnage led to the local extinction of several species in Florida and spawned the formation of the Florida Audubon Society and the State Fish and Game commission. Southall's presentation will explore how the combination of



The New York Public Library Digital Collections. Image ID: 440018. "Feather making" by Lewis Wickes Hine (1874-1940).

advancing technology, social changes and enhanced communications created the perfect storm leading to near extinction for Florida's once abundant wading birds.



David Southall is a graduate of Paul Smiths College of Forestry and the State University of New York at Buffalo with degrees in Science and Education. Following a tour of duty in Vietnam, he obtained his MS in Plant Biology from Cornell University. In his early career Southall was founder/CEO of a nursery, landscape, greenhouse operation and a natural areas management company specializing in wetlands restoration and mitigation, wildlife management, and invasive species control. He has recently retired after 14 years with the Collier County Museums where he was responsible for museum programs and living history events.

27th Annual Old Florida Festival

Saturday and Sunday, November 19-20, 2016

Location – Collier County Museum, 3331 Tamiami Trl East, Naples, 34112



Time travel back over 10,000 years of South Florida history at one of the largest and most popular living history gatherings in the state. This two-day festival features over 90 historical reenactors, craft workers, demonstrators, folk musicians and storytellers depicting everyday life on the Southwest Florida frontier, from Calusa and Seminole Indians to World War II. This year's event includes a Spanish fort and garrison, complete with mounted Conquistadors, cannons, a missionary, displays and a Spanish colonial cooking demonstration. Sponsored by the Friends

of the Collier County Museum and the Seminole Tribe of Florida. Admission is \$10 for adults; \$5 for children under 15. For more information, please call (239) 252-8476, or go to www.oldfloridafestival.com.

TO GO TO THE COLLIER COUNTY MUSEUM:

Take the I-75 toward Naples, then exit at County Hwy-886 exit, EXIT 105, toward Naples. Go about 1 mile and turn left onto Livingston Rd/County Hwy-881. Go 1.4 miles and turn right onto Radio Rd/ County Hwy-856. Then go 1 mile and turn left onto Airport-Pulling Rd S/County Hwy-31. Go about .5 miles and turn left onto Tamiami Trl E/US-41 N. 3331 TAMIAMI TRL E is on the left. It is the large government center complex. Follow the signs for the museum to the rear of the complex. The museum includes picnic areas and public restrooms.

DECEMBER OUTING

Saturday, December 10, 2016

9 am – 12 pm SWFAS Outing to the Mound House

Location – 451 Connecticut Avenue, Ft. Myers Beach, FL 33931

Admission: Adults \$15, Includes a one-hour guided tour

12 pm – 2 pm Lunch at Junkanoos on the Beach



If you are planning to attend the Mound House tour and Luncheon please e-mail John Furey by November 18 with your name, the number of attendees and if you plan to go to only the tour or both the tour and luncheon at jffurey@charter.net.

2017 SWFAS LECTURE SERIES

JANUARY MEETING

Wednesday, January 18, 2017, 7:00 pm

Tragedy and Survival on the Early 19th-century Florida Gulf Coast: History and Archaeology of the Freedom-Seeking Peoples Known as Black Seminoles

Dr. Uzi Baram, New College of Florida, Sarasota, FL

Location – Fort Myers Imaginarium, 2000 Cranford Ave, Fort Myers, FL 33916

FEBRUARY MEETING

Wednesday, February 15, 2017, 7:00 pm

Digital Archaeology and the Destruction of Rosewood, Florida

Dr. Ed Gonzalez-Tennant

Location – Fort Myers Imaginarium, 2000 Cranford Ave, Fort Myers, FL 33916

MARCH MEETING

Wednesday, March 15, 2017, 7:00 pm

Florida Archaeology Month Presentation: Florida on the Edge of the Mississippian World

Location – Collier County Museum, 3331 Tamiami Trl East, Naples, 34112

2017 CALUSA HERITAGE DAY

Saturday March 25, 2017

9:30 am – 4:00 pm

Randell Research Center, Pine Island, FL

APRIL MEETING

April 19, 2017, 7:00 pm

Florida's Mission Trail

David Southall

Location – Collier County Museum, 3331 Tamiami Trl East, Naples, 34112

MAY 5-7, 2017

FLORIDA ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY ANNUAL MEETING

University of North Florida, Jacksonville, FL

FLORIDA FPAN NEW PROGRAM

The Florida Public Archaeological Network (FPAN) has developed a new program and they are looking for volunteers across the state to participate in it. The following is an excerpt of an email from Rachel Kangas:

The Florida Public Archaeology Network (FPAN) is spearheading a citizen-science program to monitor cultural resources that are threatened by sea level rise (which is most all of Southwest Florida). This program is called Heritage Monitoring Scouts Florida. If you are interested in getting your organization involved by helping us coordinate trustworthy and dedicated volunteers, or if you would like more information, please contact me by email (rkangas@fau.edu).

Right now, the program will involve occasional (annual or bi-annual and after-storm) monitoring of cultural sites in the area to determine what impact sea level rise is having on these resources. FPAN will be training volunteers to fill out the short form for each site, and what we are looking for when we say "impact." If you would like to be involved, you could serve as simply a point of contact for volunteers, or you can be one of our "master scouts" who would be in charge of a local group of monitors.

The goal is to get people who are already interested in exploring and preserving Florida's cultural resources to simply fill out a form to help us track sea level rise and its impact on these resources. We're hoping to get hikers, kayakers, walkers, birders, naturalists, etc. to visit places they already know (or new ones!) to monitor them. And the work load can be as light or heavy as people want, so as not to interfere with their other obligations and interests.

TRISTAN de Luna SITE

Amateur archaeologist discovers lost Spanish settlement in Florida Panhandle

(from FoxNews.com, February 17, 2016)

An amateur archaeologist's discovery of 16th-century Spanish pottery shards has led to the unearthing of a long-lost settlement in the Florida Panhandle. "There it was, artifacts from the 16th century lying on the ground," said Tom Garner, a history buff whose discovery has made him a celebrity in archaeological circles. According to experts, Garner's find at a newly cleared lot along the Pensacola Bay was the landing site of a doomed 1559 expedition led by Tristan de Luna. The discovery bolsters Pensacola's claim as the first European settlement in the modern-day United States, six years before Pedro Menendez founded St. Augustine on Florida's Atlantic coast. The Luna expedition was scuttled by a hurricane that sank five ships in September 1559, shortly after the fleet arrived.

Part of Luna's doomed fleet was discovered in Pensacola Bay in the 1990s. But the exact site where Luna and 1,500 soldiers, Mexican Indians and Spanish settlers lived for about two years had eluded searchers — until now. Many believed Luna's settlement had been washed away in storms or was entombed beneath centuries of land development.

Archaeologists from the University of West Florida are now digging in the quaint, waterfront neighborhood of homes and businesses. John Worth, an associate professor of anthropology, specializes in Spanish colonial history and has studied Luna expeditionary documents. The university confirmed the find this fall and announced it to the archaeology world just before the beginning of the year.

"This gives us a whole new window on early Spanish colonialism here in the United States," he said. Luna was ordered by Spain's King Philip II to construct a village that would include a church, government house, town plaza and a residential site. Archaeologists hope to find out how far the work progressed. Worth said if Luna's colonization attempt had succeeded, it would have changed the history of North America. A lasting Spanish foothold in the Panhandle could have checked later French influence on the region, he said. Cal Halbirt, city archaeologist for St. Augustine, said the discovery should add new understanding to Florida's colonial past.

"Having actual, tangible remains from the Tristan de Luna site is very important," he said. "I think, from a level of wow factor, it ranks right up there." Meanwhile, St. Augustine proudly maintains its claim as the oldest continuously occupied European settlement city in the present-day U.S. "There is definitely community pride because of that," he said.

The Associated Press contributed to this report.

FORT SAN MARCOS SITE

Remains of Lost Spanish Fort Found on South Carolina Coast (from Popular Mechanics/AP, July 27, 2016)



Archaeologists have found the location of a long-sought Spanish fort on the South Carolina coast at the site of what was once the first capital of Spanish Florida.

A release from the University of South Carolina says the site of San Marcos, one of five forts built during the 21-year history of the early settlement of Santa Elena, has finally been located on Parris Island near Hilton Head Island.

University of South Carolina archaeologist Chester DePratter and Victor Thompson of the Center for Archaeological Sciences at the University of Georgia, have conducted research for the past two years to find the site of the 1577 fort. Using ground-penetrating radar and other high-tech equipment last month, they found the site and are publishing the details of their interests, was the first capital of Spanish colonial Florida. The site of the settlement itself was located back in 1979 beneath a golf course at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot on Parris Island.

But the site of San Marcos remained a mystery. Using the high-tech equipment, scientists were able to measure differences in local magnetic fields to locate the fort. They were also able to map where buildings stood on the 15-acre Santa Elena settlement. Those buildings included a church, courts, shops, taverns and farms.

There are no historical documents with a map of Santa Elena, DePratter said. "Remote sensing is allowing us to create a town plan that will be important to interpreting what happened here 450 years ago and for planning future research," he said. "Santa Elena is providing once again an unprecedented view of the 16th-century landscape," Thompson added. Parris island is located between Hilton Head and Beaufort on the lower South Carolina coast.

Back in April, events were held in the Beaufort area to mark the 450th anniversary of the founding of Santa Elena. They included the opening of the Santa Elena History Center and a visit to the area by a replica of a Spanish galleon.

PAGE LADSON SITE

First Evidence of Humans in North America Found in Florida, New Study Says

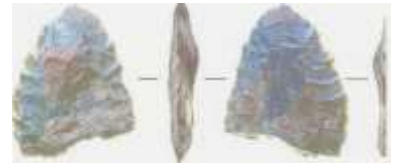
(by William Herkewitz, May 13, 2016, Popular Mechanics Magazine dated July 18, 2016)



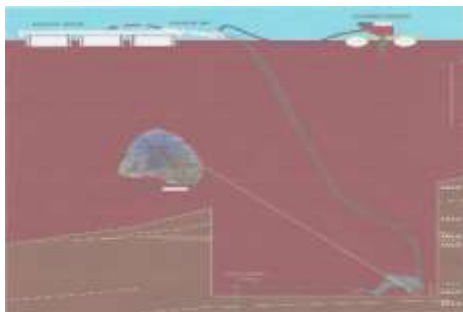
A Mastodon tusk (partially reassembled) from the Page-Ladson site.

It took decades, and a countless number of SCUBA tanks. Now, the painstaking excavation of an underwater archaeological site in northern Florida may change our understanding of when humans first populated North America. A team of archaeologists led by Jessi Halligan—an anthropologist who specializes in underwater archaeology at Florida State University—just completed an aquatic dig of the oldest archaeological site in the American Southeast. It's a deep sinkhole called the Page-Ladson Archaeological Site located just beyond the southeastern skirts of Tallahassee in the Aucilla River. Halligan's team found stone knives and mastodon bones, tusks and dung, leading the scientists to believe the mastodon was either butchered or scavenged at the site by humans. Most interestingly, 71 individual radiocarbon dates show that the site is at least 14,550 years old—a full 1,500 years before many scientists recently believed humans first populated North America. The underwater dig was outlined today in the journal Science Advances.

This new find is important, because many archaeologists had long believed that 13,000-year-old stone spearheads and other remains found in the 1920s in Clovis, New Mexico, represented the first wave of human settlers in North America. "For over 60 years, archaeologists accepted that Clovis were the first people to occupy the Americas... Today, this viewpoint is changing," says Michael Waters, an anthropologist at Texas A&M University who's part of the team. "The Page-Ladson site provides unequivocal evidence of human occupation that predates Clovis by over 1,500 years."



A biface found in situ at Page-Ladson in 14,550-year old sediments.



A schematic showing underwater excavation methodology at Page-Ladson, and location of artifacts.

Halligan and her colleagues are not the first to root around in the waters of the Page-Ladson Archaeological Site, which is the "oldest [underwater] site yet discovered in the new world," Halligan says. "A recreational diver and a vocational archaeologist by the name of Buddy Page reported the site in the early 1980s to a team of paleontologists and divers... that team excavated this site for several seasons throughout the 1980s and 1990s, and made the amazing discovery of an adult mastodon tusk that appeared to have human-made cut marks. In the same geological layer, they found several possible stone artifacts," she says, as well as the remains of a dog.

An initial round of radiocarbon dating—a method where scientists date material by observing the decay of carbon atoms in organic matter—was done in the early '90s and placed the age of the remains roughly 14,400 years ago. But back then, many assumed that date was a fluke and dismissed it. "It was an impossible age for the scientific community to accept at the time," says Halligan, because the resounding agreement was that the humans hadn't made it to North America until around 13,000 years ago.

Because underwater archaeological digs are notoriously messy and inaccessible, until the last few years no one had been able to rigorously vet those earlier findings. Today they have. "We used underwater lasers to control our

depth of excavation, all of which allowed us to be very precise and to see items as we expose them in place," says Halligan.

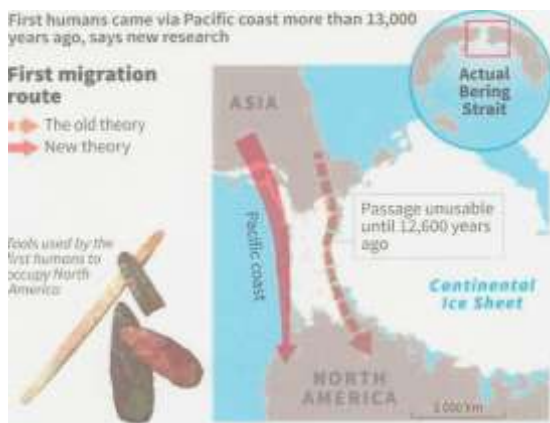
Because the discovered mastodon dung "consisted of millions of fragments of chewed plant matter that was perfectly preserved, that allowed us to collect more than 70 radiocarbon samples from the site, she says. "All of the samples from this layer dated to more than 14,400 years ago and samples associated with the knife dated to 14,550 years old." In addition, Halligan's team confirmed that distinct markings on the tusks of the mastodon—a species that was hunted to extinction around 12,600 years ago—are chop marks from the stone tools.

According to Waters at Texas A&M, the big takeaway is that these newly confirmed discoveries "contribute significantly to the debate over the timing and complexity of the peopling of the Americas in several ways." Since the 1990's, archaeology has seen a boon of newly discovered sites similar to Page-Ladson across North and South America, many of which have pushed back our understanding of when humans first entered the two continents.

"First, Page-Ladson is essentially the same age as the Monte Verde site in Chile and these two sites show that people were living in both hemispheres of the Americas by at least 14,500 years ago," Waters says. "Second, prehistoric people at Page-Ladson were not alone. [Other recent] archaeological evidence shows us that people were also present between 14,000 and 15,000 years ago in what are now the states of Texas, Oregon, Washington, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin."

PEOPLING THE NEW WORLD: NEW THEORY

Study redraws route of human passage into Americas



Map showing the new route believed to have been taken by the first humans coming from Asia to North America, published in the scientific magazine Nature (AFP)
Photo/Sophie Ramis, Simon Malfatto)

Paris (AFP) - The first people to reach the Americas could not have passed through the ice sheet-cleaving inland corridor long thought to be the entry point of humans to the continents, according to a study published Wednesday.

More likely, the New World pioneers of our species – probably The exact route and timing of this maiden migration remains conjecture, the researchers said. But what is certain, according to findings reported in the journal Nature, is that the textbook version of that passage is wrong. For decades, scientists favoured a scenario something like this.

About 14,500 years ago, a 1,500-kilometre (900-mile) north-south corridor opened up between the Cordilleran ice sheet -- which covered roughly what is today the Canadian province of British Columbia -- and the much larger Laurentide ice sheet, which smothered the rest of Canada. The Ice Age was slowly giving way, but still held the region in its grip and -- draining the oceans by dozens of metres -- forged a land-bridge between Eurasia and Alaska. So far, so good.

About a thousand years later, according to this theory, the first Ice Age humans moved through this elongated inland gateway to found new cultures to the south. Among them was the Clovis people, who first show up in the archaeological record more than 13,000 years ago. This storyline presumes, of course, that these path-breaking early people found sustenance along the way. And that's where the theory falls apart, according to Mikkel Pedersen, a researcher at the Centre for GeoGenetics at the University of Copenhagen, and lead author of the study. "The earliest point at which the corridor opens for human migration is 12,600 years ago," he told AFP. While the passage may have been free, "there was absolutely Nothing, in other words, that would have allowed humans to feed themselves during a long, hard slog between towering cliffs of ice. Other research showing that humans might have arrived in the Americas at least 14,500 years ago -- and perhaps a couple of thousand years

before that -- had already begun to undermine the ice sheet corridor hypothesis, forcing experts to look more closely at the possibility of a coastal route.

Pedersen and colleagues now appear to have closed the door on the inland route for good. The innovative methods they used for reconstructing the late Ice Age ecosystem was crucial. Rather than hunt for DNA traces of specific plants or animals buried in sediment -- the standard approach -- Pedersen's team used what is called a "shotgun" method, cataloguing every life form in a given sample. "Traditionally, we have been looking for specific genes from a single or several species," he explained. "But the shotgun approach really gave us a fantastic insight into all the different trophic" -- or food-chain -- "layers, from bacteria and fungi to higher plants and mammals."

The researchers chose to extract sediment cores from what would have been a bottleneck in the inland corridor, an area partly covered today by Charlie Lake in British Columbia. The team did radiocarbon dating, and gathered samples while standing on the frozen lake's surface in winter. Up to 12,600 years ago, the environment was almost entirely bereft of life, they found. But the ecosystem evolved quickly, giving way within a couple of centuries.

Fast-forward a thousand years, and it had transitioned again, this time into a "parkland ecosystem" dense with trees, moose, elk and bald-headed eagles. The findings open "a window onto ancient worlds" and are a cornerstone in a "major reevaluation" of how humans arrived in America, said Suzanne McGowan of the University of Nottingham, commenting in *Nature*. They also make the coastal passage scenario much more likely, she added. Other scholars agree.

"If there ever was an ice-free corridor during the Last Glacial Maximum," James Dixon of the University of New Mexico wrote in a recent study, "it was not in the interior regions of northern North America, but along the Northwest Coast." A "biologically viable" passage stretched along that coast from the Bering Land Bridge to regions south of the glaciers starting about 16,000 years ago, he reported in the journal *Quaternary*.

GEOLOGY RULES: Water Witching

By Jack Harvey

George Cook's eldest daughter Mandy caught the eye of a young hand that worked for Karl Wright on his farm a few miles away. In due course, Andy Johnson (the hired hand) asked Mandy and they got married. As a wedding gift to the young couple, George Cook gave them the northwest 80 of his 640-acre farm and said he would build a house for them.



The northwest 80 had a fine high hill that Andy and Mandy decided was the place for their new house. George asked Karl what he thought of their idea and Karl said they needed a well for the house. He said they ought to get the water witch, Silas Hanson from Loch Spring, to find water first and then they could build the house close to it.

Silas Hanson came out to the proposed house location and looked around. He found a stand of saplings and cut a forked dowsing stick out of green sapling wood with his pocketknife. Holding the ends of the dowser in his two hands, he walked over and around the hilltop. Shaking his head, he followed the dowser down the south slope of the hill with George, Karl and Andy trailing behind. When he came to a tiny grove of trees, the dowsing fork started to dip. Silas walked around a little more and showed them that it really sucked down at the south edge of the grove. He kicked a hole in the prairie sod with his boot and Andy Johnson drove a stake to mark the location of the future well.

You know the rest. They dug there and found water. George said later, "That was the sweetest water you ever tasted, and lots of it!" He always said Silas Hanson was the best water witcher in the county and nobody should

ever drill a well without asking Silas first. He charged \$5 and a bottle of rye because his wife wouldn't let him patronize the Loch Spring Wine & Spirits store. Silas got lots of witching jobs and his spots always had water except when the drill hit rock, but then Silas gave back the \$5.

Silas Hanson, a tall skinny redhead, was proprietor of the Loch Spring Rexall Drugstore and went two years to college down at Omaha. While getting to be a pharmacist, he also attended some geology lectures and heard about groundwater. It was everywhere. About the only difference between places was how far you had to drill to reach it. He learned about the water table and that it was lower on hilltops. Sometimes the table came right up to the surface on hillsides and bottomland and then you had a hog wallow.

When Silas looked around the hilltop where Andy and Mandy wanted to build, he knew a well there would be deep and expensive. Besides, Nebraska winter storm winds would be pretty bad up there. So he headed down the south side to a little grove of trees that was probably there because water wasn't so far down. He thought the south edge of the grove would be a good place since three big pine trees would break those frigid winds and that's where he twisted the green sapling dowsing fork hard.

If you throw a bucket of water (or it rains a little) on dry soil, it usually disappears quickly. Where does it go? Does it evaporate? A tiny fraction does, but most of the water will simply soak into the ground. However, if you keep throwing more water (or it rains a lot) on the same spot, pretty soon you have a puddle that doesn't disappear quickly. Why?

You know the answer – the soil has become soaked. That means all the little pores and spaces between the microscopic grains of soil are already filled with water. In effect, the groundwater table has risen to the surface you are soaking. With no empty space in the soil, no more water can go down, but it may be able to move sideways. Famously, “water seeks its own level” but it doesn't always get there quickly when water is flowing underground. The figure illustrates typical wet- and dry-season water tables in flatland South Florida. Unlike Andy and Mandy, we have no hills to cause depth variation but our canals and the occasional natural stream alter the water table flatness as the figure shows.

In late August, I dug a well in my backyard east of Naples and it took me about five minutes to reach water just two feet down. I used a modern steel shovel, but a Calusa woman with a stick and her hands could probably have done it faster and likely often did. Knowledge of things like this is essential to living off the land and the aboriginals undoubtedly knew how to find water when away from streams and lakes.

FAS AND SWFAS MEMBERSHIP APPLICATIONS

We encourage those interested in Florida archaeology to become members of The Florida Anthropological Society (FAS) and The Southwest Florida Archaeological Society (SWFAS). Annual dues are due in January of 2017 and membership applications to both organizations are attached. Membership in the FAS provides you with four annual volumes of *The Florida Anthropologist* and occasional newsletters on anthropological events in Florida in addition to the annual statewide meeting. More information on FAS can be found online at: www.fasweb.org. Membership in SWFAS offers you a local series of talks on archaeological and anthropological subjects that you can attend. The SWFAS monthly newsletter keeps you up to date on local events as well as other important archaeological topics. We urge you to support both with your membership. All of the SWFAS Lecture Series are open to the public at no charge.



Join the Florida Anthropological Society

Florida Anthropological Society membership categories and rates:

Student:	\$15 (with a copy of a current student ID)
Regular:	\$30
Family:	\$35
Institutional:	\$30
Sustaining:	\$100
Patron:	\$1000
Benefactor:	\$2500

- Student membership is open to graduate, undergraduate, and high school students. A photocopy of your current student ID must accompany payment
 - Add \$25 for foreign addresses
 - Membership forms also are available at www.fasweb.org/membership.htm
 - The Society publishes the journal *The Florida Anthropologist* and newsletters, normally quarterly and sponsors and annual meeting hosted by a local chapter.
-

Name:
Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Telephone:
Email:
FAS Chapter:

_____ I agree to abide by the Code of Ethics of the Florida Anthropological Society

Mail to:
Florida Anthropological Society
c/o Pat Balanzategui P.O. Box 1135
St. Augustine, FL 32085

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

SOUTHWEST FLORIDA ARCHAEOLOGY SOCIETY (SWFAS)

I want to help The Southwest Florida Archaeology Society preserve and interpret our prehistoric heritage.

Name (please print) _____

Address _____

City/Town _____ State _____ ZIP _____

Phone _____ Email _____

Check One

Individual (\$20) _____ Sustaining Individual (\$50) _____

Family (\$35) _____ Student (\$15) _____

Life (\$500) _____

Skills, training, interests: _____

I hereby agree to abide by the rules and bylaws of the Southwest Florida Archaeological Society. I further release from any and all liability due to accident and injury to myself, dependents and any property owners cooperating with the society.

Signature: _____ Date _____

Please make your check out to SWFAS and mail to:

SWFAS
PO BOX 9965
NAPLES, FL 34101

REV. 01262016