



Southwest Florida Archaeological Society (SWFAS)

February 2019 Newsletter

<http://swflarchaeology.org/>

PRESIDENT'S CORNER by John Furey, M.A., RPA

BLACK HISTORY MONTH



Each February SWFAS recognizes Black History Month by promoting a theme that reflects the experiences that African-Americans have had, contributions they have made to our society and the historical/archaeological record, including some dark times. In 2017 we featured Dr. Ed Gonzalaz-Tennant who spoke to us about the destruction of Rosewood, Florida, the eviction of the African-American residents and his virtual reconstruction of the town via archaeology. In 2018 Dr. Corey Malcom presented data on information learned from underwater archaeology on the construction of slave ships and the slave trade itself. This year we were delighted to have noted educator, Jarrett Eady, Director of the Lee County Black Historical Society, present

on the experiences and growth of the Fort Myers African-American community from the post- Civil War period of 1867 to 1969. This brings local history to our doorstep here in Fort Myers instead of some distant time and place that you only read about. We were pleased to partner with Ron Liddle, owner of a local Dunbar radio station and iMAG so that Mr. Eady's presentation could be recorded. It is scheduled to be broadcast on Sunday, February 24.

Florida has a long and varied history and African-Americans have played a role here since the Spanish founded St. Augustine in 1565. In 1993 the Florida Department of State, Division of Historic Resources, first established and published *The Florida Black Heritage Trail*. The Trail consists of over 140 locations throughout the state "that reflects African-Americans' significance to the history of Florida". While most of these locations are north and east of southwest Florida, there are 5 sites in Lee County and 4 in Collier County on the Trail. One local place open to the public is the Williams Academy Black History Museum. Located at 1936 Henderson Avenue, just east of the IMAG, the museum building was originally the site of the first government-funded, African-American school in Fort Myers and was built in 1913. It was originally built on Lemon Street but was moved to the Dunbar campus between 1935 and 1937. The museum is the center of the Lee County Black Historical Society (LCBHS) that was formed in 1994 to celebrate Black History Month and recognize prominent local and national African-American achievements. Go to <https://leecountyblackhistorysociety.org/website/> for further information.

The article attached to this newsletter this month documents the sudden change in the Spanish participation in the African slave trade. Colonization resulted in the rapid decimation of indigenous populations through warfare and introduced diseases to the extent that quickly changed the way they transported slaves to the New World. Within only 24 years of landing in the Americas by Christopher Columbus, a significant volume of African slave labor was procured to grow sugar cane. As a historical note, the Portuguese were also participants in the African slave trade but had millions of Brazilian native peoples to exploit before they chose to import African slaves into Brazil. Once they had decimated these native populations, African slaves were imported into Brazil in much greater numbers than by the Spanish. If you are interested in this, I would highly recommend reading *Red Gold: The Conquest of the Brazilian Indians*, by John Hemming, 1978, Harvard University Press.

PLEASE REMEMBER TO PAY YOUR 2019 DUES BY CHECK OR PAY PAL

We keep costs low, and, with your dues, bring in the phenomenal speakers you have seen.

SWFAS SECRETARY ANNOUNCES HER RESIGNATION

It is with deep regret that the Board of Directors accepted the resignation of our Secretary, Susan Harrington, effective in May 2019. Susan and her husband Chip are moving to the Orlando area and will be deeply missed. Susan has been our Secretary since 2016 and has been a "Lab Rat" at the SWFAS sponsored Craighead Archaeological Laboratory at the Collier County Museum in Naples, Florida. Susan has done a wonderful job as Secretary and has made a real contribution to SWFAS. We wish them well but will miss them. Good Luck in your new home!

FLORIDA ARCHAEOLOGY MONTH 2019 - SHARED COLLECTIONS ~ SHARED STORIES



March is Florida Archaeology Month! Each year, statewide organizations committed to preserving and sharing Florida's heritage work together to craft posters and bookmarks for Florida Archaeology Month or FAM. This year, FAM celebrates all the museums and institutions across the State making their collections accessible to the public. The Key Marco Cat's return to Florida is a featured example of finding ways to engage the public with archaeological collections. Check out the Florida Archaeology Month website at www.flarchmonth.org to find archaeological collections and exhibits you can visit in your community. SWFAS will have free posters and bookmarks available at our March meeting.

MARCH PRESENTATION: ARCHAEOLOGY MONTH

March 20, 2019 at 7:00 p.m.

Down and Dirty: The Archaeology of Southeast Florida

Christian Davenport, Historic Preservation Officer & Archaeologist, Palm Beach County

iMAG History & Science Center, 2000 Cranford Avenue, Fort Myers



The interior of South Florida is the last black hole of archaeology research within the lower 48 states. Over a decade of research has not only filled in missing information for Palm Beach County, but has also changed the broader prehistoric interpretations of the state. This lecture will be a highlight reel of finds and interpretations from the last decade of investigations.

Chris Davenport went on his first archaeological dig at age seven and by 16 he was working as a field director on local investigations. He received his BA at Franklin Pierce College in New Hampshire and his MA from the University of Tennessee. In 2005 he became Palm Beach County's first

Historic Preservation Officer/Archaeologist and has since conducted multiple archaeological investigations. He is the 2018 Ripley P. Bullen Award recipient from the Florida Anthropological Society for furthering good working relationships among avocational and professional archaeologists.

TO GO TO THE IMAG:

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.

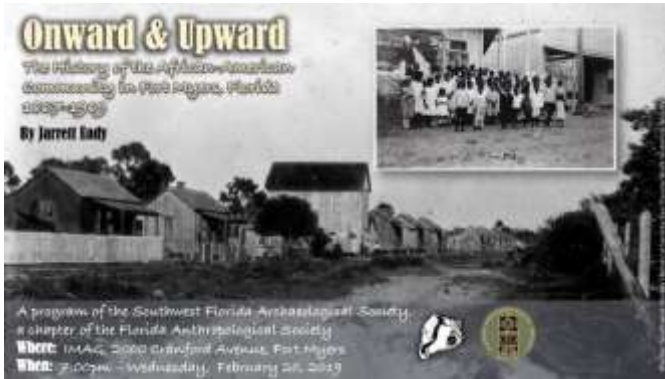
MOUND KEY MONDAYS ARE BACK!



Explore the remarkable island capital built by the Calusa Indians -- known today as Mound Key Archaeological State Park. The most powerful aboriginal group in south Florida, the Calusa were the first known people encountered during Ponce de León's 1513 voyage that christened La Florida. This guided tour, led by local archaeologist Theresa Schober includes a cruise through Estero Bay and a historical tour of Mound Key. Departing from Fish Tale Marina on Fort Myers Beach, the tour lasts approximately 3.5 hours and light snacks are provided. Convenient parking is available at the boat ramp. Instructions on where to meet your tour is sent to

registered participants. Limited space available. Four tour dates: February 25, March 11, March 25, and April 8. \$50 + tax. Reservations can be made with Banana Bay Tour Company at (239) 728-8687.

ONWARD AND UPWARD: THE HISTORY OF THE AFRICAN-AMERICAN COMMUNITY IN FT. MYERS, FLORIDA 1867-1969
BY JARRETT EADY
BLACK HISTORY MONTH



This month’s presentation by Mr. Jarrett Eady was to an almost full amphitheater at the IMAG and brought to life the challenges of local African-Americans in Fort Myers after the Civil War. His use of photographs and old newspaper articles made this a struggle that one could feel on a highly personal basis and exemplified the “boom bust” nature of life in Fort Myers for its African-American citizens during the 1868 to 1969 time frame. It appears that there was a racial ‘equilibrium’ of sorts that existed in the city that the end of the Civil War disrupted. Fort Myers was a small town where everyone knew each other, and it experienced an influx of

migration that the end of the war created. It is this population growth that appears to have upset this equilibrium. The Klan appeared, then waned and then reappeared then waned again. The economic boom of the 1920s showed great promise for African-Americans as well, then became a bust from the stock market crash. Dunbar’s thriving African-American businesses shrank with businesses moving to malls from the downtown area. African-American education was neglected by both the state of Florida and Fort Myers until 1912; the Williams Academy was built to provide an education for African-Americans from all five of Southwest Florida’s counties. Unable to go to Lee Memorial Hospital, the local African-American citizens built their own hospital.

Throughout this presentation, one can sense and experience that there was a great underlying hopefulness that the African-American population had for its future and their children’s future despite these many ups and downs. Onward and Upward was an apt title that Mr. Eady selected to honor Black History Month.

I urge you to visit the Lee County Black History Museum at 1936 Henderson Avenue; only a few blocks East of the IMAG. Housed in an addition from the original Williams Academy, the museum is a hidden gem with numerous local items and a great assortment of Civil War uniforms from African-American units that served the Union. You won’t be disappointed!



SWFAS SPEAKERS PROGRAM SPRING 2019

April 17, 2019	Dr. William Locascio	Middens in the Muck: Evidence of Late Archaic Tree Island Communities in the Northern Everglades
Collier County Museum, Naples		
May 2019		Florida Anthropological Society 71st Annual Meeting
Crystal River, Florida		

STEVE TUTKO: SPECIAL THANKS - OLD SWFAS RECORDS ARE A HISTORICAL TREASURE

At the January meeting we had the pleasure to meet Steve Tutko, a former SWFAS President, Vice President and Trustee for many years. Steve brought a box of old SWFAS communications from the mid 90’s, newsletters, treasurer reports and many miscellaneous papers that are a part of the history of SWFAS. We are thankful that Steve saved them. These papers filled in several missing years of SWFAS historical data that was not in our files at the Craighead Archaeological Laboratory and we really appreciate this. We have been trying to digitize our records for posterity and realized how vulnerable the paper records were since hurricane Irma paid a visit to Naples, Florida on September 10 and 11, 2017. We still have many blank spots in our files from the 1980’s and 1990’s and, if you have any of these records, we would appreciate having them. Again, Thank you Steve.

CATTLE DRIVE AT ROBERTS RANCH AND IMMOKALEE, FLORIDA MARCH EVENT AT PIONEER MUSEUM



Mark your calendars for the Immokalee Cattle Drive & Jamboree. Interested in pioneer history and our state's agricultural heritage? The pioneer museum in Immokalee, one of five free history museums in Collier County, drives 200 head of cattle down main street and back home to Roberts Ranch on March 9, 2019. The cattle drive is followed by a festival focused on the many cultural traditions of Immokalee. Experience historical reenactors and traditional craft vendors, musical acts from country western to Mariachi, alligator wrestling, cowboy poetry, and so much more.

More details are available at <https://colliermuseums.com/calendar-event/immokalee-cattle-drive-jamboree-2019>.

FPAN ANNOUNCES A NEW UNDERWATER MONITORING PROGRAM



After the success of their Heritage Monitoring Scout (HMS) program to monitor archaeological sites on land, the Florida Public Archaeology Network (FPAN) announces a new program to monitor the condition of the many Florida shipwrecks. For you SCUBA divers, this is an opportunity to combine your sport with this new program to monitor the condition of the underwater historical/archaeological heritage of Florida.

SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY (SAA) 84th ANNUAL MEETING

The SAA has released the preliminary program for their 84th Annual Meeting for April 10-14 in Albuquerque, NM and opened registration for the meeting. After reviewing the program, there are a few symposia that relate to Florida and the Bahamas and have FAS and SWFAS members as participants. They are:

Recognizing and Recording Post 1492 Indigenous Sites in North American Archaeology	Paul Backhouse
Advances in the Archaeology of the Bahama Archipelago	Bob Carr
Complex Fisher-Hunter Gatherers of North America	W. Marquart, K. Sassman, V. Thompson, G. Mahar
First Floridians to La Florida: Recent FSU Investigations	FSU Staff and Students

Some of the symposia have catchy names and my favorite one was: "If You're not at the Table You're on the Menu!"

ARTICLE: THE SPANISH SLAVE TRADE

The following article describes the changes in the Spanish slave trade that the edict of the King of Spain, Charles the 1st issued on August 18, 1518, set in motion. It effectively allowed the shipment of African slaves directly to the Caribbean islands and the American mainland. Prior to this all slaves were shipped to Spain before being transshipped out. The tragic deaths of most of the Caribbean natives from European diseases deprived the Spanish of a workforce and African slaves were needed to replace them. When we consider that Columbus only discovered the islands of the Americas in 1492 and African slaves were so needed that they now had to be shipped directly to the New World; indicates how quickly the native American populations were decimated by European diseases in only 24 years. Slavery was not an unknown phenomenon to Europeans but was not widely practiced; however, their exploitation of the New World drew the Spanish and Portuguese deeply into this dark chapter of their history.

DETAILS of HORRIFIC FIRST VOYAGES IN TRANS-ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE REVEALED

By David Keys, *Archaeology Correspondent*

at <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/americas/transatlantic-slave-trade-voyages-ships-log-details-africa-america-atlantic-ocean-deaths-disease-a8494546.html>

Friday 17 August 2018

Almost completely ignored by the modern world, this month marks the 500th anniversary of one of history's most tragic and significant events – the birth of the Africa to America transatlantic slave trade. New discoveries are now revealing the details of the trade's first horrific voyages. Exactly five centuries ago – on 18 August 1518 (28 August 1518, if they had been using our modern Gregorian calendar) – the King of Spain, Charles I, issued a charter authorising the transportation of slaves direct from Africa to the Americas. Up until that point (since at least 1510), African slaves had usually been transported to Spain or Portugal and had then been transhipped to the Caribbean. Charles's decision to create a direct, more economically viable Africa to America slave trade fundamentally changed the nature and scale of this terrible human trafficking industry. Over the subsequent 350 years, at least 10.7 million black Africans were transported between the two continents. A further 1.8 million died en route.

This month's quincentenary is of a tragic event that caused untold suffering and still today leaves a legacy of poverty, racism, inequality and elite wealth across four continents. But it also quite literally changed the world and still geopolitically, socially, economically and culturally continues to shape it even today – and yet the anniversary has been almost completely ignored. "There has been a general failure by most historians and others to fully appreciate the huge significance of August 1518 in the story of the transatlantic slave trade," said one of Britain's leading slavery historians, Professor David Richardson of the University of Hull's Wilberforce Institute for the Study of Slavery and Emancipation. The sad reality is that there currently are only two or three academics worldwide studying the origins of the transatlantic slave trade – and much of our knowledge about it has only been discovered over the past three years. "The discoveries we've made are transforming our understanding of the very beginnings of the transatlantic slave trade. Remarkably, up till now, it's been a shockingly understudied area," said Professor David Wheat of Michigan State University, a historian who has been closely involved in the groundbreaking research.

In the August 1518 charter, the Spanish king gave one of his top council of state members, Lorenzo de Gorrevod, permission to transport "four thousand negro slaves both male and female" to "the [West] Indies, the [Caribbean] islands and the [American] mainland of the [Atlantic] ocean sea, already discovered or to be discovered", by ship "direct from the [West African] isles of Guinea and other regions from which they are wont to bring the said negros". Although the charter has been known to historians for at least the past 100 years, nobody until recently knew whether the authorised voyages had ever taken place.



The royal document which launched the Africa to Americas transatlantic slave trade exactly 500 years ago. Issued by the Spanish King, Charles I, its horrific consequences lasted for 350 years (Ministry of Culture and Sports of the Government of Spain/Archivo General de Indias)

Now new as-yet-unpublished research shows that those royally sanctioned operations did indeed take place with some of the earliest ones occurring in 1519, 1520, May 1521 and October 1521. These four voyages (all discovered by American historians over the past three years) were from a Portuguese trading station called Arguim (a tiny island off the coast of what is now northern Mauritania) to Puerto Rico in the Caribbean. The first three carried at least 60, 54 and 79 slaves respectively – but it is likely that there were other voyages from Arguim to Hispaniola (modern Haiti and Dominican Republic). The discoveries were made in Spanish archives by two historians – Dr Wheat, of Michigan State, and Dr Marc Eagle, of Western Kentucky University.

It is likely that at least the 1520 voyage – and conceivably also the 1519 one – was by a Portuguese or Spanish caravel called the Santa Maria de la Luz, captained by a mariner called Francisco (or Fernando) de Rosa. The new research also shows that one of the 1521 voyages was by another caravel, the San Miguel, captained by a (probably Basque) sailor called Martin de Urquica, who was acting on behalf of two prominent Seville-based businessmen, Juan Hernandez de Castro and Gaspar Centurion.

The Arguim story had had its genesis more than 70 years earlier when, in 1445, the Portuguese established that trading post so that Portugal could acquire cheaper supplies of gold, gum Arabic and slaves. By 1455, up to 800 slaves a year were being purchased there and then shipped back to Portugal. Arguim island was just offshore from a probable coastal slave trade route between a series of slave-trading West African states, who almost certainly sold prisoners-of-war as slaves, and the Arab states of North Africa. In that sense, the direct transatlantic slave trade that began in 1518/1519 was a by-product of the already long-established Arab slave trade. However, any reliance on buying slaves from Arab slave trade operations did not last long, for in (or by) 1522, some 2,000 miles southeast of Arguim, direct slave voyages started between the island of Sao Tome off the northwest coast of central Africa and Puerto Rico and probably other Caribbean ports.

Academic research shows that this 1522 voyage carried no fewer than 139 slaves. Another voyage in 1524, discovered in 2016, carried just 18 – plus lots of other non-human merchandise. But other mostly recently discovered voyages in 1527, 1529 and 1530 carried 257, 248 and 231 slaves respectively. On average, therefore, each early voyage from Sao Tome carried much greater numbers of slaves than the ones from Arguim. It's also likely that there were many other slave voyages between 1518 and 1530 which still await discovery by archival researchers. There were also at least six early slave voyages from the Cape Verde Islands off the West African coast to the Caribbean between 1518 and 1530, laden with Black African captives acquired by Cape Verdean slave traders mainly from local African rulers and traders in what is now Senegal, Gambia and Guinea-Bissau, Guinea and Sierra Leone.

But, apart from the Spanish king himself, who were the people who launched the direct transatlantic slave trade from Africa to the Caribbean exactly 500 years ago? The most senior was the man Charles awarded the slave trade charter to in August 1518. He was Laurent de Gouvenot (Lorenzo de Gorrevod in Spanish) – an aristocrat in the Flemish court and member of the Spanish king's council of state (Flanders, predominantly the northern part of modern Belgium, was part of the Burgundian Netherlands, ruled by Charles). But, for Laurent, the charter was simply a licence from an old chum to make money without actually doing the appalling dirty work himself. As he was specifically allowed to by the charter, he subcontracted the operations to Juan Lopez de Recalde, the treasurer of the Spanish government agency with responsibility for all Caribbean matters, who in turn sold the rights to transport 3,000 of the 4,000 slaves to a Seville-based Genoese merchant, Agostin de Vivaldi, and his Castilian colleague, Fernando Vazquez, and the right to carry the remaining thousand slaves to another Genoese merchant, Domingo de Fornari.

Vivaldi and Vazquez then (at a profit) resold the rights to transport their 3,000 slaves to two well connected Castilian merchants, Juan de la Torre and Juan Fernandez de Castro, and to a famous Seville-based Genoese banker, Gaspar Centurion, who, along with Fornari, subcontracted the work directly or indirectly to various ships' captains. All these businessmen had substantial mercantile experience – and Fornari came from a slave-trading family with a long experience of human trafficking in the Eastern Mediterranean.

At least four voyages from Arguim to Puerto Rico were organised and carried out between 1519-1521. It is likely that Vivaldo and Fornet (still probably acting on the basis of Lorenzo de Gorrevod's charter) then, after 1521, hired captains to operate from Sao Tome to Puerto Rico. It is perhaps significant that the first Sao Tome-originating slave voyage to the Caribbean took place in 1522 – the year that the Portuguese crown (under the newly enthroned very pro-Spanish Portuguese king, John III) assumed direct control over Sao Tome. This implies that the Spanish and Portuguese crowns may well have been working in close cooperation in the early development of the transatlantic slave trade.

The trade was a catastrophe for Africa. The Arab slave trade had already had a terrible impact on the continent – but European demand for slave labour in their embryonic New World empires worsened the situation substantially. Although many of the slaves for the Arab and transatlantic markets were captured and/or enslaved and sold by African

rulers, the European slave traders massively expanded demand – and consequently, in the end, triggered a whole series of terrible intra-African tribal wars.

For, by around the mid-16th century, in order to satisfy European/New World demand, African slave raiders needed more captives to sell as slaves to the Europeans – and that necessitated starting and expanding more raids (and, subsequently, wars) to obtain them. The issuing of the royal charter 500 years ago this month not only led to the kidnapping of millions of people and a lifetime of subjugation and pain for them, but also led to the political and military destabilisation of large swathes of an entire continent.

But this African catastrophe was linked to another terrible human disaster on the American side of the Atlantic, the sheer scale of which is only now being revealed by archaeology. For the main reason that the Europeans needed African slaves to be shipped to the Caribbean was because the early Spanish colonisation of that region had led to the deaths of up to three million local Caribbean Indians, many of whom the Spanish had already de facto enslaved and had intended to be their local workforce.

When Columbus had discovered Hispaniola in 1492, the island had probably had a population of at least two million. By 1517, this had been reduced by at least 80 per cent – due to European-introduced epidemics (the Indians had no immunity), warfare, massacres, starvation and executions. Many of the surviving Indians had also fled into Hispaniola's mountainous interior where they were beyond the reach of the Spanish state. Ongoing archaeological investigations on the island are only now revealing the sheer scale of its pre-Columbian population.

The reality was that, by 1514, according to a government census, there were only 26,000 Indians left under Spanish control – and the Spanish feared that number would further reduce. It was this population collapse and the fear that it would continue that appears to have forced the Spanish king to, for the first time, authorise direct slave shipments from Africa to the Americas. Spain was desperate to ensure that its royal goldmines and agricultural estates in Hispaniola and its economic projects on the other Caribbean islands would not founder for lack of manpower.

Indeed, just a few months after Charles had issued his 1518 slave trade charter, a majority (perhaps around two-thirds) of all the surviving Indian workers in Hispaniola and Puerto Rico perished in the New World's very first smallpox epidemic.

The year the direct Africa to Americas slave trade was initiated by royal charter, 1518 is one of the most significant dates in the whole of human history. But, apart from this article, the anniversary has been largely forgotten. The relative lack of academic attention partly explains the silence. But an even more significant factor is the way in which Spain and Portugal have had relatively little interest in their respective yet crucial roles in the history of the transatlantic slave trade. What's more, although Britain and the US have long been very interested in British and US slave trade-related history, they have not shown similar interest in the preceding Portuguese and Spanish slave trades.

Additionally, governments and organisations worldwide have tended to favour commemorating the slave revolts and abolitionist movements which combined to end the slave trade, rather than the more historically distant and politically less comfortable story of how it all began.

Sadly history's lessons of how things go wrong are at least equally as valuable as the decidedly more inspirational stories of how things were, at least partially, put right.

SWFAS OFFICERS AND BOARD MEMBERS FOR THE 2019 CALENDER YEAR

Officers

President: John Furey
First Vice-President: Jim Oswald
Second Vice-President: Elizabeth Clement
Secretary: Susan Harrington
Treasurer: Charlie Strader

Trustees

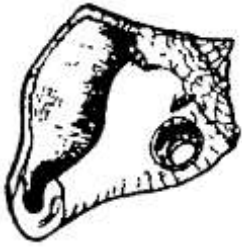
First of 3-year term:
Theresa Schober (Chapter Rep.)
Mary Southall
William Locascio
Second of 3-year term:
Colin Andrews
Tiffany Bannworth
Third of 3-year term:
Jan Gooding
Amanda Townsend

Find us on Facebook at Southwest Florida Archaeological Society!

Check out our website at <http://swflarchaeology.org/>

SWFAS AND FAS 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 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 US!

The Southwest Florida Archaeological Society

<http://swflarchaeology.org/>

The Southwest Florida Archaeological Society (SWFAS) was founded in 1980 as a not-for profit corporation to provide a meeting place for people interested in the area's past.

Our goals are to:

- Learn more of the area's history
- Create a place for sharing of this information
- Advocate for preservation of cultural resources

Its members include professional and amateur archaeologists and interested members of the general public. Members come from all walks of life and age groups. They share a lively curiosity, a respect for the people who preceded them here, and a feeling of responsibility for the conservation of the places and objects they left behind.

The Society holds monthly meetings between October and April, attracting speakers who are in the forefront of archaeological and historical research. Occasionally members join in trips to historical and archaeological sites.

A monthly newsletter, Facebook page, and website keep members abreast of our events and happenings.

The organization is a chapter of the Florida Anthropological Society, a statewide organization that publishes quarterly newsletters and a journal, *The Florida Anthropologist*, and holds an annual conference.

I want to help The Southwest Florida Archaeology Society preserve and interpret Florida's heritage!

Name (please print) _____

Address _____

City/Town _____ State _____ ZIP _____

Phone _____ Email _____

Check One:

Individual (\$20) _____ Sustaining Individual (\$50) _____ Family (\$35) _____

Student (\$5) _____ Life (\$500) _____

Donation to Support SWFAS Speakers and Programs _____

Skills, training, interests: _____

I hereby agree to abide by the rules and bylaws of the Southwest 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:

Charlie Strader
SWFAS Treasurer
27655 Kent Road
Bonita Springs, FL 34135

REV. 12052017

FAS Membership

Membership in the Society is open to all interested individuals who are willing to abide by the [Florida Anthropological Society Statement of Ethical Responsibilities](#), which can be found on our website: fasweb.org. Membership is for one year.



MEMBERSHIP CATEGORIES

Student*	\$15
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 student ID must accompany payment

- Add \$25.00 for foreign addresses

Name: _____ Membership Type: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ ZIP: _____

Telephone: _____

E-mail: _____

FAS Chapter: _____

I wish to make a donation to:

\$ _____ Dot Moore/FAS Student Grant Fund \$ _____ Florida Archaeology Month Account

\$ _____ Florida Anthropologist Monograph Fund \$ _____ Florida Anthropologist Endowment Fund

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

Signature _____ Date _____ Amount enclosed: \$ _____

Send Membership Form and Dues Payment to:
 Florida Anthropological Society
 c/o Pat Balanzategui
 P. O. Box 1135 - St. Augustine,, FL 32085

Membership dues can be paid with PayPal.
 To submit your membership form electronically and pay with PayPal,
 go to the Membership form page on our website: fasweb.org.

The Florida Anthropological Society, Inc. is a tax-exempt 501(c)(3) organization. Tax ID#59-1084419.