



## Southwest Florida Archaeological Society (SWFAS)

### March 2019 Newsletter

<http://swflarchaeology.org/>

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

**ARCHAEOLOGY MONTH:** March is Archaeology Month and this year we were privileged to have Christopher Davenport, Palm Beach County Historic Preservation Officer, to present a talk on the archaeology of Palm Beach County (PBC). PBC encompasses the Eastern Okeechobee Subarea and is an important part of South Florida archaeology. The Boca Raton Inlet Complex represents not only the southern end of the county but, based on ceramics, is the dividing line between the territory of the Jeaga to the North and the Tequesta Subarea area to the South. It also represents a clear connection with the Belle Glade area through its ceramics and may, in fact, represent a population movement from the interior to the coast. The northern part of PBC, by Jupiter, was the territory of the Jobe that Jonathan Dickenson encountered when he was shipwrecked on this coast 1696.



Coastal PBC contains several major archaeological site complexes and a number of major earthwork sites such as Big Mound City can be found inland. I am personally very familiar with coastal PBC as I excavated the Spanish River Complex as well as salvage test pits at the Boca Raton Inlet Complex in 1970-1972 as a part of my Masters Thesis at Florida Atlantic University. The inhabitants of this area had contacts up and down the coast as well as inland to the Belle Glade cultures of the circum-lake Okeechobee Region and everglades, as ceramic evidence demonstrates. Our speaker next month (see below) will take us into the Glades Area and the Belle Glade region to complete our look at this area to our East.

#### **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.

#### **APRIL PRESENTATION IN NAPLES**

April 17, 2019 at 7:00 pm

**Middens in the Muck: Evidence of Late Archaic Tree Island Communities in the Northern Everglades**

**William Locascio, Florida Gulf Coast University**

**Collier Museum at Government Center, 3331 Tamiami Trail East, Naples, 34112**



Students from the Florida Gulf Coast University Anthropology Program excavated remains of a Late Archaic village near Belle Glade, FL over two seasons, producing evidence that communities of people thrived in the northern Everglades more than three thousand years ago. The evidence also indicates that the deposition of refuse from day-to-day life in these communities probably contributed to the growth and stabilization of tree islands, a unique and important topographic feature of the Everglades. This evidence extends patterns observed in Late Archaic sites on existing tree islands in the southern Everglades (Ardren et al. 2016; Bernhardt 2011; Graf et al. 2008; Schwadron 2010), and contributes a rare and important archaeological case from the Everglades Agricultural Area.

Bill earned a Ph.D. in 2010 at the University of Pittsburgh after completing a dissertation that investigated how leaders of small pre-Columbian societies of Panamá first established formal power and authority over their neighbors and kin. While most of his work is now devoted to teaching students and training the next generation of excavators, Bill remains interested and active in research aimed at addressing questions concerning how and why formal hierarchies first emerged in human societies.

## TO GO TO THE COLLIER MUSEUM AT GOVERNMENT CENTER:



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.

## MARCH PRESENTATION IN FT. MYERS



On Wednesday March 20, 2019 we were treated to an exceptional presentation by Chris Davenport on the Belle Glade Culture in interior Palm Beach County and the Circum-Lake Okeechobee Region. He explained that this area has had the least amount of archaeological attention over the years and that the very definition of the Belle Glade Culture was based on the Works Progress Administration (WPA) excavation of the Belle Glade site in 1933 by Gene Sterling, and the information was not published until 1949 by Gordon R. Willey. The only other major excavation in the Okeechobee Basin was Fort Center by William H. Sears and published in 1982.

Past perception of this area was that no one lived there and, if they did, the population was very small. Recent surveys by Davenport on the ground and using Lidar, have located numerous large habitation sites and five new additional large ceremonial earthwork sites in Western Palm Beach County. The area around the lake was the focus of major ceremonial activities by the population of cultures on both the East and West coasts as well as the Glades area. The amount of labor to build these sites required a large population. Many imported artifacts are found in these sites: shells, shark teeth, stone tools, gold and silver items and ceramics from other areas of Florida. Chris feels that these items were sent as ceremonial offerings traded or donated into these sites. The defining ceramics of this area is the type ceramic: Belle Glade Plain, from the Belle Glade site itself. Chris calls this undecorated, chalky ware the "Tupperware of the Glades; it was good enough to eat from, good enough to drink from but not good enough to decorate!" In reality, a lack of decoration on all of the artifacts from this culture is a diagnostic attribute. Bone pins, for example, that are highly decorated elsewhere are all plain in this culture.

This presentation brought us up to date on what happened in this area in the past and the latest site discoveries. Even so, this still area remains an archaeological "Black Hole" that is only now starting to get some attention. Our presentation next month in April at the Collier Museum at Government Center in Naples will address the archaeology of tree islands in the Glades by Dr. William Locascio.

## SUSAN HARRINGTON RECEIVES SWFAS CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION

Our outgoing SWFAS Secretary, Susan Harrington, was slated to receive a SWFAS Certificate of Appreciation for her excellent work as the SWFAS Secretary at the March 20th meeting at the IMAG. Unfortunately, Susan was unable to attend the meeting and the certificate was mailed to her. Susan has been instrumental in assembling the monthly Newsletters with an artistic talent to make them pleasing to look at and more readable. Additionally, Susan recently finished the project to bring our SWFAS On-Line platform up to date with the uploading of the old Newsletters and records. Susan has also been a productive member of our "Lab Rats" team at the SWFAS Sponsored Craighead Archaeological Laboratory at the Collier Museum at Government Center and will be greatly missed by all.



## **SWFAS IS STILL LOOKING FOR VOLUNTEERS**

### ***Secretary***

With the departure of Susan Harrington, SWFAS is in need of a volunteer for our position of Secretary. Someone with some computer skills to assemble the monthly Newsletter that I write. Most of the items are imported and there is little typing involved. We are a friendly, helpful bunch so please reach out!

### ***HAPB Monitor Collier County***

We also are looking for someone in the Naples area to monitor the Collier County HAPB board at their monthly meeting to look for salvage archaeological opportunities for SWFAS. They meet once a month and they publish an agenda in advance.

### ***Craighead Archaeological Laboratory***

Susan's departure also leaves us with an opening at the archaeology lab at the Collier Museum at Government Center. We process archaeological material there and do analysis. We can train you!

## **SWFAS ON-LINE ANNOUNCEMENT: SWFLARCHAEOLOGY.ORG**

We are pleased to announce that that we have completed the posting on-line of a list of our historic Officers and Trustee back to the beginning of SWFAS in 1980. Additionally, we have also posted all of the known monthly meeting speakers, their topics and any known trip or monthly function back to the early 1980's. All of the known SWFAS Newsletters have already been posted on our website and are available for you to access and read. Many other historical items are already posted and we invite you to explore the website. Many of the older newsletters contain original articles on local archaeological sites written by SWFAS members and include discussions about sites that were being excavated. These are a wonderful historical resource for the archaeology of Southwest Florida.

## **71st FLORIDA ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY (FAS) ANNUAL MEETING MAY 10-12, 2019**

The 71st annual meeting of the Florida Anthropological Society will be held on May 10-12, 2019 in Crystal River, Florida. The meeting is hosted by the Central Gulf Coast Archaeological Society and the Florida Public Archaeology Network (FPAN) Central Region. The meeting will take place at the Plantation on Crystal River which will serve as the Conference hotel and the location of the conference itself. Book your rooms by calling 800-632-6262 and mention the FAS Conference. Rooms are \$129 per night and are blocked until Tuesday April 9, 2019. The Friday Welcome Reception will be held at the Crystal River Archaeological State Park. The last FAS Conference was held here in 1969. Don't miss the Sunday trips to the famous local mounds. You do not have to be an FAS member to register to attend. See you there!

## **84th ANNUAL SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY (SAA) MEETING**

On April 10-14, the SAA will hold its 84th Annual Meeting in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

## **ART THAT DEPICTS OUR LOCAL HISTORICAL PAST**

The Collier County Museums offer the following taste of local history:

*The 20th Century Seminole Experience*: Naples Depot Museum January 4 – April 27, 2019. Original artwork by Muffy Clark Gill. Inspired by her experiences observing Seminoles using modern transportation.

## **ARTICLES: PALM BEACH COUNTY: THE EASTERN OKEECHOBEE SUBAREA**

The following three articles provide an overview of Palm Beach County (PBC) archaeology. For a much more extensive look at PBC archaeology, I recommend Kennedy, William G. et. al. "*Special Issue: The Archaeology of Jupiter Inlet and Coastal Palm Beach County*", The Florida Anthropologist Vol. 55 (3-4) 2002. Go to <http://ufdc.ufl.edu/flant> (bookmark this) and then go to 'All Volumes' to locate by volume and year. You now have access to the Florida Anthropologist on-line.

## PRE-COLOMBIAN PALM BEACHERS

by Dorothy Block, MA Archaeology

from *The Tuskeneggee*

Fall 2013

[http://www.pbhistoryonline.org/uploads/file/journal/The\\_Tustenegee\\_vol4\\_no2.pdf](http://www.pbhistoryonline.org/uploads/file/journal/The_Tustenegee_vol4_no2.pdf)



The Town of Palm Beach has been inhabited by humans for around 3,000 years and includes within its boundaries thirteen prehistoric archaeological sites, three major pre-Columbian archaeological complexes which by definition include a burial mound or cemetery, six unmarked prehistoric Indian cemeteries, and one European burial in a site with a Prehistoric Indian Component. While the presence of these sites has been known to state, county and local officials, land planners, archaeologists, and looters since the 1940s, it has taken until the summer construction season of 2013 for the town to formally adopt an ordinance requiring archaeological testing and mitigation for property owners. The adoption of this ordinance brought the town into compliance with its comprehensive plan, which requires care of archaeological resources in coastal areas. With the new ordinance, the Town of Palm Beach is also in compliance with state law which mandates protection of unmarked human burials.

“The Island” is geologically young at a mere 100,000 years of age and consists of an Anastasia coquina limestone formation overlain by sand. It is part of the coastal ridge, also known as the Rim of the Everglades, and has elevations well above sea level which, coupled with its proximity to estuarine and marine resources, provides optimal conditions for human habitation.

### *The Sites:*

#### *Riviera Complex*

On the lake at the north end of Palm Beach there is a large, multicomponent prehistoric village site which includes at least two burial mounds with multiple individuals interred there. There are burials in or beneath the site named the Palm Beach Inlet Midden (8PB28), part of the Riviera Archaeological Complex which continues on the western shore of Lake Worth. Former State Archaeologist Ryan Wheeler (1992) proposed that the western portion of this site was likely the Principal town of Jeaga noted on Spanish maps. Based on relative ceramic evidence, we know that the Palm Beach Inlet Midden was first inhabited as early as 3,000 years before the present through to the Historic Period.

#### *The Guest Mound Complex*



An image of the Graham-Eckes Schools. On this property, the burial mound of the Guest Mound Complex once stood. It extended north to south and was 18 feet high and 100 feet long. The Guest Mound Complex habitation mound was located on the property of Frederick Guest to the south of Graham-Eckes. Courtesy Historical Society of Palm Beach County.

To the south, in the 600 block of North County Road, lies the Guest Mound Complex (8PB26 and 8PB27) which includes a shell midden in the village component and a sand burial mound component directly to the west of the entrance to the old Graham Eckes School. When it was partially removed in the 1940s, scientists determined the mound contained the remains of over 150 individuals. Burials at the mound were

secondary and no grave goods or artifacts were ever recovered. Work done on the parcel in 2011 and 2012 in both the habitation and burial mound sites have yielded human remains and intact archaeological contexts which were recorded by staff from the Archaeological Historical Conservancy. It is likely that the habitation area was mostly destroyed by construction.

#### *Nebot Site*

The Nebot Site (8PB219), in the 100 block of Everglades Avenue, was discovered in the 1980s when a construction crew unearthed the remains of two Native American females. These burials were salvaged by Dr. William Kennedy of Florida Atlantic University who assigned the site to the Glades III period based on the presence of Historic Period artifacts, including a bone knife with brass inlay, which provided evidence that the local population was interacting with European visitors.



### *Via La Selva*

From the corner of Via La Selva and South County Road northward for an unknown distance lies the recently discovered Via La Selva Midden which was reported by a local passerby when it was exposed by construction of a retaining wall on Via La Selva. The site contained sand tempered pottery which indicated that the site was in use after around B.C. 500. Not much is known about this site.

### *Waldron Site*

Renovations to a house in the 1980s at Widener's Curve revealed a European burial discovered four feet below the surface. A team of physical anthropologists dispatched to the site from Florida Atlantic University salvaged and analyzed the burial. They noted that the remains were that of a European male who had been buried in the European style, with his hands crossed at the waist. There was no indication of how long the burial had been interred only that it seemed to have been there for "a long time." The deceased, they reported, was approximately 35 years old and generally in good health. He was a pipe smoker with poor dental health. The cause of death was undetermined. This site is especially interesting because it also has a prehistoric component which yielded sand tempered pottery and faunal remains. It may be that the Waldron Site represents a point of contact between Native Americans living at Waldron and Europeans travelling the coast.

### *Palm Beach Complex*

Located just north of Sloan's Curve is the Palm Beach Complex which is thought to be completely destroyed and contained a burial mound context and a habitation midden, or refuse area. Poor attention to the presence of this complex at Sloan's Curve on the part of town planners over the years has resulted in the destruction of this site.

### *The Patrician Site*

Beneath the parking lot of a condominium in the 3000 block of South Ocean Boulevard, the remains of at least 12 individuals, including juveniles, were discovered during construction of the building in the 1970s when a skull rolled out of the backhoe bucket. The salvage excavations there were conducted by amateurs from the Palm Beach County Archaeological Society. Over two thousand pottery sherds were collected from the site, the earliest being from the sand tempered Deptford Series placing the early date for the site at BC 500. It is thought that portions of this site may still be intact beneath parking lots in the area.

### *Conclusion*

So who were these Pre-Columbian Palm Beachers? They were an indigenous Native American tribal society referred to as the Jeaga, who enjoyed a relatively stable way of life on the island for around 2,500 years. They are now considered extinct and so the only way learn about them is through the archaeological record. Palm Beach has done well to adopt their Archaeological Ordinance in the interest of understanding the prehistory the island.

*Note: Please see website above for Bibliography and notes.*

## **ARCHAEOLOGY IN PALM BEACH COUNTY**

***from Palm Beach County History Online***

<http://www.pbchistoryonline.org/page/archaeology-in-palm-beach-county-a-sampler>



Periodically since at least the late 19th century, discoveries and excavations have been made of prehistoric and historic sites in Palm Beach County. The major sites have revealed evidence of occupation from the Archaic and Glades periods (500 BC to AD 1763), but mostly from about AD 750-1500. Excavations were funded under the Works Projects Administration (WPA) of the 1930s, and administered by the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, DC. In the 1940s and 1950s, University of Florida professor John M. Goggin recorded 42 sites in Palm Beach and Martin counties. When Ryan J. Wheeler, William Jerald Kennedy, and James P. Pepe reviewed Palm Beach County's archaeological sites in the 1990s, they found many sites damaged or destroyed due to development since Goggin's assessment. In 2004 Robert Carr, Archaeological and

Historical Conservancy, completed an updated survey of archaeological sites in Palm Beach County. Following are some of the archaeological sites in the county, from north to south:

Loxahatchee River Complex: about six miles west of Jupiter Inlet; earthworks, now destroyed, and a sand mound; Jupiter Inlet Complex: a large shell mound on south side on inlet, partly under the 1898 DuBois house, excavated from 1884 to 1992; and on north side of inlet, a burial mound and several shell mounds at U.S. Coast Guard Station, excavated in 1885.

Riverbend Park: Indiantown Road, west Jupiter; land purchased in 1978 by Palm Beach County for a park; in 1995 archaeologists identified 61 historic, archaeological, and architectural sites reaching back to the Paleo-Indian period. Riviera Complex includes two sites in Palm Beach dating to AD 750, and one site on the mainland in Riviera Beach, which Ryan Wheeler believed to be the main Jeaga village. In 1901 Charles N. Newcomb purchased the Riviera Hotel, built on a shell mound, and adjacent land to the west that consisted of mostly mounds. Newcomb, a scientist, created a map of the site as it looked with the streets of Riviera Beach in 1914, the original of which is at the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of Natural History. The long, narrow "Big Mound" reached from Lake Worth to West Park Drive, about five city blocks. When botanist John K. Small photographed the site in 1920, he noted it was "fast disappearing." Although the Palm Beach Archaeological Society was able to partially excavate it in the late 1970s, it had been greatly changed during the urban expansion of the 1950s and '60s.

Guest Mound Complex: one of several sites originally on the barrier island of Palm Beach; nothing remains of the middens and mounds, including a large burial mound where the Graham-Eckes School was expanded.

Patrician: on the ocean, South Palm Beach; major village complex, including burial mound, dating to 500 BC to AD 1763; excavated about 1980 before removal for construction of a condominium. A sand mound at the north end of nearby Hypoluxo Island, also gone, may have been related; resident Gilbert L. Voss wrote in 1949 of having excavated this site. Both sites were described by J. Francis LeBaron for the Smithsonian Institution's Annual Report of 1882.

Belle Glade: in the Okeechobee Basin, near the southeast shore of Lake Okeechobee, about 1.5 miles west of Belle Glade; once on the Democrat River, which dried up as a result of drainage of the Everglades, canal construction, and development; in the 1930s, a burial mound and a habitation mound were excavated, dating to 1000 BC to AD 1600. Artifacts collected—including woodcarvings of animals and humans and three plaques—are at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, DC, which managed the excavations.

Big Mound City and Big Gopher: ten miles east of Canal Point, in the J.W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area. Ten miles east of Canal Point, these two sites have been protected since 1947 by their location in the J.W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area. Big Gopher is one of the best-preserved earthwork sites in the Lake Okeechobee Basin and consists of linear ridges, crescents, mounds, and middens. Big Mound City is the only site from the Belle Glade culture on the National Register of Historic Places, added in 1973 as an example of a Calusa ceremonial complex. Its occupation is dated from as early as 500 BC until about AD 1650. Covering 143 acres, Big Mound City consists of at least 23 mounds, including two or more burial mounds, where the Everglades meets the higher pinewood flats. The intricate geometric arrangements of earthworks were made of yellow and white sand, except for a platform that contained extensive midden remains. Some of the platforms probably served to raise temples and residences above frequent flooding.

Boynton Cave: subterranean caves in a limestone beach outcrop; John Goggin reported in the 1940s or '50s that in a cave, "on the roof of the main chamber is a somewhat damaged and faded painting. It is a simple motif done in red paint." A sketch supposedly done by Goggin has never been found. Some of the caves were sealed in the 1960s, and at least one since 2000, after a house built above it collapsed.

Boynton Mound Complex: in a cypress swamp bordering Arthur Marshall National Wildlife Refuge, thought originally to be on raised land where sandy flatlands met marshland; burial and sand mounds, midden, and earthworks; excavated in 1970s, when it was dated to as early as AD 750 and as late as 1763.

Boca Raton Inlet Complex: three shell and black earth middens and a burial mound; partially excavated about 1970 before development; dated AD 750-1763.

Spanish River Complex: Highland Beach/Boca Raton; one of the few large villages east of Lake Worth and one of the largest native sites in southern Florida; includes burial mound and Barnhill Mound; partially excavated in 1950s and '70s; nearby Rio Seco (Spanish River) disappeared during 20th century drainage work.

In 1953 promoter Esmond Gerrard Barnhill bought 24 acres in Boca Raton, north of Yamato Road and east of U.S. Highway One. The site contained a 20-foot-high burial mound, which Barnhill excavated with archaeologist Ripley P. Bullen of the Florida State Museum and his wife, Adelaide. They uncovered 72 bodies, probably Tequesta Indians, dating between AD 700 to 1300. Barnhill turned the burial ground into "Ancient America," where tourists could view the carefully arranged remains through glass partitions, in a tunnel through the mound. The attraction, also called "Burial City," operated from 1954 to 1958. The mound is still visible in a greenspace within the Boca Marina and Yacht Club.

## EARLY TRIBES: JEAGA and JOBE

from *Palm Beach County History Online*

<http://www.pbchistoryonline.org/page/jeaga-and-jobe>



*A Jeaga chief.*

Courtesy Theodore Morris,  
[www.floridalosttribes.com](http://www.floridalosttribes.com)

The Jeaga (Yay-ga) and Jobe (Ho-bay) lived between Indian River and southern Palm Beach County. They developed technologies and customs over many generations and adapted to the local environment, using the natural resources at their disposal. The men wore only breechcloths of woven grass, while women may have created skirts from Spanish moss. A non-agricultural people, the Jeaga hunted game such as deer and raccoon. They also caught food from the sea, such as fish, shellfish, and sharks, and seized large sea turtles when they came to lay eggs on the beach. Artifacts have been found in Indian shell mounds, or kitchen middens, created when the Indians ate shellfish and tossed the shells into piles. They gathered coco palms, sea grapes, palmetto berries, and roots for food as well.

Although there were no deposits of chert (flint) in south Florida, large chert dart points have been found at a Jeaga site, indicating trade with northern Indians. The Jeaga also used wood, bone, and shell to manufacture tools and weapons. Large shells such as conch were made into dippers, cups, and hammers. Parts of the shell were used for the head of an axe or adz (used for chipping and smoothing wood), or for jewelry beads. Shark teeth were mounted on wood or bone handles and used like a knife or drill. Woodworkers made bowls and other objects from pine and cypress.

In the early 1500s the Jeaga world changed forever when the first Spanish galleons appeared on their coastline under Juan Ponce de León, who had sailed with Christopher Columbus on his second voyage to the New World in 1493. The King of Spain appointed Ponce de León governor of San Juan, now Puerto Rico, but in 1512 he was deposed by Columbus' son on a technicality. The natives on the island spoke of a land to the northeast known as Bimini, where a fountain flowed with waters that would rejuvenate the old. The King granted Ponce de León a charter to search for Bimini and claim it in the name of Spain; the explorer set sail on March 3, 1513. One month later near present-day St. Augustine, Juan Ponce de León claimed La Florida for Spain. While it is doubtful that he was the first Spaniard to see Florida, he was the first authorized to do so.

As he sailed south, Ponce de León passed Jupiter Inlet. Based on the ship's log later documented by Spain's official historian on the West Indies, Antonio de Herrera, it is probable that it was there, at Jupiter Inlet, that Ponce de León named the river, Rio de la Cruz (River of the Cross). Herrera recorded from the ship's log in 1592:

*Juan Ponce went ashore here, called by the Indians, who promptly tried to steal his launch, the oars, and arms, [and] with their arrows and armed shafts, the points of sharpened bone, and fish spines, wounded two Spaniards.*

There are narratives and descriptions of earlier encounters between the Jeaga and unauthorized Spanish explorers, told from the European point of view, but one must wonder how the area's earliest inhabitants saw these events.

The Jeaga had learned to tolerate the Spaniards by 1696, when they captured Jonathan Dickinson's shipwrecked group. Dickinson wrote that his captors lived on top of a large shell mound that overlooked Jupiter Inlet, in wigwam-style homes (poles stuck into the ground that created an arch covered with a thatch of palmetto leaves.) A part of the Jeaga shell mound still remains, across from Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse, in DuBois Park. On top of it sits another kind of home, the DuBois house, built in 1898. Experts have collected artifacts from the mound dated from about 5000 to 500 BC, such as polished greenstone celts (small axe heads) and plummets, and fiber-tempered pottery.

## 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](http://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](http://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](http://fasweb.org).

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