



Southwest Florida Archaeological Society (SWFAS)

October 2019 Newsletter

<http://swflarchaeology.org/>

PRESIDENT'S CORNER By John F. Furey M.A., RPA



Well, the university semester has started and the snowbirds are either here or will soon be on their way to Southwest Florida. Everyone is looking forward to the 2019-2020 Southwest Florida Archaeological Society Presentation Season. I hope that everyone had a great summer and are anticipating another great winter season. This one will be special for SWFAS as we have the honor to be the hosts for the Florida Anthropological Society's 72nd Annual Meeting in May 2020. We hope many of you will be excited to attend the presentation and events and a few will be able to volunteer to help make it a memorable meeting.

MOUND KEY PURCHASED

On Tuesday September 17, 2019, the Lee County Commissioners voted to purchase the last remaining private parcel of land on Mound Key for \$860,000. "This allows us to complete an important and unique acquisition of archaeological heritage and protection of a cultural legacy, that being the capital of the Calusa" said Rae Ann Wessel. Theresa Schober, a SWFAS member and Board of Directors Trustee, spoke to the Commissioners in favor of the purchase. Please see the article from the News-Press below.

NOVEMBER 20th PRESENTATION IN NAPLES, FLORIDA

Please join us on Wednesday November 20, 2019 at 7:00 pm at the Collier Museum in Naples to hear a presentation by Austin Bell, Curator at the Marco Island Historical Museum, on *Homeward Bound: The Incredible Journey of Key Marco's Artifacts*.

SWFAS ON-LINE

Earlier this year we reported on the updates to the SWFAS On-Line Website. We have been uploading as much of the history of SWFAS as possible. To date we have completed the following: 1. All SWFAS Newsletters that we could find have been uploaded and are available, 2. A historical listing of all officers and trustees from 1980 to date has been uploaded, 3. a historical listing of all SWFAS field trips has been completed and 4. a historical listing of all presentations to SWFAS including the name of the presenter and the title of the presentation has been added. Additionally, a listing of original articles by John Beriault and Dr. Robert Gore have been added to those by Jack Harvey. Both Beriault and Gore wrote a series of original articles that were published in the SWFAS Newsletters and should be read by a new generation of members. If you click on the article of interest, the newsletter that it appeared in will automatically appear.

AN INTERVIEW WITH CHARLES DAURAY

As a special treat I have included an interview with Charles Dauray from May 8, 2019. Who is Charles Dauray you may ask? Charles was one of the founders of SWFAS in 1980 and is a noted local artist, business man, environmental activist and historian. His story is an intriguing one. He along with John Beriault are the only SWFAS Emeritus Members.

2019-2020 SPEAKERS SCHEDULE

Be sure to note our 2019-2020 Speakers Presentations scheduled below! Also included are two articles that are of interest; one is about the 10,000 Islands, featuring our January speaker Dr. Margo Schwadron, and the other discusses the demise of the Mississippian Culture.

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

Please remember that our sole source of income to provide these interesting archaeological and historical presentations is your dues. If you have forgotten to pay your 2019 dues, please remit it today.

SWFAS NEEDS A SECRETARY: A VOLUNTEER NEEDED

We are still in need of a secretary to assist with the production of the SWFAS Newsletter. It involves the layout of the Newsletter and other computer related items. It involves no writing of the newsletter and articles as these are done by others. Please help!

LEE COUNTY BUYS LAST PIECE OF HISTORIC MOUND KEY FOR \$860K

by Bill Smith, Ft. Myers News-Press

Published 5:34 p.m. ET Sept. 17, 2019

Amy Bennett Williams of the News-Press contributed to this story

From The News-Press: <https://www.news-press.com/story/news/local/2019/09/17/mound-key-purchase-lee-county-preserves-archaeological-gem/2351323001/>

The Lee County Commission voted Tuesday (September 17, 2019) to buy the last privately owned slice of Mound Key, a centuries' old man-made island in Estero Bay considered one of the most prized archaeological and culturally significant sites in Florida.

The county's 20/20 conservation program will pay \$860,000 for the last 9.5 acres remaining in private ownership. Most of the 113 acre island has been owned by the state since the early 1960's and is designated as the Mound Key Archaeological State Park. Described by some as the silent monarch of Estero Bay, Mound Key combines natural environmental significance with a rare glimpse of what Florida was like before Europeans arrived on the North American continent. The man-made island served as the cultural center for the Calusa, a Native American people that dominated the culture of Southwest Florida from the 16th century until the mid-1800's.

Inter-tribal warfare and foreign diseases brought to the continent by European explorers ended the empire of the Calusa. Its historical significance has survived even as the white settlement of Florida intensified in the 1890's. The island was the site of early Spanish settlements and saw creation of the first Christian mission in the Americas by the Society of Jesus, the Jesuit order of Catholic priests. "Mound Key is 100% human constructed landscape—400,000 basket loads of shell and earth were brought to that spot and an island was created underwater," said Fort Myers archaeologist Theresa Schober, who asked commissioners to approve the purchase.

The county and the family that owns the last private section, brothers Ted, Todd and John McGee of Lee County, reached agreement on the \$860,000 price in talks that began anew after the family put the land up for sale last year with an asking price of \$2.9 million. The road to a deal was well traveled but there was no fast lane. In 2008 the county offered \$500,000 for the land, and the McGee's cut their \$15 million asking price to \$5 million, but no deal was reached until recently. Lee County's price is less than two appraisals performed as required by the county's 2020 bidding procedure. One appraisal came in at \$875,000, the second at \$1 million. "We just couldn't get together until now, I think that speaks to their heritage and love of Lee County," Commissioner Frank Mann said. "Their ancestors were in fact two of the first settlers of Lee County and what is now the city of Fort Myers. They care about our community." As negotiations reached a stalemate several years ago, the McGee brothers established a goat farm on their nine acres. The goats proceeded to eat plants and disrupt the slope of the centuries-old mound to the dismay of conservationists.

Mound Key's rich environment includes an abundance of wild species. Significant black, red, white and buttonwood mangroves thrive on the island a black mangrove-rimmed area where the Calusa held ceremonies is considered one of the more significant relics of life on Mound Key.

The county's advisory committee on 202/20 purchases voted 9-2 to recommend buying it. One of the "no" votes came from Buckingham business owner T. J. Cannamela, who said the piece was too expensive for "an island in the middle of nowhere". Rae Ann Wessel of the Sanibel-Captiva Conservation Foundation urged commissioners to close the deal in recognition of both the historic and environmental significance of the island. "This allows us to complete an important and unique acquisition of archaeological heritage and protection of a cultural legacy, that being the capital of the Calusa," Wessel said. "As an archaeological site, this is rare property". The state's management of the archaeological park may leave it with a significant role in managing the property Lee County will acquire. Schober, the archaeologist, said that while the property is being purchased through an environmental program, protection of its rich historical significance is imperative. "We can't lose sight of the unique history out there which can certainly happen on environmental land when

the right people are not in charge”, Schober said. County officials are discussing the role the state will have in the management of the county's slice of the island. “We have had initial talks with the state and we are ready to move forward” said Parks and Recreation Director Jesse Lavander.

SWFAS 2019-2020 NEWSLETTER AND PRESENTATION SCHEDULE

2019 OCTOBER

NEWSLETTER ONLY

2019 NOVEMBER 20, Wednesday, 7:00 pm, Collier Museum at Government Center, Naples, FL
Austin Bell, Curator at the Marco Island Historical Museum presenting, “Homeward Bound: The Incredible Journey of Key Marco’s Artifacts”

2019 DECEMBER 7, Saturday, FIELD TRIP- DESTINATION TO BE ANNOUNCED IN NOVEMBER
You must reserve a place

2020 JANUARY 15, Wednesday, 7:00 pm, IMAG, Ft. Myers, FL
Dr. Margo Schwadron, speaking on the archaeology of the 10,000 Islands, Florida

2020 FEBRUARY 19, Wednesday, 7:00 pm, IMAG, Ft. Myers, FL BLACK HISTORY MONTH
David Southall, The Black Seminoles: Caught Between Two Cultures

2020 MARCH 18, Wednesday, 7:00 pm, Ft, Myers, FL, IMAG – FLORIDA ARCHAEOLOGY MONTH
Xenia Kyriakou, Florida Gulf Coast University, The Bioarchaeology of Monasticism: The Unruly Nuns of Cyprus

2020 APRIL 15, Wednesday, 7:00 pm, Collier Museum at Government Center, Naples, FL
Robert Carr, Director, Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, speaking on the archaeological discovery of the aboriginal Naples Canal

2020 MAY, 8, 9, 10, Fri, Sat, Sun., The 72nd FAS ANNUAL MEETING: SWFAS is the host chapter

WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 20, 7:00 PM

COLLIER MUSEUM AT GOVERNMENT CENTER IN NAPLES

HOMEWARD BOUND: THE INCREDIBLE JOURNEY OF KEY MARCO’S ARTIFACTS

Austin Bell, Curator, Marco Island Historical Museum, Naples, Florida



In December 2018, Marco Island welcomed “home” some of Florida’s most well-known archaeological artifacts for a special exhibition at the Marco Island Historical Museum. Excavated in 1896 from Key Marco – an archaeological site less than three miles from the museum – the artifacts are some of the most important precolonial Native American objects ever discovered in North America. Now housed in the collections of such venerated institutions as the Smithsonian Institution’s National Museum of Natural History, the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, and the Florida Museum of Natural History, the fragile and irreplaceable items offer unparalleled insight into

Southwest Florida’s early Native peoples. Austin Bell, Curator of Collections for the Marco Island Historical Society, will discuss what it took to bring these objects back to their place of origin, where they will be on display as part of an award-winning free exhibition until April 2021.

Austin Bell, Curator of Collections at the Marco Island Historical Society since 2013, is a museum professional with degrees in Anthropology (B.A.), Classical Studies (B.A.), and Museum Studies (M.A.) from the University of Florida. Austin’s exhibitions at the Marco Island Historical Museum have been recognized for excellence by the Florida Association of Museums and the Southeastern Museums Conference. He was named the 2017 “Artist of the Year” by the Marco Island Foundation for the Arts and the



2018 “Marco Island Citizen of the Year” by the Naples Daily News. Austin also serves on the Collier County Historic Archaeological Preservation Board and, in 2019, received an appointment as a Consulting Scholar at the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology. A native Floridian, Austin has been an active member of Florida’s museum community for more than a decade.

AN INTERVIEW WITH CHARLES DAURAY: A FOUNDER OF SWFAS by John F. Furey



On Wednesday May 8, 2019, I spent an enjoyable two hours meeting with Charles Dauray in Bonita Springs, Florida. I had met Charles once before at the VIP Opening Reception of Art Calusa on Friday, November 1, 2013 at City Pier Building in Ft. Myers, FL. At that time, I admired his art made with rosary peas on display, especially the depiction of a Calusa Medallion that is the symbol of the Florida Anthropological Association, and I had no clue that he had been involved with the Southwest Florida Archaeological Society and instrumental in its start.

HIS EARLY YEARS: Rhode Island

His family was originally from Rhode Island and, as a young boy, he had a job “throwing rocks” into a truck after a potato field had been plowed and it rained. The New England glacial soils left behind many stones and unless you picked the rocks the field could not be harvested mechanically. Doing this work Charles found a Native American rim sherd, that he has to this day, and this sparked his interest in archaeology and history. That area of New England in colonial times had been heavily populated by Native American tribes. The family moved to Collier County, Florida in 1960 and Charles returned to Rhode Island in 1962 and graduated from Providence College in 1966; and then returned to Florida.

HOW SWFAS GOT ITS START: The Bay West Site

The owners of Bay West Nursery were de-mucking a pond on their property and the dredge started bringing up human bones. The owners called the Chamber of Commerce and the sheriff’s department who decided the bones were not evidence of a recent crime but were Native American. Charles had become involved with a group in 1978, with John Beriault, that had been doing some salvage archaeology in the Naples area. Charles visited the site on March 7, 1980 representing the newly formed SWFAS and realized the true significance of the discovery. Permission to excavate the site was obtained and the results were published in the Florida Anthropologist in 1991 Vol. 34: 39-59. Charles participated in SWFAS as a Trustee for four years and is listed in the incorporation document of SWFAS. After those early years, Charles drifted away from active participation in SWFAS and concentrated on his realty business, purchasing land, his art and other organizations.

OTHER INTERESTS: His Art and Other Organizations

I asked how Charles got into art, specifically using rosary peas the way he does. He said that he first noticed that the normally red peas were sometimes brown and black and determined that the secret was heat. Pea bushes, which are common near him, would have brown and black coloration after a brush fire. Charles experimented with how much heat was required to turn the peas the desired coloration and still maintain its hardness and was successful in being able to create the colors he wanted. Somehow his innate talent for art came out and he started using the peas in his mosaic-like depictions.

When I asked Charles about his other interests, I was astounded to learn that he has been, and still is, involved in a myriad of other institutions: President and Chairman, The College of Life Foundation, Habitat for Humanity, Collier County Historical Society, The Estero Historical Society, The Southwest Florida Holocaust Museum, Bonita Springs Art League, Advisory Board of Henry Nehrling Museum Society, Isaak Walton League, the Marine Habitat Foundation/Naples and many others. He feels strongly about conservation, preserving local history and giving back to the local community.

Archaeology, Art, Conservation, History and various local Associations; Charles Dauray is one of our modern- day renaissance- men here in South Florida. He resides in Estero, Florida.

ARTICLES

In the April 2019 Newsletter, we re-printed a talk by Dr. Margo Schwadron titled ‘Constructing Shell Landscapes in Southwest, Florida.’ Dr. Schwadron has dedicated much of her research to the 10,000 Island area of Florida, a remote, wet, bug and snake infested region that was home to Native Americans for about 3,500 years. But how did she select

this area? Our first article will trace that decision. Dr. Schwadron will be a presenter at our January 2020 meeting at the IMAG in Ft. Myers and will talk about the little-known archaeology of the 10,000 Islands. Please plan to attend.

Our second article this month discusses the demise of the Mississippian Culture in the Central States and the Mississippi River Valley. With the discovery of the New World in 1492 and the Spanish 'entradas' into the Southwestern United States, we know of the terrible loss of population of the Native Americans due to newly introduced diseases by the Spanish; but what if the Mississippian Culture was already being disabled due to other sources and disease was only the final blow? Interesting!!!

RETHINKING SHELL MIDDENS

from *American Archaeology Magazine*

at <https://www.archaeologicalconservancy.org/rethinking-shell-middens/>

Summer 2018: By David Malakoff



This illustration of numerous shell mounds at the Turner River Shellworks site in Ten Thousand Islands, Florida, is based on archaeological evidence. Credit: MARTIN PATE, COURTESY MARGO SCHWADRON, NPS

Mounds of shells left by prehistoric people used to be considered mere trash. Now researchers recognize they can be monumental works of architecture that provide key insights into ancient cultures.

In the fall of 2005, Hurricane Wilma, a powerful storm packing 120-mile-an-hour winds, smashed into the Ten Thousand Islands, a fifty-mile-long maze of mangrove-ringed islets on the Florida's southwestern coast. Once the storm had passed, the National Park Service dispatched one of its staff scientists, Margo Schwadron, to assess how dozens of archaeological sites on public lands in the remote region had fared.

"We didn't know much about what was out there; for the most part, the sites were just dots on a map," Schwadron recalled. But given a boat and some enthusiastic assistants, she began a systematic survey and was stunned by what she found. "We'd pull up to an island and see this bank of oyster shells rising eight or ten feet out of the water. Then you'd climb up and realize there was so much more" beneath the tangled vegetation: enormous sculpted mounds, ridges, ramps, plazas, basins, and canals that sometimes covered more than 100 acres. "There were entire islands, whole landscapes, that people had constructed from shell," she said. "It was mind boggling."

The experience prompted Schwadron to launch an ambitious, years-long study of some of the world's largest and most complex prehistoric constructions made from shells. She and her colleagues have mapped more than a dozen major shellworks in the Ten Thousand Islands, as well as more than forty smaller shell structures. They have recovered nearly 50,000 artifacts, including ceramics and tools made from animal bones and shell. Radiocarbon dating of shell fragments and other materials indicates that people began creating the shell structures in the Ten Thousand Islands at least 3,500 years ago, during the Late Archaic period.

The findings are helping reshape how scholars perceive North America's prehistoric hunter-gatherers, and the numerous mounds of oyster, mussel, and snail shells they often left behind.

Editor's Note: Remember to see Margo and hear about the 10,000 Islands at our January Presentation at the IMAG.

CLIMATE CHANGE DROVE POPULATION DECLINE IN NEW WORLD BEFORE EUROPEANS ARRIVED

Tue, Jan 31, 2017

From Indian University-Purdue University Indianapolis School of Science at:

<https://science.iupui.edu/2017/01/pagengeniupui-study-climate-change-drove-population-decline-new-world-europeans-arrived>

INDIANAPOLIS—What caused the rapid disappearance of a vibrant Native American agrarian culture that lived in urban settlements from the Ohio River Valley to the Mississippi River Valley in the two centuries preceding the European settlement of North America? In a new study, researchers from Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis reconstructed and analyzed 2,100 years of temperature and precipitation data—and point the finger at climate change. Employing proxies of prehistoric temperature and precipitation preserved in finely layered lake sediments, somewhat analogous to tree-ring records used to reconstruct drought and temperature, the IUPUI scientists have reported on the dramatic environmental changes that occurred as the Native Americans—known as Mississippians—flourished and then vanished from the Midwestern United States. The researchers theorize that the catastrophic climate change they observed, which doomed food production, was a primary cause of the disappearance.

“Abrupt climate change can impose conditions like drought. If these conditions are severe and sustained, as we have determined that they became for the Mississippians, it is virtually impossible for societies, especially those based on agriculture, to survive,” said paleoclimatologist Broxton Bird, corresponding author of the new study. “From the lake records, we saw that the abundant rainfall and consistent good weather—which supported Mississippian society as it grew—changed, making agriculture unsustainable.” Bird is an assistant professor of earth sciences in the School of Science at IUPUI. This failure of their principal food source likely destabilized the sociopolitical system that supported Mississippian society, according to archaeologist Jeremy Wilson, a study co-author. He is an associate professor of anthropology in the School of Liberal Arts at IUPUI.

“Archaeologists have recognized that from 1300 onward, Mississippian villages started disappearing—one after the other—almost like light bulbs in a string, but the question has always been ‘why?’” said Wilson. “Dr. Bird and his students have shown from the lake-sediment evidence that during the period known as the Little Ice Age, from 1300 to 1800, there was a profound change in climate to colder and drier conditions, which would have negatively impacted the growing of maize in and around Mississippian villages. “It’s important for us to understand how past civilizations coped with climate change as we encounter things like changing precipitation patterns and temperatures that appear to be rising around the world today.”

As the Mississippians’ culture waned, the IUPUI researchers found, there were lower temperatures and significantly less summer rainfall than during its rise. They attribute these changes to more El Niño-like conditions in the Pacific Ocean and cooling during the Little Ice Age, which altered atmospheric circulation such that moisture delivered to the Midwest was derived from the northwestern U.S. (Pacific and Arctic) instead of the Gulf of Mexico, as was the case during the Mississippians’ rise. The longer transport distance of Pacific air masses during the Little Ice Age left less moisture available for rainfall in the Midwest, resulting in drought conditions that undermined agricultural production.

“Climate change had been previously postulated as one of the factors responsible for the disappearance of the Mississippians,” Bird said. “What our research did was develop the highest-resolution record yet produced of rainfall in the mid-continental U.S. for the last 2,100 years, including the time frame from the beginning of the Mississippian period—about 1,000 years ago—to 500 years ago, when much of the lower Midwest was totally abandoned by these people. Our results strongly support climate change—drought, specifically—as a significant cause of the disappearance of Mississippians from the mid-continent through its impact on their ability to farm and produce food surpluses.

“Mississippians did not have irrigation and relied on rainfall to grow their crops. Modern agriculture in the Midwest corn belt likewise relies on rainfall with very little irrigation infrastructure, making us similarly vulnerable to drought,” Bird said. “Mid-continental Native American Population Dynamics and Late Holocene Hydro Climate Extremes” is published in *Scientific Reports*, an open access, peer-reviewed Nature research journal.

The sediment studied was from Martin Lake in northeast Indiana. Bird and Wilson are continuing their research at additional lakes, especially those adjacent to archaeological sites, throughout the mid-continent.

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 Categories

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.*

| | | | |
|---------------|------|------------|---------|
| Student * | \$15 | Sustaining | \$100 |
| Regular | \$30 | Patron | \$1,000 |
| Family | \$35 | Benefactor | \$2,500 |
| Institutional | \$30 | | |

*Student membership is open to graduate, undergraduate and high school students. A photocopy of your student ID must accompany payment. **Add \$25 for foreign addresses.

Send Membership Form and Dues Payment to:

Florida Anthropological Society, P O Box 1561 Boynton Beach, FL 33425

You can join online or pay Membership dues renewals via PayPal on our website fasweb.org.

THE FLORIDA ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC. IS A TAX-EXEMPT 501C3 ORGANIZATION. TAX ID#59-1084419.

Name: _____

Membership Category: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ ZIP: _____

Phone: _____ Email: _____

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

Total Enclosed: \$ _____

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

Signature

Date