



Southwest Florida Archaeological Society (SWFAS) 1980 to 2020 - OUR 40th YEAR

March 2020 Newsletter

<http://swflarchaeology.org/>

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



SHELLS, SHELLS, SHELLS: they are everywhere on archaeological sites here in southwest Florida since clams and oysters were a staple of the coastal Florida Native American diet. We know that they consumed vast quantities of them and, through time, built large shell rings and mounds to create an elevated place to stay above the high tides and storms that frequent this region. But, beyond their diet, what can these discarded shells tell us about the seasonality of their harvest and food preparation cooking techniques to utilize them? Our two articles this month do just that.

MARCH is also Archaeology Month in Florida. Every March, statewide programs and events celebrating Florida Archaeology Month are designed to encourage Floridians and visitors to learn more about the archaeology and history of the state, and to preserve these important parts of Florida's rich cultural heritage. SWFAS has beautifully designed Archaeology Month posters to distribute. This year's theme is African American Cemeteries in Florida. Events, activities, and education materials are available at <http://fpan.us/FAM/>.



SWFAS FIELD TRIP TO KORESHAN STATE PARK: MARCH 21, 2020 - CANCELLED



Please note that due to concerns regarding the Covid 19 Virus Pandemic, Koreshan State Park has cancelled all programs including our field trip.

MARCH PRESENTATION – Xenia Kyriakou, The Bioarchaeology of Monasticism: The Unruly Nuns of Cyprus - CANCELLED



Please Note: Due to concerns regarding the Covid 19 Virus Pandemic, the IMAG has closed and we have cancelled our presentation.

FAS 2020 THE RITZ-CARLTON GOLF RESORT, NAPLES, FLORIDA

If you haven't made your reservations yet you are running out of time for the May 8-10 FAS Annual Meeting. Don't miss the Friday night Welcome Reception at the Marco Island Historical Museum and a cocktail and hors d'oeuvres at the adjacent Rose Auditorium. The museum will be open especially for our group to see 'The Cat' and masks from the 1896 excavation on Marco by Frank Hamilton Cushing. A full Saturday of exciting papers will be presented and an evening banquet, an awards ceremony and a guest speaker. For SWFAS members this is your chance to attend a local FAS Annual Meeting. Book your rooms by phone at 877-557-3092 and mention FAS 2020 for \$149.00 per night or, book on-line at: <https://book.passkey.com/go/FLAnthropologicalSocietyAnnual>. Also, don't forget to register for the conference at <https://fasweb.org/annual-conference/>.



ART LEE: A SPECIAL SWFAS MEMBER

In 2007 SWFAS lost a valued member, Art Lee. This month I have included an obituary that describes him by people that knew him so that we do not forget his valued contributions to both SWFAS and FAS. See below.

REMEMBERING ARTHUR R. LEE 1915-2007

EDITORS NOTE: ART LEE, A SPECIAL SWFAS MEMBER



This article was taken from the December 2007 SWFAS Newsletter to honor Art Lee. Art joined SWFAS in 1983 when SWFAS was in its infancy and became a major influence in both SWFAS and, later, in FAS. He served three years as 1st Vice President and five years as a Trustee. His real calling, however, was at the Craighead Lab where for 14 years Art was Lab Director. He also was editor of the SWFAS Newsletter for 11 years. In the Lab, Art was an organizer and a tireless worker. His journalism background aided him in producing a professional newsletter and in writing archaeological papers for publication. He served as President of FAS for a year and became very active statewide in FAS. An FAS award was named for him and he received the William C. Lazarus Award, the highest FAS award. For

further information on Art Lee see the obituary that George Luer penned in the Florida Anthropologist: December 2008 Vol. 61(3-4). (JFF Editor)

SWFAS Bids Farewell: Art R. Lee passed away on November 15, 2007 at the age of 92 after a long and colorful career. He was born in Montana and graduated from the University of Minnesota with a major in journalism. He worked for various publications and once owned his own paper, a country gazette. During World War II, he was in the Navy and served on a battleship and a carrier. Afterwards Art handled public relations for the National Testing Reactor in Idaho and then joined the US Information Agency under Edward R. Murrow. He subsequently served as Public Affairs Officer in Cambodia, Korea, Algeria and Tunisia.

Upon retirement, Art and his wife Lynn came to Naples where his interest in archaeology grew. SWFAS first met him in the early '80s. Art and Lynn edited the SWFAS newsletter for many years. He demonstrated that he had archaeological experience and began to dig with us. When the County was going to use the Craighead Lab for paint storage, he organized a SWFAS meeting at a Collier County Commission meeting. This resulted in the County selling it to us for one dollar. It was given to the Collier County Museum. As Lab Director, Art organized and developed the procedures we now use in analyzing. Five reports have been issued on important sites that would not otherwise have been published. The lab also has worked on many projects for archaeologists in the area. The State mandated that each County have a Comprehensive Land Use Plan with an Historical and Archaeological Preservation Board. Art worked with a County employee to write the ordinance. He was a founding member of the Board.

While he was doing all of this, he joined FAS and contributed in the same way. Members of both organizations have said the same thing, that he was the heart and soul of the organization. FAS presented him the Lazarus Award, which is the highest recognition of contributions fostering joint professional and avocational archaeologists' efforts. He also was given a President's award by FAS, signifying recognition of unusual assistance to the President.

Art was an honorary member of the Marco Island Historical Society for a very long time. Art once led an MIHS tour to Horr's Island and was instrumental in the MIHS sponsorship of the 1995 dig in North Marco near the site of the original Cushing expedition a hundred years earlier. He helped MIHS members Hilde and Helmut Nickel in recording the 1995 exhibit of the Key Marco Cat held at the Collier County Museum. Jim Buckholtz, Collier County School Administrator, put this material together with still pictures for local school students. Art also furnished source material for the catalog of the Key Marco Cat Millennium Exhibit which MIHS cosponsored with the Citizens Bank on Marco. Without Art, the Marco Island Historical Society might not exist in its present form, and there might not be a fund drive to build a museum on Marco.

Art was noted for his generosity and humor and was beloved by all of his many friends. Although short in stature, he was a giant of a man in the archaeology of Southwest Florida and will be sorely missed by all of us. We seldom have an opportunity to meet a rare individual who is so special.

This story is based on excerpts from a story that appeared in the Marco Island Eagle and from notes prepared by Jack Thompson, Craighead Lab Director (December 2007 SWFAS Newsletter). Farewell to a Good Friend.

WEDNESDAY APRIL 15, 7:00 PM
COLLIER MUSEUM AT GOVERNMENT CENTER IN NAPLES
THE PREHISTORIC CALUSA CANAL IN NAPLES

Robert Carr, Director, Archaeological and Historical Conservancy



One of the architectural and engineering feats of the Calusa in southwest Florida was the construction of canals that created more direct transportation routes. In 2014, archaeologists from the Archaeological and Historical Conservancy under the direction of Robert Carr completed excavation of segments of the Naples Canal. Five soil samples were recovered and submitted for radiocarbon dating. The dates range from as early as circa AD 780 near the bottom of the canal to AD 1600 at the top, the later date likely representing a time after the canal had been abandoned. In addition to a discussion of the Naples Canal excavation, this presentation will include documentation on other prehistoric canals in south Florida.

Archaeologist Robert S. Carr is the Executive Director of the Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc. In his 35 years of experience in south Florida he was Miami-Dade County archaeologist and director of the Historic Preservation Division and has worked for the National Park Service and the State of Florida. Carr was co-discoverer of the Miami Circle, led investigations at Preacher's Cave in the Bahamas, and recently directed an extensive archaeological assessment at the Jupiter Lighthouse. He is the author of *Digging Miami*, a chronicle of the archaeology of greater Miami. Carr holds a Master of Science Degree in Anthropology from Florida State University. The Archaeological and Historical Conservancy (AHC) is a Florida not-for-profit corporation that works with public and private property owners to meet local, and state historic preservation requirements. The organization has documented over 1000 sites across Florida since it was founded in 1985.

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.

SWFAS 2020 PRESENTATION SCHEDULE

- 2020 MARCH 21, Saturday, 10:00 am. Field Trip to Koreshan State Park - CANCELLED**
- 2020 APRIL 15, Wednesday, 7:00 pm, Collier Museum at Government Center, Naples, FL**
Robert Carr, Director, Archaeological and Historical Conservancy
The Prehistoric Calusa Canal in Naples
- 2020 MAY, 8, 9, 10, Fri, Sat, Sun, The 72nd FAS ANNUAL MEETING in NAPLES AND MARCO ISLAND**
SWFAS is the host chapter

Palm Beach: Archaeologists uncover human remains at historic Duck's Nest property

The Palm Beach Daily News at <https://www.palmbeachdailynews.com/news/20191123/palm-beach-archaeologists-uncover-human-remains-at-historic-ducks-quo-s-nest-property>

By William Kelly

Posted Nov 23, 2019 at 10:47 AM



The skeletal remains of an early Native American adult and child have been discovered on the property of the historic Duck's Nest residence. The bone fragments, estimated by an archaeologist at around 2,500 to 3,000 years old, were found in mid-October while workers were digging utility trenches on the property at 303/305 Maddock Way. The site already was listed by the state as archaeologically significant because of prehistoric artifacts found there in the past, so archaeologists were there when the remains turned up.

"We were sifting the dirt coming out of their trench," archaeologist Bob Carr said. What they found were "largely fragmentary bones that have gone through centuries, maybe millennia." The remains of the adult and child were found in locations about 60 feet apart, he said. In most cases, the fragments would not be discernible as human bones to the untrained eye, Carr said. "Most people would think it's a rock or piece of a root."

Duck's Nest, a lakefront house that dates to 1891, is being renovated into a guest house by next-door residents Brian and Julie Simmons, who bought the property last year from the Maddock family. State law required all work in the area near the findings to be halted while the Florida Division of Historic Resources conducted a site review. Work resumed on Wednesday, with archaeologists completing the trench digging by hand, a process that could take a few weeks to complete, Carr said. The historic resources division, in concert with the Seminole Tribe of Florida, was tasked with making sure the remains were recovered scientifically, treated respectfully and documented appropriately.

The remains are being held by Carr's firm, the Archaeological Historical Conservancy, in Davie. When the Duck's Nest renovation is complete, they will be reinterred near where they were found, Carr said. The Archaeological Historical Conservancy is a not-for-profit organization that works to preserve and document Florida's archaeologically significant historical sites. Carr, its executive director, has performed dozens of archaeological assessments on the island. Once the state determines that a site is archaeologically significant, town law requires that a developer or owner doing work on a property pay for the archaeological services. The cost can run into thousands of dollars. "The island of Palm Beach is so intensely built on and yet, despite all that development, there are still portions of people's yards preserving parts of prehistoric sites," he said.

There are at least 25 sites in town that are documented as archaeologically significant, he said. Human remains were found on about 10 of those. Long before Europeans arrived on this continent, members of the Jeaga tribe realized what Palm Beach residents know today: with the ocean on one side and the lake on the other, this barrier island is a highly desirable place to live. "We are finding evidence of indigenous of people, Native Americans, living here, going back at least 2,500 years," Carr said. "The island was intensely used. At any given time there were certainly hundreds, maybe 1[,000] or 2,000 people. It's probably one of the richest areas in Southeast Florida for fishing and hunting."

Sustained agriculture they did not have. By examining animal bones and shell remains, archaeologists learn much about the early Native Americans, including their diet and how they exploited their habitat, Carr said. They had dogs, for example. In this part of the world there was no hard stone with which to fashion tool blades. So they used sharpened pieces of bone, wood or sea shells. "They made an ax out of conch shell hard enough for cutting down a tree for a canoe," he said. Archaeologists have even found pieces of whale bone on the island. "It's evidence that whales had been hunted and their remains brought ashore," Carr said.

Little is known about the origin of the Jeaga tribe, but it appears some were still around in the 17th century, when members were described in written accounts of Spanish explorers. The earliest mention came from Hernando de Escalante Fontaneda, who was reportedly a captive of indigenous people in Florida for 17 years until around 1666. He wrote that the Jeaga, along with two other tribes, salvaged precious metals and other goods from ships wrecked along the Florida coast.

(Editor Note: Bob Carr will be our speaker in Naples next month. Plan to attend)

Stone Age chewing gum holds clues to the life of a young girl who lived 5,700 years ago

CNN at <https://www.cnn.com/2019/12/17/world/ancient-chewing-gum-genome-scn/index.html>

By Ashley Strickland, CNN

December 17, 2019



Lola, a young girl who lived in Denmark 5,700 years ago, had blue eyes, dark skin and dark hair. Her last meal included hazelnuts and mallard duck but no milk -- she couldn't stomach dairy. And the reason we know any of this is because she chewed on birch pitch, a material that functioned a bit like an ancient chewing gum. A study of that birch pitch has uncovered the girl's entire genome and oral microbiome, marking the first time human genetic material has successfully been extracted from something besides human bones. The study published Tuesday in the journal *Nature Communications*.

Birch pitch was what Palaeolithic people used as glue as many as 760,000 years ago. It was derived by heating the bark of birch trees, and somewhere along the way they realized they could chew it -- as indicated by teeth marks found on ancient remnants of the pitch. A small hunk of brownish-black birch pitch was found by archeologists from the Museum Lolland-Falster at the Syltholm site on Lolland, the fourth largest island of Denmark. Small lumps are common at archaeological sites in Scandinavia, according to the study. "Syltholm is completely unique. Almost everything is sealed in mud, which means that the preservation of organic remains is absolutely phenomenal," said Theis Jensen, study author and postdoctoral researcher at the University of Copenhagen's Globe Institute, who excavated at the site. "It is the biggest Stone Age site in Denmark, and the archaeological finds suggest that the people who occupied the site were heavily exploiting wild resources well into the Neolithic, which is the period when farming and domesticated animals were first introduced into southern Scandinavia."

By extracting DNA from the birch pitch, the researchers learned that it had been chewed by a female genetically closely related to hunter-gatherers from the European mainland, rather than those in central Scandinavia. Specific genes told them about her hair, skin and eye color, similar to that of other European hunter-gatherers. "It is amazing to have gotten a complete ancient human genome from anything other than bone," said Hannes Schroeder, study author and associate professor from the Globe Institute at the University of Copenhagen. "What is more, we also retrieved DNA from oral microbes and several important human pathogens, which makes this a very valuable source of ancient DNA, especially for time periods where we have no human remains."

Plant and animal DNA trapped in the pitch also revealed that she had eaten hazelnuts and duck, likely staples of her diet. The ancient chewing gum acted as a time capsule, storing information about her oral microbiome -- the bacteria that lived in her mouth -- as well. The researchers were able to detect traces of DNA that revealed pathogens, including potential Epstein-Barr virus, one of the most common human viruses that can serve as the gateway to mononucleosis, also known as glandular fever. They also found the signature for pneumonia. Lola was lactose-intolerant, which aligns with the idea that adults evolved the tolerance after dairy farming spread during the Neolithic revolution.

"Our ancestors lived in a different environment and had a different lifestyle and diet, and it is therefore interesting to find out how this is reflected in their microbiome," Schroeder said. "It can help us understand how pathogens have evolved and spread over time, and what makes them particularly virulent in a given environment. At the same time, it may help predict how a pathogen will behave in the future, and how it might be contained or eradicated."

Birch pitch was used to help attach stone tools to handles and straps. Although malleable when heated it solidified as soon as it cooled, leading some researchers to believe that ancient people chewed on the pitch to keep it soft while they worked on their tools. They also theorized that birch pitch was chewed to help relieve the pain of a toothache; act as a tooth brush; stave off hunger; or, much like we use modern gum, simply to have something to chew. Birch pitch also contains betulin, which acts like an antiseptic. Some of the bacteria detected in the pitch indicated signs of gum disease, which may be why Lola -- named for where she was found on Lolland -- was chewing it.

The discovery of the birch pitch sheds light on one person who lived at the site, which is notable because no human remains have ever been recovered there. And more discoveries at other sites in the future could do the same, bringing ancient humans back to life when no other remnants of their lives are left behind.

Rule of Thumb for Eating Oysters from September-April is 4,000 Years Old

Florida Museum of Natural History at <https://www.floridamuseum.ufl.edu/science/oysters-in-r-months-rule-4000-years-old/>

by Halle Marchese, Mary-Lou Watkinson and Natalie van Hoose

November 20, 2019



Foodie tradition dictates only eating wild oysters in months with the letter “r” – from September to April – to avoid watery shellfish, or worse, a nasty bout of food poisoning. Now, a new study suggests people have been following this practice for at least 4,000 years. An analysis of a large shell ring off Georgia’s coast revealed that the ancient inhabitants of St. Catherines Island limited their oyster harvest to the non-summer months.

How can scientists know when islanders were collecting oysters? By measuring parasitic snails. Snails known as impressed odostomes, *Boonea impressa*, are common parasites of oysters, latching onto a shell and inserting a stylus to slurp the soft insides. Because the snail has a predictable 12-month life cycle, its length at death offers a reliable estimate of when the oyster host died, allowing Florida Museum of Natural History researchers Nicole Cannarozzi and Michal

Kowalewski to use it as a tiny seasonal clock for when people collected and ate oysters in the past.

Stowaways on discarded oyster shells, the snails offer new insights into an old question about the shell rings that dot the coasts of Florida, Georgia, South Carolina and Mississippi. “People have been debating the purpose of these shell rings for a very long time,” said Cannarozzi, the study’s lead author and Florida Museum environmental archaeology collection manager. “Were they everyday food waste heaps? Temporary communal feasting sites? Or perhaps a combination? Understanding the seasonality of the rings sheds new light on their function.”

Cannarozzi and Kowalewski, Thompson Chair of Invertebrate Paleontology, analyzed oysters and snails from a 230-foot-wide, 4,300-year-old shell ring on St. Catherines Island and compared them with live oysters and snails. They found that island inhabitants were primarily harvesting oysters during late fall, winter and spring, which also suggested the presence of people on the island tapered off during the summer. The seasonality of the shell ring may be one of the earliest records of sustainable harvesting, Cannarozzi said. Oysters in the Southeast spawn from May to October, and avoiding oyster collection in the summer may help replenish their numbers.

“It’s important to look at how oysters have lived in their environment over time, especially because they are on the decline worldwide,” she said. “This type of data can give us good information about their ecology, how other organisms interact with them, the health of oyster populations and, on a grander scale, the health of coastal ecosystems.” Cannarozzi said using impressed odostomes to gauge what time of year oysters were harvested offers an independent way to assess ancient patterns of oyster gathering. This approach can complement other archaeological methods, including stable isotope analysis and examining shell growth rings. Kowalewski said the method could be applied to other marine invertebrate studies if the “timepiece” organism’s life cycle meets several key requirements. “If you have species with a lifespan of one year or less, consistent growth patterns and predictable spawning behavior, you could potentially use them as clocks as well,” he said. “We might be able to use this type of strategy to reconstruct population dynamics or the natural history of various species, especially those that are extinct.”

Cannarozzi and Kowalewski emphasized the importance of interdisciplinary collaboration in addressing longstanding research questions in new ways. Their project combined paleontology, the study of fossils and other biological remains, with archaeology, which emphasizes human history. Cannarozzi’s specialization – environmental archaeology – also explores the close connections between humans and their natural resources. “People have affected the distributions, life cycles and numbers of organisms over time,” Cannarozzi said. “Understanding how people in the past interacted with and influenced their environment can inform our conservation efforts today.”

The researchers published their findings in PLOS ONE.

Barbequed clams on the menu for ancient Puerto Ricans

Heritage Daily at <https://www.heritagedaily.com/2019/11/barbequed-clams-on-the-menu-for-ancient-puerto-ricans/124885>



Scientists have reconstructed the cooking techniques of the early inhabitants of Puerto Rico by analysing the remains of clams. Led by Philip Staudigel, who conducted the analysis as a graduate student at the University of Miami Rosenstiel School and is now a postdoctoral researcher at Cardiff University, the team has used new chemical analysis techniques to identify the exact cooking temperatures at which clams were cooked over 2500 years ago. With cooking temperatures getting up to around 200°C according to the new analysis, the team believe the early Puerto Ricans were partial to a barbeque rather than boiling their food as a soup.

The study, which also involved academics from the University of Miami and Valencia College, has been published today in the journal *Science Advances*. Whilst the results throw new light on the cultural practices of the first communities to arrive on the island of Puerto Rico, they also provide

at least circumstantial evidence that ceramic pottery technology was not widespread during this period of history – it's likely that this would be the only way in which the clams could have been boiled. Lead author of the study Dr Philip Staudigel, currently at Cardiff University's School of Earth and Ocean Sciences, said: "Much of peoples' identity draws upon on where they came from, one of the most profound expressions of this is in cooking. We learn to cook from our parents, who learned from their parents. "In many parts of the world, written records extend back thousands of years, which often includes recipes. This is not the case in the Caribbean, as there were no written texts, except for petroglyphs. By learning more about how ancient Puerto Rican natives cooked their meals, we can relate to these long-gone peoples through their food."

In their study, the team analysed over 20kg of fossilised clam shells at the University of Miami's Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Sciences Stable Isotope Lab, which were collected from an archaeological site in Cabo Rojo, Puerto Rico. The pre-Arawak population of Puerto Rico were the first inhabitants of the island, arriving sometime before 3000 BC, and came from Central and/or South America. They existed primarily from fishing, hunting, and gathering near the mangrove swamps and coastal areas where they had settled. The fossilised shells, dating back to around 700 BC, were cleaned and turned into a powder, which was then analysed to determine its mineralogy, as well as the abundance of specific chemical bonds in the sample. When certain minerals are heated, the bonds between atoms in the mineral can rearrange themselves, which can then be measured in the lab. The amount of rearrangement is proportional to the temperature the mineral is heated. This technique, known as clumped isotope geochemistry, is often used to determine the temperature an organism formed at but in this instance was used to reconstruct the temperature at which the clams were cooked.

The abundance of bonds in the powdered fossils was then compared to clams which were cooked at known temperatures, as well as uncooked modern clams collected from a nearby beach. Results showed that that the majority of clams were heated to temperatures greater than 100°C – the boiling point of water – but no greater than 200°C. The results also revealed a disparity between the cooking temperature of different clams, which the researchers believe could be associated with a grilling technique in which the clams are heated from below, meaning the ones at the bottom were heated more than the ones at the top.

"The clams from the archaeological site appeared to be most similar to clams which had been barbequed," continued Dr Staudigel. "Ancient Puerto Ricans didn't use cookbooks, at least none that lasted to the present day. The only way we have of knowing how our ancestors cooked is to study what they left behind. Here, we demonstrated that a relatively new technique can be used to learn what temperature they cooked at, which is one important detail of the cooking process."

OFFICERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR 2020

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Tiffany Bannworth

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** _____

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Check One:

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

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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.

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I wish to make a donation to:

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

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Signature

Date