



Southwest Florida Archaeological Society (SWFAS)
1980 to 2020 - OUR 40th YEAR
October 2020 Newsletter
<http://swflarchaeology.org/>

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



Hello to everyone and welcome back to the start of our Fall 2020 – Spring 2021 newsletters. Hopefully, all had a great summer, emerged healthy and ready to continue our archaeological educational programs and preservation here in Southwest Florida in 2021. Covid 19 is still with us and appears that it will be for the foreseeable future. I am hoping that in January we can resume the presentations and am planning to do so if we are able to have meetings.

I have to comment on the local newspaper, The News Press of Ft. Myers, and urge you to support your local print media. SWFAS had just published our May Newsletter on Friday June 5, 2020 when on Sunday June 7, 2020 the News Press published two archaeological articles in the Tropicalia section. One article was about the recent excavations at Mound Key by Victor D. Thompson and colleagues in *The Journal of Anthropological Archaeology* (2018 51: 28-44) noting the discovery of the large Calusa building where king Carlos entertained Pedro Menendez de Aviles, the Spanish Adelantado of Florida, in 1566. Mound Key is also the site of the first Spanish Fort and mission. Thompson and colleagues excavated on top of the second mound and found the walls of the fort. The fort was named San Antonio de Carlos and was the site of the first Catholic Mass in Southwest Florida. The author of this article is Amy Bennett Williams who often writes informative articles about the archaeology of Southwest Florida. Thank you, Amy.

The second article was about the Crystal River Site and the Roberts Island site in the Crystal River by Natalie van Hoose and discussed the work of Trevor Duke, a researcher at the Florida Museum of Natural History's Ceramic Technology Laboratory in Gainesville. The article discussed sea level fluctuations and how oysters accounted for 75% of their diet.

It is through articles such as these that the general public maintains a connection to and interest in archaeology, and archaeological preservation is kept alive here in Southwest Florida. That interest translates into continued high attendance at our SWFAS Speaker Presentations in Lee and Collier Counties. Additionally, the News Press always publishes our meeting notices and even full page and half page articles of our press releases for which we are incredibly grateful. The News Press was also instrumental in getting out the message and supported the purchase of Mound Key last year by the Lee County Commissioners. Keep up the great work! Please, remember to support your local print media, it supports us.

NEW VIDEO FROM WEEDON ISLAND AVAILABLE



AWIARE, the Alliance for Weedon Island Archaeological Research and Education, announced the release of a new video about the history and archaeology of Weedon Island. The Weedon Island Preserve is owned and managed by the Pinellas County Park Department and manages a visitor center and observation tower that highlights the islands prehistoric past and nature. There are other videos available online as well. Please go to www.awiare.org to learn about this nonprofit organization and its archaeological work. The video can be found at <https://youtu.be/AviQc2TluF4> . Enjoy!

VIDEOS FROM THE NEW COLLEGE ARCHAEOLOGY LAB

Celebrating the Underground Railroad

With Covid 19 restrictions in place, all the archaeology lectures that are sponsored by various groups in Florida have had to go to videos on-line. Dr. Uzi Baram, Director of the New College Archaeology Laboratory in Sarasota, has released three videos documenting the plight of the escaped slaves called Maroons who founded a town on the Manatee River in Bradenton, Florida and were attacked in 1821 by U.S Army, navy and militia units. The survivors of this raid escaped to Andros Island in the Bahamas where their descendants live today. Please see the links below. Dr. Baram has been excavating this site for a few years.



Tragedy and Survival: The Southward Movement of Florida Maroons

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LXORI_imu5E

Venice Train Depot Excavation

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=47Rg38okW5c>



Commemorating Angola 2020: International Underground Railroad Month

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tsroyYmVHXU>

The National Arts Club also developed an on-line video of a lecture presented by Dr. Jerry Milanich on the Southeast U.S. in the 16th Century:



Archeologist Tracks 16th Century Invasion of the U.S.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iZvL0UyvNV0>

2021 SWFAS PRESENTATIONS

You will notice that we have not listed our usual presentation schedule for our Speaker's Program below. At this point we need to be sure that to gather in groups is both safe and legal with, safety being our greatest concern. We should have a better feel for the status of the Covid 19 pandemic by December and hope to resume our presentations as soon as it is safely possible. The SWFAS Newsletter will keep you informed.

FAS ANNUAL MEETING 2021

The FAS 2021 annual meeting will be hosted by the Central Florida Anthropological Society in May 2021 in Sanford, Florida. As more information is released, we will report it in the SWFAS Newsletter. We hope that the 2021 meeting will be able to be held, so please plan to attend in May 2021.

SWFAS 2020 NEWSLETTERS AND PRESENTATIONS

OCTOBER 2020 NEWSLETTER ONLY

NOVEMBER 2020 NEWSLETTER ONLY

NOVEMBER 18, 2020 7pm Collier County Museum - PRESENTATION CANCELLED

DECEMBER 2020 NEWSLETTER ONLY

DECEMBER 12, 2020 Field Trip to Koreshan State Park CANCELLED - We will reschedule in 2021.

JANUARY 2021 We hope to resume our Speakers Program but it will depend on the pandemic.

ARTICLES

Our articles this month deal with two very different topics: zooarchaeology and a sneaky theory on the development of language. The first article recognizes Dr. Elizabeth Wing, a pioneer in the discipline of zooarchaeology. She was the first woman to earn a Ph.D. in zoology at the University of Florida and was a mentor to so many that have followed in her footsteps. Zooarchaeologists examine the food refuse that has been left behind and the environmental context of archaeological sites. The second article also caught my eye. In the spirit of full disclosure, I personally know Neil Bovaird Jr. My wife and I attended his wedding and have been very good friends with his parents since 1968. It is highly unusual to encounter someone that you know in non-archaeological articles like this. Additionally, I had no idea that he was a flintknapper. Also, there is a Massachusetts connection here; the author Ben James, Neil Bovaird and Liz Wing, like your SWFAS newsletter editor, are all from Massachusetts. So, what is the Sneaky Theory of Where Language Came From and what does it have to do with stone tools?

LIZ WING: A PORTRAIT IN PERSISTENCE

by Halle Marchese

from Florida Museum Cultural Heritage

at <https://www.floridamuseum.ufl.edu/science/elizabeth-wing-portrait-in-persistence/>



Elizabeth “Liz” Wing arrived at the University of Florida in the mid-1950s with little more than a suitcase, less than a decade after the school began accepting women. As a master’s student with an incurable curiosity for “anything that cracked or crawled,” Wing was interested in animal anatomy and absorbed as much field experience as she could, despite being barred from many nighttime expeditions and expected to prepare sandwiches for her male peers on class trips. She zipped between sites on a Lambretta scooter to study pocket gophers, took on a stalled project on mammal remains from Trinidad and cave-dove in training for an underwater excavation at a Florida Spanish mission site. The first woman to earn a Ph.D. in zoology at UF, Wing’s path would lead her to help create an entirely new discipline – environmental archaeology, the study of people’s relationship with nature over the past millennia.

Eighty-eight years old today, she remained at UF for her entire academic career, retiring in 2001 as the curator emeritus of the Florida Museum of Natural History’s environmental archaeology program, which she founded. She produced nearly 91,000 pages of papers, sketches and field notes during her career and was elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 2006. Her legacy as a scientist, a pioneer in her field and an inspiring mentor endures at UF and the Florida Museum, where Associate Curator Kitty Emery has led the environmental archaeology program for the past 20 years. “We couldn’t get to the bigger questions of how people think about

their environment without the generations before us providing the basic data and methods,” Emery said. “That’s what Liz provided, and the entire field can build on her foundation.”

From humble beginnings, the field has evolved into a crucial link between paleontology and modern biology and anthropology: Environmental archaeologists investigate everything from prehistoric water temperature and ancient turkey domestication to how the cultures of the last millennia contended with a changing climate. By its very nature, our field is a mutt,” Emery said. “We are interdisciplinary, and we are at the nexus of all the different things that are happening. Liz didn’t fit in – and I think that’s where it always ends up starting, right?”

From Cheez Whiz jars to 12,000 specimens

Wing cultivated her interest in animals as a teenage volunteer in the Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology where she developed a passion for museum collections. Although her father was the chair of the history department at nearby Wellesley College, Wing earned her bachelor’s degree in biology from Mount Holyoke College and departed to Gainesville by train to continue her studies. The question was, ‘Where can I go for further education to study whole animals – not just cells or the function of cells, but the whole animal?’” Wing said. “I came to UF sight unseen, and it was the best choice – among many choices – that I’ve made.” Wing lived in a run-down house in Gainesville during her student years, where the sight of a neighbor’s cat crawling through the ductwork and a roommate’s pet opossum caused her mother to break down in tears during a visit. But Wing was unperturbed: From scratching notes in newspaper margins in her childhood to recycling carbon paper as an adult, frugality was second nature to her.

It was while working on her dissertation that Wing formed some of her earliest partnerships with museums around the world to study their vertebrate collections, including Harvard. This marked the beginning of her early zooarchaeological work, and Wing was eventually offered a graduate assistantship in the Florida Museum’s mammal collection for her expertise on vertebrates. Wing’s metamorphosis into the “grandmother of zooarchaeology” accelerated when she was awarded a National Science Foundation grant to identify vertebrate remains from archaeological collections in 1961. The project continued until 1969, when the state began funding permanent positions in zooarchaeology. Her titles morphed from interim assistant curator of zooarchaeology to assistant curator and then to associate curator. In 1978, she was officially appointed curator of one of the few zooarchaeological collections in North America at the time. Wing set her sights on building the museum’s comparative collections, sets of modern skeletons used to identify ancient animal remains. She was thrilled when her son – now a marine biologist in New Zealand – gifted her three dried birds for Christmas one year. An anhinga, least bittern and woodcock were prepared as the collection’s newest acquisitions.

A visitor to the environmental archaeology collection in its early days might have done a double take at the Cheez Whiz and baby food jars Wing used to store specimens. With continued contributions by Emery and her team over the past two decades, the Florida Museum’s environmental archaeology comparative collection contains more than 12,000 specimens that contribute to research around the world. Now I can look at the progression of how the collections evolved, including how things were curated and how Liz recorded data,” Environmental Archaeology Collection Manager Nicole Cannarozzi said. “As the field becomes more advanced, we can continue making improvements.”

Making space for others

As an advocate for women in archaeology, Wing’s mentorship correlates with the strong female presence in the Florida Museum’s environmental archaeology program today, Emery said. Wing made space in archaeology for other visionaries such as Sylvia Scudder, environmental archaeology collection manager for more than 20 years alongside Wing and key developer of the study of ancient soils from archaeological sites.

Wing emphasized a work-life balance in academia, said Kathleen Deagan, Florida Museum distinguished curator emeritus of historical archaeology. Wing’s two children were raised on 20 acres of woods and marsh, and the Wing farm was a locally revered oasis. Peacocks, guinea pigs, sheep, goats, chickens and pugs were standard tenants. “She was never aggressive or self-aggrandizing,” Deagan said. “While building a career and an internationally respected program, she also had a happy marriage and family and shared that part of her life with her students and colleagues. Seeing that it was possible to have a holistic, well-rounded life as a scientist

and scholar was a revelation not just to me, but I think also served as a model for a generation of women in the field.” For some, Wing’s prioritization of quality science over appeasing tradition at a male-dominated institute testifies to a commitment to diversity. “I was so lucky to work with her,” said Irvy Quitmyer, retired collection manager of environmental archaeology who studied with Wing. “The culture she created in her lab was a demonstration in what individuality represents and conveyed that there was a place at the table for all highly qualified scientists.”

Still, longstanding biases remain. Emery said zooarchaeology and other lab-focused parts of the discipline were long viewed as more appropriate pursuits for women, who were sometimes actively discouraged from breaking into field research. “People said it was ‘too dangerous’ for a woman to do fieldwork,” Emery said. “Liz conducted much of her work in the field, both locally and internationally, as do I and my colleagues now. We show that it can be done, and not only that, but that there’s no difference in the quality of a woman’s research as opposed to anyone else – and Liz was a real forerunner of that.”

Weaving disciplines together

In 1997 the Florida Museum’s zooarchaeology program was renamed environmental archaeology and joined the museum’s newly created department of natural history, which combined anthropology and the natural sciences. “We recognized that what we were doing went across a whole bunch of disciplines,” Quitmyer said. “All of us were experimenters, and we were all interested in everything.” The interdisciplinary nature of the field may have been why the National Academy’s recognition of Wing’s contributions to research came so late, he added. “They didn’t know if she was an archaeologist or a biologist,” he said. “And then it became apparent that she was a multidisciplinarian who worked in all those areas. Increasingly, work in multidisciplinary research is being rewarded by our peers and institutions as they recognize that great discoveries are made at the boundaries between disciplines.”

As the environmental archaeology program continued to grow prior to her retirement, Wing maintained a sharp eye for missed connections between zoologists and archaeologists. Addressing these, she believed, would create more valuable data for everyone involved. First up was adding context to what archaeologists called the “laundry list.” While useful for basic site descriptions in archaeological research, these lists don’t include contextual information, such as what animals on a site might have represented to humans and the methods that zoologists used to make identifications.

In reality, the insights environmental archaeology can provide are much more three-dimensional, Cannarozzi said. “To make zooarchaeological data valuable for both archaeologists and zoologists, a lot more had to be provided,” Emery added. “Liz standardized the methods of data collecting and of basic quality analysis – so essentially, the fundamentals of how you knew what it was, how many things you had to have before you could make any conclusions and how one thing could be interpreted from another.”

In 2019, Emery and Cannarozzi were awarded a nearly \$800,000 NSF grant to curate collection specimens documenting 14,000 years of Caribbean biodiversity. The grant marks the first time that environmental archaeology specimens were recognized by NSF’s biological collections improvement program, Emery said. “That’s a huge step,” she added. “Whoever replaces me is still going to have an uphill battle, but more and more environmental archaeology is being recognized as important to both archaeology and biology, and Liz – right there at the very beginning – had to fight for that. She was strong as an ox in her determination to make people believe in the value of what she did.”

A field in flux

From using ancient proteins in fossil fragments to reveal what color an animal was to facing the challenges of responsible stewardship of international cultural heritage, Emery and her team deal with questions that were once unimaginable. “The questions we can pursue today are very different from what Liz was working on,” Emery said. “Sometimes it can be difficult for people to understand how much the science has changed. In the blink of an eye, there have been phenomenal changes to the depths of the scientific methods we can use today.”

Emery believes using the power of the internet is crucial to unlocking the field's potential. A key facet of her work is investigating how open data can widen environmental archaeology's scope and provide more accurate models of how people respond to changes in their environments. "One reason we can't precisely predict how people will react to climate change is because we have never had a globally connected world the way we do now," Emery said. "We've also never been in a situation where we can be as self-aware and as well-informed as we are, and in the last two years the attitude toward climate change has changed so fast." Emery said the Florida Museum is one of the few locations in North America with an extensive comparative collection coupled with access to both archaeological and biological collections. "Today at the Florida Museum, a researcher can not only study materials in our collections, but they can trot down the hall and investigate archaeological site maps and documentary evidence, as well as field notes and genetic data on related animals, both modern and fossil," Emery said. "These are invaluable for full interpretation."

Researchers in the museum's environmental archaeology program work throughout the Southeastern United States, the Caribbean and Central and South America. Their studies range from uncovering when ancient people harvested oysters to reconstructing ancient macaw husbandry. Emery's research also centers on tracking ancient Maya use of natural resources, from how these resources were gathered or discarded to the political and economic motivations for why. "The advent of the internet and the ability for us to provide our data and our research to the myriad of scientists, students and government officials is really an astonishing thing," Emery said. "We're only just starting to understand what we can do as a connected world, and to understand the human element as pivotal to answering questions about biodiversity."

A SNEAKY THEORY OF WHERE LANGUAGE CAME FROM

by Ben James

from the Pocket

at <https://getpocket.com/explore/item/a-sneaky-theory-of-where-language-came-from>



I'm sitting in the sun on one of the first mild days of the spring, talking with a modern-day flintknapper about the origins of human language. His name is Neill Bovaird, and he's neither an archaeologist nor a linguist, just a 38-year-old bearded guy with a smartphone in his pocket who uses Stone Age technology to produce Stone Age tools. Bovaird has been flintknapping for a couple decades, and as we talk, the *gok gok gok* of him striking a smaller rock against a larger one punctuates our conversation. Every now and then the *gokking* stops: A new flake, sharper than a razor blade, breaks off in his palm.

I've come to see Bovaird, who teaches wilderness-survival skills in western Massachusetts, because I want to better understand the latest theories on the emergence of language—particularly a new body of research arguing that if not for our hominin ancestors' hard-earned ability to produce complex tools, language as we know it might not have evolved at all. The research is occurring at the cutting-edge intersections of evolutionary biology, experimental archaeology, neuroscience, and linguistics, but much of it is driven by a very old question: Where did language come from?

Oren Kolodny, a biologist at Stanford University, puts the question in more scientific terms: "What kind of evolutionary pressures could have given rise to this really weird and surprising phenomenon that is so critical to the essence of being human?" And he has proposed a provocative answer. In a paper in the journal *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B*, Kolodny argues that early humans—while teaching their kin how to make complex tools—hijacked the capacity for language from themselves. To understand what Kolodny's getting at, I ask Bovaird to walk me through the history of Stone Age technologies. He starts by smashing an irregular, grapefruit-size stone between two larger rocks. He picks through the resulting fragments, looking for a shard with an excellent cutting edge. This is simple Oldowan technology, he tells me—the first stone tools, used by our hominin ancestors as far back as 2.5 million years ago.

Next, he flashes forward a million years to the technological revolutions of *Homo ergaster*. No longer did toolmakers simply knock stones together to see what they got; now they aimed for symmetry. Bovaird holds up

his work in progress, a late Acheulean hand ax—the multi-tool of the middle-to-lower Paleolithic, good for cutting meat, digging dirt, smashing bone. The blade of this ax has a zigzag edge, with tiny, alternating flakes removed from each side of the cutting surface. To achieve this level of serration, Bovaird explains, he needs a precise understanding of how the stone works, as well as the ability to plan his work many steps in advance. Somewhere on the timeline between the long run of the Oldowan and the more rapid rise of Acheulean technologies, language (or what’s often called protolanguage) likely made its first appearance. Oren Kolodny and his co-author, Shimon Edelman, a professor of psychology at Cornell University, say the overlap is not a coincidence. Rather, they theorize, the emergence of language was predicated on our ancestors’ ability to perform sequence-dependent processes, including the production of complex tools.

Kolodny’s arguments build off the groundbreaking experiments of Dietrich Stout, an anthropologist at Emory University. A flintknapper himself, Stout has taught hundreds of students how to make Acheulean-era tools, and he’s tracked their brain activity during the learning process. Stout found that his students’ white matter—or the neural connectivity in their brains—increased as they gained competence in flintknapping. His research suggests that producing complex tools spurred an increase in brain size and other aspects of hominin evolution, including—perhaps—the emergence of language. But language couldn’t just pop out fully formed, like Athena from the head of Zeus. “Every evolutionary process, including the evolution of language, has to be incremental and composed of small steps, each of which independently needs to be beneficial,” Kolodny explains. Teaching, he says, was a crucial part of the process. When hominins like *Homo ergaster* and *Homo erectus* taught their close relatives how to make complex tools, they worked their way into an ever more specialized cultural niche, with evolutionary advantage going to those individuals who were not only adept at making and using complex tools, but who were also able—at the same time—to communicate in more and more sophisticated ways.

Kolodny points out what might seem like a contradiction in this notion: Many species of ape use tools in sequence-dependent ways and also have highly developed levels of communication. But the order in which those apes produce their utterances doesn’t make much difference to their meaning, Kolodny explains. “The question becomes not ‘How did language arise only in humans?’ but ‘Why did it not arise in other apes as well?’ And the answer is, the qualitative difference between us and other apes is they don’t have the communication system coupled to those temporal sequencing structural capabilities.”

That “coupling” is where the hijacking comes in. The technical term is exaptation, a word coined by the late paleontologist Stephen Jay Gould to describe an evolutionary event in which a biological function is repurposed for an alternate use. Kolodny and Edelman argue that the neural networks required for complex, hierarchical, sequence-dependent tool production were exapted by our brain’s communicative apparatus, which is why word order and sentence structure make such a difference to meaning. Rudimentary language, which evolved in the context of toolmaking and teaching, was ultimately able to break away from its immediate contexts—this is the hijacking part—eventually employing those original cognitive pathways for its own unique purposes. The result, as Monty Python viewers have appreciated for decades, was our modern, turbo-driven faculty for language.

In order to go along with Kolodny and Edelman’s theory of linguistic hijacking, you have to agree that language-related structures (like syntax) and action-related structures (like the sequential steps to making a tool) are similar enough to be driven by the same neurological mechanisms. But many scientists—including Noam Chomsky, the most influential of all modern linguists—aren’t willing to swallow that pill. Chomsky has been notably reticent on the subject of language evolution. On numerous occasions, he’s called the question either irrelevant, unsolvable, or both. A surprise came in 2014, when Chomsky, Robert Berwick, and other titans in the field weighed in substantively on the topic of evolution for the first time, arguing in a series of jaw-dropping papers that language basically did show up on the scene like a fully formed Athena, syntax-driven shield in hand. “The language faculty is an extremely recent acquisition in our lineage,” these authors wrote, “and it was acquired not in the context of slow, gradual modification of preexisting systems under natural selection but in a single, rapid, emergent event.”

Berwick, a professor of computational linguistics at MIT and the co-author with Chomsky of *Why Only Us: Language and Evolution*, sees little merit in the stone-tool-based theories proposed by researchers like Stout and Kolodny. “The Stout business doesn’t work,” Berwick wrote to me in an email. “The experimental findings show that, to the contrary, verbal language DOES NOT FACILITATE toolmaking.” Berwick calls the purported connection between toolmaking and language a useful metaphor, at best. Chomsky’s position is such a brazen refutation of known evolutionary processes that Kolodny, Stout, and many of their colleagues aren’t sure how to engage with it. Stout claims that Berwick’s refutation of his research misses the mark entirely. Ultimately, Stout tells me, he expects the positions of Berwick, Chomsky and other formalist linguists to find a sort of synthesis with his own views on language, but he doesn’t see agreement occurring anytime soon.

Luckily, the flintknapper Bovaird and I don’t need a synthesis of theories of language evolution in order to sit in the sun and talk. Birds are singing, a woodpecker raps its head against a dead trunk, and Bovaird is “pressure-flaking” a fine, serrated edge on a symmetrical obsidian blade. He’s way past the Acheulean now, demonstrating the refined techniques used by the essentially modern *Homo sapiens* of the upper Paleolithic. Picking up a rounded tool made of antler—he’ll use it as a hammer—he compares flintknapping to a sophisticated game of chess, in which the order of every move is of supreme importance. It’s an observation that either has everything to do with how language got here, or—if you’re in a Chomskyan frame of mind—has nothing to do with language evolution at all. “The stone has rules, and you can’t break the rules,” Bovaird says. Then he leans over the blade, flexes his wrist, and strikes.

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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!

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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.

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