



Southwest Florida Archaeological Society (SWFAS)

OUR 41st YEAR

April 2021 Newsletter

<https://swflarchaeology.org/>

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



Spring is here, we are on daylight savings time, St. Patrick’s Day is history and Easter is in the rear-view mirror. What do we have to look forward to besides Earth Day on April 22? A lot! This month we have a variety of articles that, hopefully, will be of interest to you and provide something new and novel. Sarasota Bay has had the Red Tide algal bloom like much of SW Florida, but what is really going on underwater? Lina Tran has an article in Hakai Magazine that explains this. Beer has been traced as far back as 3,000 B.C. in Egypt, and an ancient brewery has been relocated and reinterpreted. But, who got to drink this brew?

Did modern humans and Neandertals interbreed? DNA from teeth from a cave on the English Channel island of Jersey ‘hint’ at it. Evidence seems to be piling up supporting this. Most Floridians are unaware that the turpentine industry in Florida was the second largest segment of the economy from 1880 to 1920 after citrus. Learn about its brutal past, the environmental destruction it left in its wake and how it relates to archaeology.

IN MEMORIUM: Dr. Ramiah Krishnan



It is with great sadness that I announce the passing of SWFAS Life Member Dr. Ramiah Krishnan, age 64, on 7 April 2021. Dr. Krishnan was visiting India when he was stricken and died. Dr. Krishnan was a 1977 graduate of the Jawaharal Nehru Medical College in India and was a primary care physician in Cape Coral for over 20 years. He leaves his wife Dr. Ananthalaksmi Krishnan, a Cape Coral pediatric physician, and his family. Dr. Krishnan was a true intellectual and was interested in the archaeology of the Middle East and Southwest Florida. When I met with him last year, he proudly showed me photos of artifacts he took at the British Museum in London. He was a wonderful man and will be greatly missed by many.

NEW EXHIBIT: COLLIER COUNTY MUSEUM

The Collier County Museum at Government Center announces a new exhibit Coney Island: Visions of an American Dreamland, on display April 6 to May 25, 2021 at the Collier Museum at Government Center. This traveling exhibit from the National Endowment for the Humanities explores the images and history of America’s playground. Masks and social distancing required, hours 9am-5pm. See <https://colliermuseums.com/exhibits>.



THE FLORIDA PANTHER



The April 2021 issue of the National Geographic Magazine features an article ‘Return of the Florida Panther’ by Douglas Main. The article has great photos of the panthers and points out how the continued development here in Southwest Florida is reducing panther habitat and increasing the mortality rates due to road crossings. While most Florida

panthers live south of the Caloosahatchee River in Lee, Collier and Hendry Counties, some are making

National Park Service Photo by Rodney Cammauf - U.S. National Park Service, Everglades National Park

their way north of the river where there is more open space. This is a close-to-home issue and story for us.

SWFAS DONATIONS

For the past two years the Southwest Florida Archaeological Society (SWFAS) has not been requesting dues because we have not had expenses supporting the interesting presentations we offer at our meetings; the pandemic has put them on hold. We hope to be able to resume these in-person programs next January 2022. We do, however, have some fixed costs that do not disappear and we welcome any donation to support our work. SWFAS is a tax exempt 501 (C) (3) organization and any donation you make is tax deductible. Thank you.

THE MAGAZINE OF FLORIDA HUMANITIES



The Spring issue of the Florida Humanities Magazine Forum, Volume XLV, No. 1 Spring 2021 can be found at <https://floridahumanities.org/> and I urge you to subscribe and support this free magazine. In the Spring issue there are several great articles but two of them are exceptional. The first article is ‘History Unfolded as Water Set the Course: Lessons abounded in the Stories of Our States Earliest Inhabitants, as they Coped with the Rising Seas’, by Kenneth Sassman. Dr. Sassman is the Hyatt and Cicci Brown Professor of

Florida Archaeology at the University of Florida and he explains how water was important to Native Americans that resided in Florida from the Paleo Indian phase to the modern Seminole inhabitants and, the importance of water to us.

The second article is ‘Water as a Divider: Parting the Water’ by Audrey Peterman. This is a first-hand account of the integration of the beaches of Florida by Black Floridians against the Jim Crow Southern restrictive laws. Beaches and swimming pools were reserved for whites only and only changed after intense activism. A fascinating story of the integration of our Florida beaches. Here in SW Florida, Bunche Beach was the first integrated beach in SW Florida after the historic 1964 Civil Rights Act.

AWIARE CELEBRATES ITS FIRST ADULT ARCHAEOLOGY CAMP



The Weedon Island Archaeological Research and Education Organization (AWIARE) held its first adult archaeology camp February 22-26, 2021 at the Weedon Island Preserve in St. Petersburg, Florida. The activities included presentations, field and laboratory experiences, and site visits to the Pinellas Point Mound and Maximo Park (Maximo Point Site). With the success of this camp AWIARE is planning future archaeology camps. If you are interested, please visit www.awiare.org and sign up for their newsletter.

SWFAS 2021 NEWSLETTER SCHEDULE

May 2021 – Zoom Newsletter

May 2021- 73rd FAS Virtual Annual Meeting. May 21-23

Please go to the Florida Anthropological Society (FAS) website annual conference site at <https://fasweb.org/annual-conference/> for information.

May 2021 – May 2021 SWFAS Newsletter

June – September 2021 No Zoom or SWFAS Newsletters Until Fall

October- December 2021 Resume monthly Zoom and SWFAS Newsletters

January 2022, we hope to resume in-person programs. Dates and times TBA.

ARTICLES

What's Happening in Sarasota Bay? We all read and hear about the Red Tide off of our coastline and may even see dead fish and birds on the beaches that are affected by this phenomenon. We hear about the nutrients that enter our salt waters from Lake Okeechobee via the Caloosahatchee River but do we know what is really going on under these affected waters? Read about it.

ALL QUIET UNDER THE ALGAL BLOOM

by Lina Tran

from Hakai Magazine at <https://www.hakaimagazine.com/news/all-quiet-under-the-algal-bloom/>

January 27, 2021



Photo by Paul Hennessy/Alamy Live News

Underwater, Florida's Sarasota Bay is a cacophony of frying bacon, clacking typewriters, knocking wood. But in August 2018, an unrelenting algal bloom known as a red tide swept across the bay. The algae produced a neurotoxin that stifled the bay's snapping shrimp, toad fish, bottlenose dolphins, manatees, and other noisy denizens. Within days of the bloom, the water hushed. Right away, scientists picked up on the sudden quiet, thanks to two solar-powered recording devices. These were the first in a network of passive acoustic listening

stations—PALS, for short—set up in 2017 to eavesdrop on the bay's undersea comings and goings. First conceived to monitor dolphin acoustics, the PALS network is enabling scientists to explore all manner of effects on the marine soundscape.

Now, a new study shows how the PALS can help scientists rapidly detect ecological changes during harmful algal blooms. Athena Rycyk, an acoustic ecologist at New College of Florida who co-led the study, compares a healthy marine ecosystem to an orchestra. When something disrupts the ecosystem, causing the composition of species to shift, the melody changes. Within days of the red tide's arrival, the orchestra had shrunk to "a few lone musicians." The recordings taken during the red tide echo a speaker's buzz after a song ends: so quiet that, when played for others, the researchers have to assure them that the speakers are working. "There's a couple [of] fish that go bloop!, and that's it," says Reny Tyson Moore, a behavioral ecologist with the Sarasota Dolphin Research Program and study co-leader. That silence could mean the fish died, quieted down, or left the bay, says Tyson Moore. But how to tell which?

Consulting ongoing fish surveys, the scientists found that catches of sound-producing fish plummeted by 99 percent during the red tide. That suggests a big die-off, says Tyson Moore. The culprit behind Florida's red tides is the alga *Karenia brevis*. Near-annual blooms release toxins that harm marine animals and linger in the air, causing people on the coast to wheeze and cough. Little is known about what influences a red tide's timing and severity, and tracking its impacts is expensive, time-consuming, and risky. "What's wonderful about these PALS is they're relatively inexpensive," says Alexis Fischer, a postdoctoral researcher at Massachusetts's Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution studying algal blooms with robotic underwater microscopes who was not involved with the research. The stations provide rapid updates, which allow scientists to focus on areas where sound has faded or shifted, she says. "You could have these everywhere."

Two and a half years after it was silenced, Sarasota Bay has nearly rebounded to its pre-bloom din. Tyson Moore and Rycyk consider their study a proof of concept for the bay's growing PALS network, now 10 stations strong. They will continue to use the network to establish baseline data, which is crucial for interpreting future changes in the bay. "We're hopeful that, going forward, we'll be able to have some predictive power" to better track red tides' impacts, says Rycyk.

FURTHER POSSIBLE DNA EVIDENCE OF MODERN HOMO SAPIEN/NEANDERTHAL MIXING

There have been several lines of DNA evidence to support that modern homo sapiens and Neanderthal interbred and that most Europeans today have about 2% Neanderthal DNA. A new study of unusual 'human' teeth from a cave on the island of Jersey, England may offer further proof of this interaction. The tooth crowns are modern while the roots are Neanderthal.

PREHISTORIC TEETH HINT AT STONE AGE SEX WITH NEANDERTHALS

by Katie Hunt, CNN

at <https://www.cnn.com/2021/02/01/europe/neanderthal-interbreeding-teeth-scn/index.html>

February 1, 2021



Early modern humans and Neanderthals lived in Europe and parts of Asia at the same time -- overlapping for several thousands of years before our archaic relatives disappeared around 40,000 years ago. During this time, Homo sapiens and Neanderthals encountered each other and sometimes had sex and gave birth to children. The evidence is buried within our genes, DNA analysis has shown, with most Europeans having around 2% Neanderthal DNA in their genomes from this ancient interbreeding.

Neanderthals and early modern humans living in Europe and parts of Asia overlapped for several thousand years. However, there has been relatively little direct physical evidence of these encounters and fossilized bones. Skeletons that have been found haven't offered definitive proof. Now, a new analysis of 11 teeth found in a cave in Jersey, an island in the English Channel, has suggested that some of them could have belonged to individuals that had mixed Homo neanderthalensis and Homo sapiens ancestry.

The teeth, identified as being Neanderthal, were found when the site, known as La Cotte de St. Brelade, was first excavated in 1910 and 1911. A new analysis of the teeth, published in the Journal of Human Evolution on Monday, has shown that the choppers actually came from two different individuals who lived there 48,000 years ago. Seven of the teeth had both modern human and Neanderthal traits. "We find the same unusual combinations of Neanderthal and modern human traits in the teeth of both identified Neanderthal individuals," said study author Chris Stringer, research leader in human origins and professor at the Natural History Museum in London. "We consider this the strongest direct evidence yet (of interbreeding) found in fossils, although we don't yet have DNA evidence to back this up," he said.

The team was trying to recover DNA from the teeth to confirm whether the teeth belonged to individuals with dual Neanderthal-modern human heritage, Stringer said. Preservation of DNA was a "matter of chance," given the age of the teeth, he explained. "The tooth roots look very Neanderthal, whereas the neck and crowns of the teeth look much more like those of modern humans," he said. The only other explanation, he said, was that this population was extremely geographically isolated and evolved these unusual traits in their teeth. It "might be that this (is) a highly unusual population that developed this combination of traits in isolation - however at this time, because of the lower sea levels of the last Ice Age, Jersey was definitely connected to neighboring France, so isolation is unlikely," he explained via email.

It was surprising to find this evidence of "hybrid" individuals with Neanderthal and Homo sapiens ancestry in Northwestern Europe, he said, because the earliest evidence of early modern human influence in Europe has been found much further east. Evidence in current-day Bulgaria dates back potentially 47,000 years ago, and in Iberia and southern France before 42,000 years ago. Similarly, what fossil evidence exists of interbreeding has also been found further east. The most definitive case is from Oase Cave in Romania, where a 40,000-year-old jawbone was unearthed, with unusual features. Genetic analysis found that it had 9% Neanderthal DNA, from interbreeding that probably happened within the previous five generations, Stringer said.

A 50,000 year-old bone fragment discovered in 2018 within a Russian cave represented the first-known remains of a child with a Neanderthal mother and a father who was a Denisovan -- another extinct relative of modern humans who is thought to have lived predominantly in Asia. Teeth are particularly important to archaeologists and paleoanthropologists because they are stronger than bones. The enamel is already largely mineralized and no longer organic, and so survive very well in the fossil record. The La Cotte site in Jersey shows that Neanderthals used the cave for as much as 200,000 years, the Natural History Museum said, with the layers of earth showing repeated reoccupation by different Neanderthal groups and at least two heaps of mammoth bones.

CRAFT BEER IN EGYPT 3,000 YEARS AGO?

The Egyptians enjoyed a beer after a hard, hot day of building pyramids and shaping stone statues and blocks, didn't they? No, they drank water. An old/new discovery finds that this beer was made for royal religious rituals and not the common people.

EGYPT UNCOVERS POSSIBLE 'WORLD'S OLDEST' BREWERY IN ANCIENT CITY

by Hatem Maher

at <https://abcnews.go.com/International/egypt-uncovers-worlds-oldest-brewery-ancient-city/story?id=75875972>

February 13, 2021



Egypt's Supreme Council of Antiquities

Egypt said on Saturday it had uncovered what may be "the world's oldest industrial-scale brewery" in the ancient city of Abydos, in the south of the country, marking the latest in a series of archeological discoveries. The brewery was originally discovered by British archaeologists in the early 20th century but, according to Egypt's antiquities ministry, its importance was not realized and its location was later lost. An American-Egyptian archaeological mission rediscovered the lost brewery in Abydos in the Sohag province, about 500 kilometers south of Cairo, and uncovered its secrets. The high-production beer factory dates back to 3,000 B.C.,

during the reign of King Narmer, who is widely believed to be the first ruler of a unified Egypt and the founder of the First Dynasty. "The factory was producing about 22,400 liters of beer at a time, and it may have been built in this place specifically to supply the royal rituals that were taking place inside the funeral facilities of the kings of Egypt," a ministry statement quoted Matthew Adams, who is leading the mission, as saying. "Evidence for the use of beer in sacrificial rites was found during excavations in these facilities," he added.

Abydos, located in the desert west of the Nile River, is home to royal necropolises that date back to the first four dynasties. The prominent archeological site was a burial ground for Egypt's earliest pharaohs. "The brewery was located in a vast desert area reserved exclusively for the use of Egypt's first kings, including Narmer," said Deborah Vischak of Princeton University, who was also part of the mission. "In Abydos, they established Egypt's first great royal necropolis and also built monumental funerary temples, known as 'cultic enclosures,'" Vischak said. "The brewery may have been built expressly to supply royal ritual at the enclosures, based on extensive excavation of the monuments and evidence for the use of beer in large-scale offering rituals in them."

Egypt is hoping a string of recent major discoveries will help the country revive its ailing tourism industry, which had begun to pick up in recent years only to be hit by the COVID-19 pandemic. Last month, Egypt uncovered a funerary temple and the oldest coffins ever found in Saqqara, another ancient necropolis south of Cairo. The country unearthed 52 burial shafts with more than 50 wooden coffins found inside. They date back 3,000 years.



THE FLORIDA TURPENTINE INDUSTRY

The need for turpentine, at first by the British navy and then by the U.S. Navy, was called the 'Naval Stores' and drove this Florida industry. At one

time, turpentine production was the second largest Florida industry after citrus. Initially, the pine sap was collected in a metal pan with metal side ‘wings’, however a new more efficient method of collecting the sap was developed by Dr. Charles Holmes Herty. The picture is a ‘Herty Cup’. It was cheap to produce, more efficient, and has a hole below the rim to hang on the tree from a nail. These are found all over the pine forests of Florida and appear in many archaeological sites. These two articles will provide you with an appreciation of this little-known industry, its historical background, and the environmental and human destruction it produced.

A STICKY SITUATION: THE TURPENTINE INDUSTRY IN NORTH FLORIDA

From FPAN North Central at <http://www.flpublicarchaeology.org/blog/ncrc/tag/turpentine/>



On June 3rd I will be giving a talk on the turpentine industry in North Florida at the St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge. With that in mind, I thought it would be a good idea to blog about it. It was not until I moved to North Florida that I learned about the naval store industry, and I found it fascinating. It has since become one of my favorite topics to research and talk about! I am not going to give away all my fun facts (for that you have to attend the lecture), but this post will give you a good idea of what was going on at that time and perhaps entice a few of you to come check out my lecture!

The turpentine industry has its roots in North Carolina in the mid-1800s. Workers would scar longleaf pine trees (the scars are often referred to as cat faces) which would cause the gum, or resin, from the tree to run. They would attach a cup and gutters to the tree to collect the resin. This resin would then be distilled in a large still to create pitch. The reason that this industry is often referred to as “naval stores” has its origins in the fact that the majority of this pitch was used to caulk holes in wooden boats and to coat rigging to help it last longer on ocean-going vessels. Eventually the trees stopped producing any significant amount of resin and the turpentiners gradually moved south to new stands of trees. After some time, in the late 1800s, they made their way into Florida’s pine forests.

As you can imagine, this was hard work and dangerous. Collecting the gum was very labor intensive and working the still was hot and very dirty work. The workers, who in some cases may have been leased convicts, lived in camps situated close to the area they were currently working. The housing was considered temporary and was usually poorly constructed. If they were paid (which would not include the leased convicts), usually they would receive their pay in the form of company script or coin. This could only be used at the company commissary, where they could also purchase items on credit. Many workers found themselves in debt to the company store, and of course, could not leave their employment until they settled their debt. Convict laborers were usually treated very harshly and their living conditions varied, but usually were not very hospitable. The camps were usually very remote and not well regulated by the state government.

There were tools and supplies that were very specific to the naval stores industry. The best known tool of the trade is probably the herty cup, which was developed by Dr. Charles Holmes Herty, Sr. in 1909. Dr. Herty’s method for gathering gum was more economical, allowing for a higher yield of resin and extended use of the trees. Other tools specific to the trade include box axes, dippers and pulls. A box ax was used to cut boxes into the base of the tree to collect the resin prior to the use of cups. Dippers were used to collect the resin from these boxes and pulls were used to cut the cat face scars into the tree. Eventually, all the resin collected would go to the still to be processed into various grades of turpentine to be put into barrels and shipped off to be used as ingredients in a variety of products (in addition to being used for ship building, as previously mentioned).

Many early products contained turpentine, some of which seem bizarre today. Vicks VapoRub, which you can still find on store shelves today, originally contained turpentine. In fact, at many of the turpentine archaeological sites that I have excavated have contained the fragments of the cobalt blue glass from the small jars of Vicks VapoRub. Apparently its use was popular at the time and many company commissaries carried it. Many household cleaners contained turpentine as well and many people would mix turpentine with beeswax to

make their own furniture polish. It was also used medicinally to treat burns, bites and stings. However, since that time turpentine has been found to be carcinogenic and there are strict guidelines for the proper handling of turpentine (and it is no longer an ingredient in Vicks VapoRub). In 1923 the convict leasing program was abolished in Florida due, in part, to the death of Martin Talbert. He was a convict that was killed at a turpentine camp as a result of very harsh physical punishment. By the mid-1900s the industry started its decline due, in part, to the advent of steel ships and the development of synthetic chemicals. By the 1970s the industry had pretty much vanished from the Florida landscape. However, the turpentine industry left a lasting legacy on the landscape. This industry was very destructive to the longleaf ecosystem and the many plants and animals that depended on it. Fewer than 3 million acres of old growth longleaf forest survived. Today on many of the trees in Florida's old growth forests you can still see the old cat face scars. While hiking many of these same forests you might come across pieces of herty cup or similar metal cups that once collected the resin (and as a reminder, it is against the law to remove artifacts, like herty cups, from state and federal land!).

The turpentine industry helped to shape a fascinating time in Florida's history and has had a lasting effect on our environment and our culture. Much of the land that is part of the St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge was once part of various turpentine operations. Today wildlife and habitat restoration efforts are being undertaken to restore these stands of forest to their previous state, prior to being worked for turpentine. I hope you can join me on June 3rd to learn more! If you are unable to join us though, there are many wonderful books dedicated to this industry. So be sure to visit your local library and check some of them out!

THE BRUTALITY OF FLORIDA'S TURPENTINE INDUSTRY

by Matt Marino from FloWriter at <https://flowriter.net/2018/11/09/the-brutality-of-floridas-turpentine-industry/>
November 9, 2018



The turpentine, or naval stores, industry produced a pitch or resin that was most commonly used to caulk holes in wooden boats, and coat ropes and rigging for preservation and protection from salt water. Workers gashed pine trees to harvest sap, which was processed and used mostly to preserve naval rigging and for caulking gaps in timber ships. Starting in the coastal mid-Atlantic region in the mid-1800s, turpentine camps would move south as entire forests of pine worked, leaving the trees with little to no sap production. By the late 1800s, turpentine production camps had reached pine stands of northern Florida.

The industry was booming between the late 1800s and 1920s, and camps were established throughout pine forests in North Central Florida. These camps were often staffed with leased convicts (a system formally known as penal servitude and peonage) in addition to paid laborers, but only the laborers received payment, and it was in the form company scrip or coin that could only be used at company stores. Workers often found themselves in debt to the company, and their employment was enforced until this debt was paid.

After the 1920s camps began to close in favor of timber harvesting, and the industry took another hit in 1923 following the death of Martin Talbert, a North Dakota man arrested in Leon County for riding a freight train. After money wired by his family to pay his fine didn't reach the sheriff's office within the allotted 24 hours, Talbert was sent to the Putnam Lumber Company in Dixie County. He died from fever two days after receiving 50 lashes with a leather strap.

A little over a year following his death, and via a formal resolution, North Dakota's legislature demanded that Florida's legislature investigate his death and the Leon County sheriff's potential conspiracy to convict men for petty crimes. Before a joint legislative committee, a report laid bare the brutal practice of forced convict labor. The laborers were mostly African American men, and many were arrested for crimes such as vagrancy or riding trains without paying a fare. It was also revealed that local sheriffs often funneled these men into the forced labor system to work at camps that were frequently owned by powerful, politically-connected men, including the family of then State Senator Thomas Jefferson Knabb. The Knabbs built one of the largest turpentine empires in the country, and owned over 200,000 acres of pine forest in Baker County.

A social worker, teacher, and neighbor of the Knabb camp, Thelma Franklin, testified—with Senator Knabb in attendance—that nine deaths within the last year had falsely been ruled by the local coroner as “natural.” Further, she detailed that the warden of the Knabb camp had shot an African American woman and her daughter a week before the trial. She was set to testify against the Knabbs. Twenty-one laborers died in Knabb’s camp in the year leading up to the investigation. A prison inspector who visited one of the camps described it as “a human slaughter pen.” Following the hearing, Alachua County cancelled its contracts with the Knabbs, who were forced to return the inmates to the county, and the camp’s captain was indicted for cruel and inhuman treatment of prisoners. Still, Senator Knabb was allowed to continue using convict labor on the grounds that conditions at his camp improve. Efforts to remove him from office likewise failed.

By the end of 1923, the Florida Legislature abolished the beating or whipping of prisoners and the leasing of any convicts to private industry. Knabb was forced to sell his camp a decade later, following a federal investigation. Today, the Knabb’s influence is still evident around Baker County, particularly at the Knabb Sports Complex which hosts little league baseball, and at the turpentine display at Heritage Park, which was built by Knabb’s family to honor his contributions to the county. The industry disappeared from Florida by 1970, but scars can be seen on old growth pines throughout North Central Florida region. The trees pictured were found at Topsail Hill Preserve State Park, which was home to the Quarters Turpentine Village.



Note: For sources, please go to website listed above.

OFFICERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR THE 2021 CALENDAR YEAR

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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!

Name (please print) _____

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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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