



Southwest Florida Archaeological Society (SWFAS)

OUR 43rd YEAR

January 2023 Newsletter

<https://swflarchaeology.org/>

PRESIDENT'S CORNER *By John F. Furey M.A., RPA, iffurey@charter.net*



Happy New Year to one and all! As we rebuild in Southwest Florida, we can see progress each day but we still have many 'blue roofs' as a constant reminder. Much of the demo debris that was piled along the streets has been removed, and the crews that have been working seven days a week to clean up the debris deserve accolades.

The January 2023 Newsletter has a special addendum that lists many of the museums, galleries, organizations, and venues in Collier, Lee, Charlotte, Glades, and Hendry Counties. It includes the address, phone number, and e-mail address to make visiting easy and for you to double check their hours and days of operation. We hope this will

serve as a great reference for you and your winter guests when looking for something new to do. SWFAS will update the list in our newsletters as new information becomes available.

SWFAS has put together a great series of informative and up to date archaeological presentations for the Spring of 2023. We hope to see you at these. See the schedule below.

McGregor Boulevard, Ft. Myers

McGregor Boulevard was originally used as a military trail and connected the fort in Ft. Myers to the Caloosahatchee River docks at Punta Rassa during the second Seminole War in the mid 1800's. Like Summerlin Road, it also served as a cattle trail following the Seminole War and during the early development of Ft. Myers. Many of us drive on McGregor Boulevard and never wonder how it got its name. So, how did it get its name? See below.

When and where were the three federal forts in Ft. Myers located?

Fort Delaney, Fort Harvie, and Fort Myers? They served in two Seminole Wars and the Civil War and were located between First and Second Streets in downtown and faced the Caloosahatchee River. Dr. Annette Snap explains the military history of Ft. Myers. See below.

What the diffusion of corn (maize) into the Amazon have to do with its domestication?

Maize was first grown in Mexico but it was its diffusion into the Amazon where local agricultural natives made the genetic changes that made maize a staple crop. Diffused back to Mexico, it underwent further genetic changes that made maize what it is today. See below.

What Was the Extent of the Native Americans Trade Networks?

Where did the copper from a grave deep in a shell midden on an island off the coast of Georgia come from? The copper found in a level in a site dated to 4,000 years ago sheds light on the extent and distances of prehistoric Native American trade routes. See below.

DUES FOR 2023

It's easy to pay your 2023 SWFAS dues on line with a credit card at our website, or mail a check to our Treasurer Charlie Strader. Your dues and donations are our only source of income and SWFAS is a Florida tax exempt non-profit 501 (c)(3) organization. Please support archaeology, history, education, and preservation in Southwest Florida by your dues and donations.

SWFAS 2023 OFFICERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS

SWFAS is calling for new officers and board directors for 2023 to be voted in at the January meeting at the IMAG History & Science Center. The following are the existing and open positions. Please let John Furey at jffurey@charter.net know if you are interested in serving!

President: John Furey (Chapter Rep.)
First Vice-President: *Open*
Second Vice-President: *Open*
Secretary: Susan Harrington
Treasurer: Charlie Strader
Editor: John Furey
Newsletter Composition:
Susan Harrington

Directors:
First of 3-year term:
Tiffany Bannworth
Ava McCormick
Alexa Wilson
Open
Second of 3-year term:
Amanda Townsend
Emily Garcia
Third of 3-year term:
Theresa Schober
Mary Southall

THE FAS 75TH ANNUAL MEETING



The FAS 75th Annual meeting will be held in St. Augustine, FL, May 12-14, 2023. Reserve the dates and please plan to attend. Flagler College will be the host this year with the Saturday banquet in the magnificent and historic Ponce de Leon Hotel. Archaeological and historic field trips are available along with the ambiance of Old St. Augustine. For more information, please go to <https://fasweb.org/annual-conference/>. See you there!

PRESENTATION: JANUARY 18, 2023, 7:00 pm FORT MYERS, IMAG HISTORY & SCIENCE CENTER

A History No Longer Hidden: Angola on the Manatee River and its Legacies across Southwest Florida, by Dr. Uzi Baram



Angola, an early 19th-century maroon community on the Florida Gulf Coast, was a haven from slavery for hundreds of freedom-seeking people. Archaeology has revealed daily life for the community by the Manatee River that lasted from the 1770s to 1821 including settlements, crops, and trade relations. The presentation gives the context for the early 19th century southern route of the Network to Freedom through Florida to the Bahamas. The impact of Angola even after its tragic end in 1821 spread through much of southwest Florida. The community-based research includes descendants of survivors returning to

Bradenton to celebrate its robust heritage by the excavated areas. The legacies of freedom offer hopeful insights into history and the present.

Dr. Uzi Baram is the founding director of the New College Public Archaeology Lab and a Professor of Anthropology at New College of Florida. His advanced degrees come from the State University of New York at Binghamton and the University of Massachusetts at Amherst. As the lead archaeologist in “Looking for Angola,” a public anthropology program that located material remains of an early 19th century maroon community in southern Tampa Bay, Dr. Baram has researched and facilitated the creation of digital reconstructions of the histories on the Florida southwest coast.



TO GO TO THE IMAG:



FROM THE SOUTH: Take the 75 fwy North toward Ft. Myers, then take the FL-82 exit, EXIT 138, toward ML King Jr Blvd/Ft Myers/Immokalee. Turn left onto FL-82/State Road 82. Continue to follow FL-82. Go 3.60 miles, then turn left onto Cranford Ave. Go 0.09 miles, and the IMAG is on the right.

FROM THE NORTH: Take I-75 South toward Fort Myers. Take the FL-82 exit, EXIT 138, toward Ft Myers/ML King Jr Blvd/Immokalee. Merge onto Dr Martin Luther King Blvd/FL-82 toward Ft

Myers/Edison/Ford Estates/Imaginarium. Go 3.46 miles, then turn left onto Cranford Ave. Go 0.09 miles, and the IMAG is on the right.

SWFAS 2023 PRESENTATION SCHEDULE

FEBRUARY 15, 2023, FT. MYERS, IMAG MUSEUM

Dr. Maranda Kles, RPA, Vice President of Archaeological Consultants in Sarasota, FL, specializes in Southeastern Archaeology, Physical Anthropology, and Bioarchaeology. Dr. Kles will speak on the prehistory of SWFL, including the Calusa and their known relations with their historical neighbors. The usage of the region by Cuban fishermen that set up fishing camps called ‘rancheros’ after the Calusa abandoned the region, the eventual settlement by pioneers, the historical military settlement of Ft. Myers, that gave the city its name, and its relationship to the military network of Florida.

MARCH 15, 2023, FT. MYERS, IMAG MUSEUM

Tina Marie Osceola, Director, Seminole Tribe of Florida (STOF), Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO); **Dominique DeBeaubien**, Collections Manager/NAGPRA Coordinator, STOF THPO; **Samantha Wade**, Sr. Bioarchaeologist, STOF THPO

#NoMoreStolenAncestors: The Seminole Tribe of Florida's Repatriation Efforts. Repatriation of Native American artifacts from archaeological sites and current archaeological projects that are being investigated.

APRIL 19, 2023, NAPLES, COLLIER COUNTY MUSEUM AT GOVERNMENT CENTER

Steve Bertone, Research Biologist with the Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve (NERR) in Naples, FL. Steve has conducted biological research and worked on several archaeological projects in the Reserve and the 10,000 Islands. He will be speaking about the early settlers in the NERR.

Note that all presentations are on a Wednesday evening and begin at 7:00 pm. They are free to the public.

ARTICLES

McGregor Boulevard: How Did It Get Its Name?

McGREGOR BOULEVARD

By Jared Beck, City of Fort Myers

From Lee Trust Newsletter, May 2009: 3, at <http://leetrust.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/LTHP-Newsletter-May-2009.pdf>



McGregor Boulevard was originally used as a military trail and connected Fort Myers to Punta Rassa during the second Seminole War in the mid-1800's. It also served as a cattle trail following the Seminole War during the early development of Fort Myers. The transformation of the roadway to its current beauty can be credited to two prominent individuals in Fort Myers history; Tootie McGregor Terry and Thomas Alva Edison.

Tootie McGregor Terry - Tootie and her husband Ambrose, a partner in Standard Oil, began vacationing in Fort Myers in the 1890's at the advice of their doctor who felt the Florida climate would be beneficial for Bradford, their ill son. The McGregors purchased more than \$150,000.00 worth of property in town and up river. Following the death of Ambrose, Tootie continued her support of Fort Myers development. She owned several properties, including the elite Royal Palm Hotel and was a major financier for Harvey Heitman, a very prominent developer in town who was credited with constructing the Bradford Hotel, named after Tootie's son Bradford, who did not survive his illness.

Tootie took an active role to improve Fort Myers' life, including the improvement of Lee County roadways. She became frustrated with cattle and other animals damaging the streets, especially Riverside Avenue (that later became McGregor Boulevard) and made an offer to the City and Lee County to personally pay for paving of Riverside Avenue from Whiskey Creek to Punta Rassa if the City and County would pay for paving from Whiskey Creek to downtown Fort Myers. She also offered to use whatever materials were chosen by the City and County and offered to pay \$500.00 annually for maintenance for the first five years. Unfortunately, Tootie never lived to see the completion of the roadway; her second husband, Dr. Marshall O. Terry oversaw its final completion in 1915. The roadway was named McGregor Boulevard in honor of Ambrose McGregor at the request of Tootie.

Thomas Alva Edison – made his first trip to Fort Myers in 1885 with his business partner, Ezra Gilliland. He was so charmed with the small town, he purchased 14 acres on the Caloosahatchee River. The following year, he began constructing the estate, including his residence and one adjacent to it for his business partner. By 1901, Edison's second wife Mina had purchased the adjacent home and began renovations to create the estate we know today. The Edisons also became very involved in Fort Myers life and like Tootie McGregor Terry, worked to improve the City.

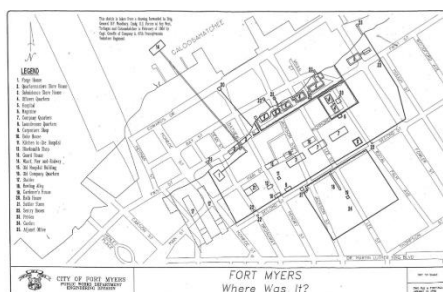
Mr. Edison was fascinated with subtropical foliage and in particular, palm trees. He notified City Council in 1907 that he would bear the expense of planting Royal Palms along Riverside Drive from Manuel's Branch to downtown. The City accepted his offer and although it was initially very difficult to acquire the palms, eventually some 1,300 palms were purchased and planted along the roadway. Mr. Edison also offered to maintain the palms for a two year period. After that two year period, many palms died and Edison personally paid for the replacement of more than 400 palms. The City then appointed the first Parks commission in 1915. The City also allocated \$1,000 to the commission, with the first task to spray and fertilize the beloved palm trees and part of the funds to be used to plant royal palms on First Street between Jackson Street and Billy's Creek.

Today – McGregor Boulevard remains intact today, 2009, despite minor alterations. It serves as a continual reminder of the care, dedication, and commitment to the growth of Fort Myers from a small cattle town as envisioned by Tootie McGregor Terry and Thomas Alva Edison.

ARCHAEOLOGY IN DOWNTOWN FORT MYERS

By Dr. Annette Snapp

From Lee Trust Newsletter Fall 2012:7, at <http://leetrust.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/LTHP-Newsletter-Fall-2012.pdf>



So many events – even significant events – fade into the mists of time in the span of just a few generations. Sometimes, archaeology is all we have left of the physical reminders of these events. The discipline of archaeology involves studying those things that have been left behind, discarded, abandoned and lost. And most archaeological resources are found beneath our feet, below the ground's surface. Unfortunately, the phrase “Out of sight, out of mind” is particularly apt when we talk about archaeological resources.

Perhaps as a result of this characteristic of human nature to forget what is not immediately in front of us, archaeological resources in Downtown Fort Myers have been neglected. Without fanfare, the general public (and public administrators) has forgotten that three forts serving in three different wars were located in Downtown Fort Myers during the 19th Century. The first, Fort Harvie, was built in 1841 during the Second Seminole War to serve federal troops in Southwest Florida after Fort Dulaney at Punta Rassa was demolished by a hurricane. Fort Harvie was abandoned in 1842 and the same site was chosen for a new fort in 1850. The new fort was named Fort Myers. This fort served the federal troops during the Third Seminole War and became an important staging point for military actions against the Seminole Tribe during this conflict. Later, during the Civil War, this site was occupied by U.S. Colored Troops who sought to disrupt the cattle trade because a great deal of Florida beef went to Confederate troops.

While all of these wars were important, this last conflict, the Civil War, was an event that impacted every family in the nation, sometimes pitting family member against family member. It is this story of national conflict as well as Fort Myers and what took place here that reveals to us a common heritage and an overall story that unites all of us as a people. Not only was Fort Myers occupied by U.S. Colored Troops, it was attacked by the “Cow Cavalry” in the Battle of Fort Myers which some say was the southernmost battle of the Civil War.

Today, there is little to remind us of this terrible conflict or the two that preceded it here in Fort Myers. Archaeology is sometimes the only way we can find out more about how people lived, what they did and how they did it. What might seem like a few small, old trinkets or pieces of refuse are really the pieces to a larger puzzle that archaeologists study to discover more about the past – our past. In this case, we are concerned about the Downtown Fort Myers location of 3 federal forts and the activities that took place there.

SCIENTISTS OVERHAUL CORN DOMESTICATION STORY WITH MULTIDISCIPLINARY ANALYSIS

December 13, 2018

From Smithsonian at <https://www.si.edu/newsdesk/releases/scientists-overhaul-corn-domestication-story-multidisciplinary-analysis>



Varieties of maize found near Cusco and Machu Pichu at Salineras de Maras on the Inca Sacred Valley in Peru, June 2007.
Credit: Fabio de Oliveira Freitas

Smithsonian scientists and collaborators are revising the history of one of the world’s most important crops. Drawing on genetic and archaeological evidence, researchers have found that a predecessor of today’s corn plants still bearing many features of its wild ancestor was likely brought to South America from Mexico more than 6,500 years ago. Farmers in Mexico and the southwestern Amazon continued to improve the crop over thousands of years until it was fully domesticated in each region. The findings, reported Dec. 13 in the journal *Science*, come from a multidisciplinary, international collaboration between scientists at 14 institutions. Their account deepens researchers’ understanding of the long, shared history between humans and maize, which is critical for managing our fragile relationships with the plants that feed us, said Logan Kistler, curator of archaeogenomics and archaeobotany at the Smithsonian’s National

Museum of Natural History and lead author of the study. “It’s the long-term evolutionary history of domesticated plants that makes them fit for the human environment today,” he said. “Understanding that history gives us tools for assessing the future of corn as we continue to drastically reshape our global environment and increase our agricultural demands on land around the globe.”

The history of maize begins with its wild ancestor, teosinte. Teosinte bears little resemblance to the corn eaten today: Its cobs are tiny and its few kernels are protected by a nearly impenetrable outer casing. In fact, Kistler said, it’s not clear why people bothered with it all. Over time, however, as early farmers selected for desirable traits, the descendants of the wild plant developed larger cobs and more tender, plentiful kernels, eventually

becoming the staple crop that maize is today. For years, geneticists and archaeologists have deduced that teosinte's transformation into maize began in the tropical lowlands of what is now southern Mexico about 9,000 years ago. The teosinte that grows wild in this region today is more genetically similar to maize than teosinte elsewhere in Mexico and Central America—though all remain separated from the domesticated crop by hundreds of genes.

In the southwest Amazon and coastal Peru, microscopic pollen and other resilient plant remains found in ancient sediments indicate a history of fully domesticated maize use by around 6,500 years ago, and researchers initially reasoned that the fully domesticated plant must have been carried there from the north as people migrated south and across the Americas. “As far as we could tell before conducting our study, it looked like there was a single domestication event in Mexico and that people then spread it further south after domestication had taken place,” Kistler said.

But a few years ago, when geneticists sequenced the DNA of 5,000-year-old maize found in Mexico, the story got more complicated. The genetic results showed that what they had found was a proto-corn—its genes were a mixture of those found in teosinte and those of the domesticated plant. According to the ancient DNA, that plant lacked teosinte's tough kernel casings, but this proto-corn had not yet acquired other traits that eventually made maize into a practical food crop. “But you've got continuous cultivation of maize in the southwest Amazon from 6,500 years ago all the way up through European colonization,” Kistler said. “How can you have this flourishing, fully domesticated maize complex in the southwest Amazon, and meanwhile, near the domestication center in Mexico the domestication process is still ongoing?”

In an effort to try to solve this mystery, Kistler's team reconstructed the plant's evolutionary history by undertaking a genetic comparison of more than 100 varieties of modern maize that grow throughout the Americas, including 40 newly sequenced varieties—many from the eastern lowlands of South America, which had been underrepresented in previous studies. Many of these varieties were collected in collaboration with indigenous and traditional farmers over the past 60 years and are curated in the genebank at Embrapa, the Brazilian government's agriculture enterprise. Fabio Freitas, an ethnobotanist and farm conservationist at Embrapa, said that his work conserving traditional cultivated plants with indigenous groups from the South border of the Amazon forest helped guide the discussion of how maize diffusion may have played out in the past. The genomes of 11 ancient plants, including nine newly sequenced archaeological samples, were also part of the analysis. The team mapped out the genetic relationships between the plants and discovered several distinct lineages, each with its own degree of similarity to their shared ancestor, teosinte. In other words, Kistler explained, the final stages of maize's domestication happened more than once in more than one place. “This work fundamentally changes our understanding of maize origins,” said study co-author Robin Allaby from the School of Life Sciences at the University of Warwick. “It shows that maize did not have a simple origin story, that it did not really form the crop as we know it until it left its homeland.”

At first, Kistler said, the genetic evidence was puzzling. But as he and his collaborators began to integrate what each had learned about the history of South America, a picture of how maize may have spread across the continent emerged. A proto-corn in the midst of becoming domesticated appears to have reached South America at least twice, Kistler said. By 6,500 years ago, the partially domesticated plant had arrived in a region of the southwest Amazon that was already a domestication hotspot, where people were growing rice, cassava and other crops. The plant was likely adopted as part of the local agriculture and continued to evolve under human influence until, thousands of years later, it became a fully domesticated crop. From there, domesticated maize moved eastward as part of an overall expansion and intensification of agriculture that archaeologists have noted in the region. By around 4,000 years ago, Kistler said, maize had spread widely through the South American lowlands. Genetic and archaeological evidence also align to suggest that maize cultivation expanded eastward a second time, from the foothills of the Andes toward the Atlantic, about 1,000 years ago. Today, traces of that history exist in the Macro-Jê languages spoken near the Atlantic coast, which use an Amazonian word for maize.

CLUES IN A COPPER BAND

By Zach Zorich

November 21, 2018

From *Hakai Magazine*: 1-5

<https://www.hakaimagazine.com/news/clues-in-a-copper-band>



Photo by Matthew C. Sanger

Like a good mystery, it began with dead bodies where they didn't belong. On St. Catherines Island, off the coast of Georgia, in the center of the McQueen Shell Ring—a mound of oyster and clam shells 70 meters wide and built between 4,270 and 3,680 years ago—archaeologists recently discovered a single burial that contained the cremated remains of at least seven people and a band made of copper. It was an unusual find because the Indigenous people living on the coast of Georgia at that time did not cremate their dead, and the copper band seemed like a strange luxury to

place in such an ancient grave. From this discovery, archaeologists are revising their understanding of long-distance trade routes and the emergence of social hierarchies in ancient Indigenous groups.

The burial dates to the Late Archaic, a period just before the people living in this region adopted an agrarian lifestyle, which led to the development of more economically and socially complex cultures with permanent communities and flourishing trade networks. For some, it also led to social inequality. Hereditary chiefs, for instance, likely ruled, and they may have displayed prestige and maintained political power in part by exchanging luxury goods such as copper ornaments. “Typically, archaeologists track [social complexity] to the invention of agriculture,” says Matthew Sanger of New York State’s Binghamton University, who was the lead author on the study, “but when you really push back on it you can find inequality goes back much deeper.” The timing of this social change is a question that interests the archaeologists investigating the McQueen Shell Ring, particularly given the curious discoveries they made in the burial. Cremation, for instance, seems to predate the known social practices of coastal people in the Late Archaic and speaks to more social complexity within these earlier coastal cultures than was previously thought.

An analysis of the elements contained in the copper armband showed that it had been mined from a source in Minnesota roughly 2,300 kilometers away. Sanger believes that the people in the shell ring burial also came from a region near the Great Lakes, which indicates that people and goods were moving across a greater area than was previously assumed. But these people imported more than material goods to the coast—they carried new ideas, too, including one that the dead should be cremated rather than buried. According to Sanger, people of coastal Georgia had trade networks that extended along the coast, but based on his findings, it is now clear that those networks extended far inland to the river valleys connecting the coast to the Great Lakes region. “Maybe the whole eastern United States was far more interconnected directly than we ever assumed previously,” he says.

Kenneth Sassaman, an archaeologist at the University of Florida who has been working in the southeastern United States for 35 years and was not part of the research team at the McQueen Shell Ring, is excited by the discovery, but he has a different interpretation of what the find means. Sassaman points out that while this is the only known cremation burial on the Georgia coast dating to the Late Archaic period, there is another cremation at a site several hundred kilometers away in the Appalachian Mountains dating from 5,000 to 4,500 years ago. It is possible, according to Sassaman, that the burial at the McQueen Shell Ring was a late-surviving example of that ancient tradition. He does agree that the find is part of a larger trend, however. “The Late Archaic is a bomb burst of activity that starts about 4,000 years ago,” he says, referring specifically to the trade in copper objects.

According to Sassaman, copper was being used to make tools such as harpoon points about 7,000 years ago, but by about 3,800 years ago it was used to make ornamental objects such as armbands. Eventually, copper was

used to make more elaborate ornaments such as the ones depicting religious imagery in the Hopewell and Mississippian cultures.

Sanger believes that the discovery at the shell ring fits into the larger constellation of current archaeological research that points to a similar conclusion: people in the past were far more socially complex than we ever assumed.

OFFICERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR THE 2023 CALENDAR YEAR

President: John Furey (Chapter Rep.)

First Vice-President: *Open*

Second Vice-President: *Open*

Secretary: Susan Harrington

Treasurer: Charlie Strader

Editor: John Furey

Newsletter Composition:

Susan Harrington

Directors:

First of 3-year term:

Tiffany Bannworth

Ava McCormick

Alexa Wilson

Open

Second of 3-year term:

Amanda Townsend

Emily Garcia

Third of 3-year term:

Theresa Schober

Mary Southall

Find us on Facebook at Southwest Florida Archaeological Society!

Check out our website at <http://swflarchaeology.org/>

SWFAS AND FAS MEMBERSHIP APPLICATIONS

We encourage those interested in Florida archaeology to become members of The Florida Anthropological Society (FAS) and The Southwest Florida Archaeological Society (SWFAS). Annual dues are due in January and membership applications to both organizations are attached. Membership in the FAS provides you with four annual volumes of *The Florida Anthropologist* and occasional newsletters on anthropological events in Florida in addition to the annual statewide meeting. More information on FAS can be found online at: www.fasweb.org. Membership in SWFAS offers you a local series of talks on archaeological and anthropological subjects that you can attend. The SWFAS monthly newsletter keeps you up to date on local events as well as other important archaeological topics. We urge you to support both with your membership. All of the SWFAS Lecture Series are open to the public at no charge.



JOIN US!

The Southwest Florida Archaeological Society

<http://swflarchaeology.org/>

The Southwest Florida Archaeological Society (SWFAS) was founded in 1980 as a not-for profit corporation to provide a meeting place for people interested in the area's past.

Our goals are to:

- Learn more of the area's history
- Create a place for sharing of this information
- Advocate for preservation of cultural resources

Its members include professional and amateur archaeologists and interested members of the general public. Members come from all walks of life and age groups. They share a lively curiosity, a respect for the people who preceded them here, and a feeling of responsibility for the conservation of the places and objects they left behind.

The Society holds monthly meetings between October and April, attracting speakers who are in the forefront of archaeological and historical research. Occasionally members join in trips to historical and archaeological sites.

A monthly newsletter, Facebook page, and website keep members abreast of our events and happenings.

The organization is a chapter of the Florida Anthropological Society, a statewide organization that publishes quarterly newsletters and a journal, *The Florida Anthropologist*, and holds an annual conference.

I want to help The Southwest Florida Archaeology Society preserve and interpret Florida's heritage!

Name (please print) _____

Address _____

City/Town _____ State _____ ZIP _____

Phone _____ Email _____

Check One:

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

Student (\$5) _____ Life (\$500) _____

Donation to Support SWFAS Speakers and Programs _____

Skills, training, interests: _____

I hereby agree to abide by the rules and bylaws of the Southwest Archaeological Society. I further release from any and all liability due to accident and injury to myself, dependents and any property owners cooperating with the society.

Signature: _____ Date _____

Please make your check out to SWFAS and mail to:

Charlie Strader
SWFAS Treasurer
27655 Kent Road
Bonita Springs, FL 34135

REV. 12052017

FAS Membership Categories

Membership in the Society is open to all interested individuals who are willing to abide by the Florida Anthropological Society Statement of Ethical Responsibilities, which can be found on our website fasweb.org. *Membership is for one year.* SELECT LEVEL BELOW.

<input type="checkbox"/> Student*	\$20	<input type="checkbox"/> Institutional	\$50
<input type="checkbox"/> Regular	\$40	<input type="checkbox"/> Sustaining	\$100
<input type="checkbox"/> Family	\$45		

*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.

Member Name: _____

Email: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ ZIP: _____

Phone: _____ FAS Chapter: _____

Please choose how you wish to receive the quarterly journal, *The Florida Anthropologist*.

Digital Only (via a password protected web link) Note: Student members only receive digital access.

Both Digital and Printed

This is a Gift Membership from: _____

In addition to this Membership, I also wish to make a donation to:

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

\$ _____ Florida Anthropologist Monograph Fund \$ _____ Florida Anthropologist Endowment Fund

Total Enclosed: \$ _____

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

Signature

Date

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.