



Southwest Florida Archaeological Society (SWFAS)

OUR 43rd YEAR

April 2023 Newsletter

<https://swflarchaeology.org/>

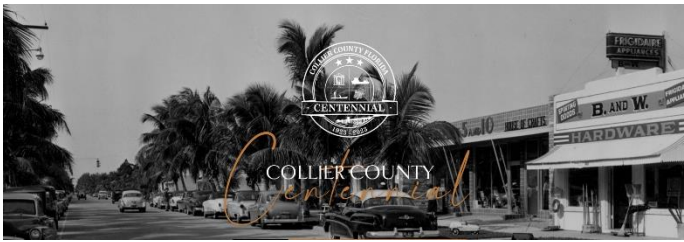
PRESIDENT'S CORNER By John F. Furey M.A., RPA, jffurey@charter.net



This month we include a few highly interesting articles; two are local - the celebration of the 100th Anniversary of the creation of Collier County from Lee County and the story of Henry L. Nehrling, of whom few have heard, who had a major effect on Collier County. Telling Nehrling's story on the 100th Anniversary of Collier County is fortuitous. Additionally, after hearing from Tina Osceola from the Big Cypress Seminole Reservation last month on "No More Stolen Ancestors", we added the report of the 2023 National Congress of American Indians to provide us with the Native American perspective of our treaties with the tribes.

March was another successful month for Calusa Coast 2023 events around both Collier and Lee Counties and continued to expose additional people to both archaeology and the story of the local Calusa Indians.

COLLIER COUNTY 100TH ANNIVERSARY



May 2023 marks the centennial 100th Anniversary of Collier County. Celebrations will be held throughout the month at the Marco Island Historical Museum, the Immokalee Pioneer Museum and many other locations. Collier County was created from Lee County on May 8, 1923 and became Florida's 62nd county. It was named after Barron Gist Collier, the largest local landowner.

Celebrate with us. Check out all the programs at <https://www.colliercounty100.com/>.

FISHING! WHEN DID HUMANS BEGIN FISHING?

Excavations in Northern Israel at a site named Geshar Benot Ya'akov have dated fishing and the cooking of fish to 780,000 years ago. This pushes back the evidence for fishing 600,000 years earlier than previously believed. See below.

THE TRADE IN METAL IN THE MIDDLE EAST 2,000 YEARS AGO

Underwater archaeologists have made the unusual discovery, off the coast of Turkey, of an ancient ship carrying tons of tin. This changes our understanding of Bronze Age metal trade sources, who was involved, and the large distances the metal traveled. See below.

NOTHING CAN STOP US

A report on the 2023 National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) speech by Fawn Sharp, President of the NCAI was given at the National Museum of the American Indian in Washington, D.C. The main point is the Honoring Promises Act that seeks the ongoing struggle to fund tribes at levels promised by treaties with the federal government. See the report below.

DR. HENRY NEHRLING AND HIS CONNECTIONS TO NAPLES, FLORIDA

Who was Dr. Henry Nehrling and what were his connections to Naples, Florida that resonate to this day? Most people don't know. See below.

SWFAS MARCH PRESENTATION: TINA OSCEOLA



On Wednesday March 15, 2023 we were honored to hear Tina Osceola speak about “No More Stolen Ancestors” and the subject of repatriation from the perspective of the Seminole Tribe. Tina, along with staff archaeologists Dominique Debeaubien and Samantha Wade, gave us an understanding of what the Seminole tribe has been working on for repatriation and what it means to the Seminole Tribe when they say “No More Stolen Ancestors”. Dominique has been working with the compliance of major museums and universities, and Samantha has been working with the actual items repatriated. Many new federal laws support repatriation of ancestors, religious paraphernalia, and ceremonial items from museums receiving federal funds that apply to all Indian Tribes in the US. Additionally, Tina provided us with very personal and moving details of what it was like for her growing up as a Seminole in a white culture that, I’m sure, none of us had ever heard before. It was a very educational and highly moving presentation for all of the attendees and we are left with a new and better understanding of our cultural differences with Seminole culture.

SWFAS also welcomed Beverly Bindy, a photographer for the Seminole Tribune Newspaper, who photographed Tina, Dominique, and Samantha for the newspaper. The Seminole Tribune is a free newspaper that is available on line and is highly interesting in its documentation of the Seminole Tribe today. It lists many events open to the public and I highly recommend it.



SWFAS CRAIGHEAD ARCHAEOLOGICAL LABORATORY NEWS

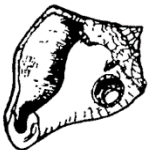


As part of the Calusa Coast Celebration, the Collier County Museum at Government Center in Naples held a Family Fun Archaeology Day on March 11. The event included archaeologists who demonstrated how they study the ancient and historic people of Southwest Florida, provided hands-on practice using the tools and techniques used to uncover the past at a mock dig, and “hunting” using ancient tools and other fun activities. SWFAS staffed the

Craighead Archaeology Lab and displayed and allowed hands-on access to some of the ancient tools used. The displays and free posters were a big hit with the many visitors who came through the lab.



SWFAS DUES and DONATIONS



We are happy to announce that we have made some changes to our SWFAS on-line to make it easier to pay your dues with your credit card or PayPal account. Go to <https://swflarchaeology.org/>, click the “JOIN SWFAS TODAY” button, select your member level and insert your information. The next time you renew it will remember only your personal information and make renewal easy. If you have not paid your 2023 dues yet, please give it a try. Special thanks to Laura Dean of Runjik Productions for updating our system.

EXPLORING THE EVERGLADES FAMILY DAY



On April 15, 10 am - 1 pm, Collier County Museum at Government Center in Naples will explore the Everglades with fun activities for kids of all ages. Become an Everglades Expert by learning about the people, animals, and environment that make this place special. Get ready for Earth Day at this fun family event. SWFAS will again support this event by opening and staffing the Craighead Lab.

APRIL PRESENTATION: APRIL 19, 2023, 7:00 PM

COLLIER MUSEUM AT GOVERNMENT CENTER, NAPLES

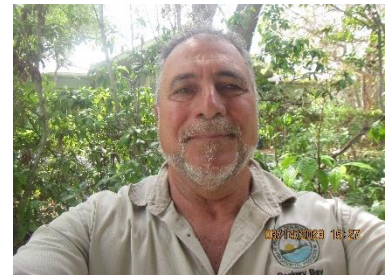
LITTLE MARCO, HENDERSON CREEK, AND ROOKERY BAY PIONEER FAMILIES



Steven Bertone will present stories of the pioneer families that settled these three areas after the Civil War and the Southern Homestead Act of 1866. Many families moved south for 180 acres of free land through the Homestead Act as the United States tried to increase the population of Florida. In Collier County now, it was Lee County then, and south Florida outside of a few towns were generally unpopulated. These pioneer families were rugged people to hack out a living in the area.

The Rookery Bay-Henderson Creek area had several pioneering homestead families spread out from Henderson Creek to Little Marco Island from 1865 into the 1920s and 30s. Two schools were located on Henderson Creek and families would row their children to school by boat from the surrounding islands. Hear about the fascinating stories of some of these hardy pioneer farming/fishing families living in the Rookery Bay area, including their hardships, hunting adventures, and fishing trips. Their weekend recreation was rowing a light skiff and meeting some friends from Marco Island along the way, then proceeding to the Naples Beach Club for the Saturday night dance. They would spend the night and row their skiff back home to Henderson Creek or Marco Island the following morning.

Steven Bertone is Research Biologist and Land Manager at State of Florida Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve (NERR) in Naples, Florida. Steve has conducted biological research and worked on several archaeological projects in the Reserve and the 10,000 Islands. He has been working with archaeologists to curate an inventory of prehistoric artifacts found during grant-funded surveys at some of the shell mounds in the reserve.



TO GO TO THE COLLIER MUSEUM AT GOVERNMENT CENTER:



Take the I-75 toward Naples, then exit at County Hwy-886 exit, EXIT 105, toward Naples. Go about 1 mile and turn left onto Livingston Rd/County Hwy-881. Go 1.4 miles and turn right onto Radio Rd/ County Hwy-856. Then go 1 mile and turn left onto Airport-Pulling Rd S/County Hwy-31. Go about .5 miles and turn left onto Tamiami Trl E/US-41 N. 3331 TAMIAMI TRL E is on the left. It is the large government center complex. Follow the signs for the museum to the rear of the complex.

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 historic Ponce de Leon Hotel. Archaeological and historic field trips are available along with the ambiance of Old St. Augustine. Go to the FAS website at

<https://fasweb.org/annual-meeting/> to register. See you there!

ARTICLES

STUDY SHOWS THAT HUMAN ANCESTORS WERE FISHERMEN 600,000 YEARS EARLIER THAN PREVIOUSLY BELIEVED

By Paul Richards

November 21, 2022

From Field and Stream at <https://www.fieldandstream.com/fishing/study-shows-first-evidence-of-fishing/>

It's no secret that hunting and fishing played a critical role in the early evolution of mankind. A new study out of the Middle East shows angling may have been even more important than scientists previously understood. The study, which was published on November 14 in *Nature Ecology & Evolution*, concludes that human ancestors have been fishing, and cooking their catch, for 780,000 to 600,000 years longer than previously thought. Prior to this finding, the earliest definitive evidence of hominins using fire to cook fish was traced to 170,000 years ago. Scientists thought Neanderthals and *Homo sapiens* were the only hominins that fished. But the recent 16-year study at an archaeological site called Gesher Benot Ya'aqov in Northern Israel uncovered evidence that *Homo erectus*—an ancient common ancestor—may have fished and cooked fish as well.



Tel Aviv University

Modern humans have populated the earth for the past 300,000 years. *Homo erectus*, the second in the bipedal line and the longest-lasting *Homo*, wandered Africa, Europe, and Asia for nearly 1.8 million years. The species went extinct 110,000 years ago. At the 780,000-year-old Gesher Benot Ya'aqov settlement near the Jordan River, an international team of researchers discovered multiple hearth-like sites with many layers of fish teeth. The teeth came from tens of thousands of six-foot-long, carp-like fish that archaeologists call "barbs." The strata in the archeological site revealed that *homo erectus* hunter-gatherers had established settlements there for tens of thousands of years. And the mounds of fish teeth showed that they caught plenty of the now-extinct barbs throughout that period.

X-ray diffraction of those teeth showed microscopic changes in crystal formations—indicating that the fish were slow-cooked over low heat. According to the study's authors, this is evidence of the first known act of cooking fish or game. "This [shows] the huge importance of fish in the life of prehistoric humans, for their diet and economic stability," wrote the study's main author Irit Zohar. "These new findings demonstrate not only the importance of freshwater habitats and the fish they contained for the sustenance of prehistoric man, but also illustrate prehistoric humans' ability to control fire in order to cook food, and their understanding of the benefits of cooking fish before eating it."

The study's authors say that eating cooked fish could have been a milestone moment in the evolution of humankind's cognitive abilities. They contend that, over time, our ancestor's brains grew larger, their capacity for high-level reasoning increased—and the nutrients available in animal-based foods played a central role in this evolution. If that's true, catching and eating fish is an integral part of what makes us human, and we have some very ancient ancestors to thank for it.

ANCIENT SHIP TRADED RARE METALS BY TRAVELING IN MIDDLE EAST 2,000 YEARS AGO

December 2, 2022

From the Jerusalem Post at <https://www.jpost.com/archaeology/article-723911>



photo credit: Cemal Pulak/Texas A&M University

An ancient ship dating back approximately 2,000 years was reportedly carrying tons of rare metal in the Middle East, according to a recent study. The study, published on Wednesday in the journal *Science Advances*, saw the researchers analyzing tin ingots the ship carried during the Late Bronze Age which was found off the Turkish coast at Uluburun - which is present-day Turkey. The ship itself was only discovered 40 years ago. However, researchers in the study have found out that communities of pastoralists in Uzbekistan today produced a third of the tin found aboard the ship. The other two-thirds are from the Taurus Mountains of Turkey. The tin had planned to travel to markets in the Middle East that were supposedly going to be made into a coveted bronze metal.

What did the researchers find out?

According to the study, the analysis concluded that the tin exchange among countries in the Middle East, Asia and Europe was supported by a system that was culturally diverse and multiregional. The researchers also found out that some of the tin originated 2,000 miles from Haifa in a prehistoric mine in Uzbekistan. "It's quite amazing to learn that a culturally diverse, multiregional and multivector system of trade underpinned Eurasian tin exchange during the Late Bronze Age," said Michael Frachetti, professor of archaeology in Arts & Sciences at Washington University in St. Louis.

NOTHING CAN STOP US

By Kolby KickingWoman

February 21, 2023

From ICT News at <https://ictnews.org/news/nothing-can-stop-us>



WASHINGTON — "The time is now." In front of a packed Rasmuson Theater at the National Museum of the American Indian, the leader of the National Congress of American Indians gave an impassioned and powerful State of Indian Nations address. It was President Fawn Sharp's fourth time giving the speech and the first to be held in person since 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. It comes about two weeks after President Joe Biden delivered his State of the Union address. Sharp, Quinault Indian Nation, repeatedly mentioned the importance of showing up. That now, not only does Indian Country have a seat at the most important tables but it has influence at those tables. "We have incredible momentum and now it is up to us as tribal leaders to just show up and demand more,"

Sharp said. "More for our elders, more for our youth and more for our future."

She touched on recent policy accomplishments for Indian Country, including securing advanced appropriations for the Indian Health Service, the reauthorization and expansion of the Violence Against Women Act and achieving parity with state and local governments on critical pieces of funding for tribes. Sharp said now is not the time to settle but to double down on efforts to secure favorable federal policies that affect Indian Country. Specifically, Sharp called for the passage of the Honoring Promises Act which would seek to fund tribal nations at levels promised through treaties. Additionally, she spoke of the inequality of dual taxation on tribal lands and the continued fight ahead for Native children and the Indian Child Welfare Act. "While the Biden Administration has made historic commitments to meet the basic needs of tribal communities, federal funding,

as we all know and see every single day, for our tribal programs remain far short from the debt the United States owes to our tribal nations,” Sharp said.

Each year, a member of Congress gives a congressional response. This year, U.S. Sen. Elizabeth Warren, a Massachusetts Democrat, shared taped remarks. She noted the important responsibilities that she, and all other members of Congress, have to all tribal nations and thanked tribal leaders and advocates for all they do to strengthen Indian Country. In her time as senator, Warren said she has introduced or co-sponsored more than 100 pieces of legislation on behalf of Indian Country. “Here is the most important thing, I could not have done that work without you,” she said. “I could not have done it without the input, the guidance, the education and the wisdom from NCAI and from tribal leaders and advocates from every corner of the United States.”

Sharp sees a bright future for Indian Country and that the state of Native nations is strong. There is no obstacle or issue too large that tribes cannot overcome, together. It just has to show up. “No weapon formed against us can ever prosper, no bullet, no piece of legislation, no court decision. If we exercise the rights that are inherently ours, if we step fully into that power and embrace it, every single day, with every single breath of our being, from sunup to sundown and every minute in between, nothing can stop us.” Sharp said. “But first we have to show up. For our families, our communities, all tribal nations and Indigenous peoples around the world.”

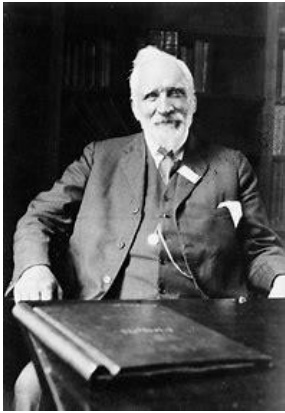
Before Sharp took the stage Tuesday, NCAI Youth Commission co-presidents Caleb Dash, Salt River Pima Maricopa Indian Community, and Yanenowi Logan, Seneca Nation, gave a youth address. It was the second time the youth have given an address of their own as the organization looks to have them more involved at its events. In themes that would emerge in both speeches, Dash and Logan spoke of the recent strides that have been made in Indian Country, the need to come together and challenges still ahead. In preparing his remarks, Dash was struck by a quote he shared with those in attendance. “I am but a man and have the strength of a man,” Dash said the quote was. “As one person, I am not able to do as much or create change without my peers, without my fellow youth commission officers, without my community or without my family. We, as Indigenous peoples of Turtle Island, we need to work together,” he continued.

The issues Native youth are championing are no small feats. From combating climate change to decolonizing data for missing and murdered Indigenous people to repatriation of Native remains; Native youth are tackling major issues. “These are just a small fraction of the issues that the youth of Indian Country are taking the lead on,” Logan said. “Our research and passion in these issues has advanced our needs for a platform and that’s why present you with the youth State of Indian Nations today.” Logan called on tribal leaders, advocates and allies to support Native youth in these endeavors, to engage in active dialogue and lend the support “they demand.”

Sharp gave them praise and noted how encouraged she is by the leaders of tomorrow. “Just standing here in the back listening to our youth there is no question our future is in good hands,” Sharp said. “There is no question that the work we do is going to survive into the next century. There is no question that our youth are going to continue to take the legacy and gifts that we’ve given them to stand tall against any conflict, any force designed to take away our tribal sovereignty, to take away our sacred sites. I am so incredibly inspired every time I hear from our young people.”

DR. HENRY NEHRLING (1853-1929) AND HIS CONNECTIONS TO NAPLES, FLORIDA

By John F. Furey



Dr. Henry Nehrling was a noted horticulturist and ornithologist born in Sheboygan County, Wisconsin and raised in the German immigrant community there. Growing up he spent much time roaming the primeval forests around his home and developed a love of and interest in nature. He took a job in later life teaching as it allowed him to carry on his study of plants and birds. In 1887 he was made the deputy collector and inspector of customs at the port of Milwaukee and in 1890 he was appointed secretary and custodian of the Public Museum of Milwaukee, a position he held until 1903. Still interested in ornithology, in 1891 he published *Die Nordamerikanish Vogelwelt* (The World of North-American Birds).

Prior to his retirement, in 1884 Nehrling purchased 65 acres of land in Gotha, Florida, a newly settled German-American town southeast of Lake Apopka, and maintained a garden there he named Palm Cottage Gardens. There he collected and experimented with over 3,000 species of plants, trees, shrubs, and vines. In the early 1900's, Palm Cottage became one of Florida's first USDA horticultural experimental stations. His detailed descriptions and observations of tropical and subtropical plants, written for a variety of magazines and scholarly journals, established him as a highly esteemed writer on the early development of ornamental horticulture in Florida. During his time in Gotha, Nehrling collaborated on plants and became friends with Theodore Loqueer Mead (1852-1936), a noted entomologist and horticulturalist located in Winter Park, Florida. He developed and established a 55 acre 'farm' that became Mead Botanical Gardens in Winter Park, Florida where he also grew citrus, flowers, and pineapples. In 1917 a freeze killed most of Nehrling's plants in Gotha and he relocated his garden south to Naples, Florida.

Nehrling died in 1929 in Naples at the age of 76 and was buried in the newly founded Woodlawn Memorial Park (1926) in Gotha. After Nehrling's death in 1929, the Gotha Palm Cottage and garden lay unattended and Palm Cottage lay in disrepair for 18 years until it was purchased by Julian Nally and his wife Maggie in 1935. Julian was quoted as saying that "the estate we found looked like the Battle of the Marne had been fought over it. The ground was pitted with holes where royal palms had been taken out, and empty trenches marked the place where flowering shrubs had graced the garden". The Nally's expanded the number of greenhouses, grew several species of bamboo and bromeliads and operated Nally Bromeliad and Bamboo Plantation for 42 years until their deaths in 1977, one month apart. The property was then purchased by developers and subdivided but the original six acres in the middle of the development were preserved.

In 1981 the Gotha Palm Cottage property was rescued by Barbra and Howard Bochiardy who worked to restore the house and garden, however, after Howard's death in 1990, Barbra was unable to continue alone. In 1999 the Henry Nehrling Society was formed as a non-profit corporation with the mission to save this important piece of Florida pioneer history and the property was placed on the National Register of Historic Sites in 2000. In 2009 the Society was able to purchase the property to create an education center with a focus on historic preservation, horticultural education, and environmental conservation. In 2013 the official Florida Heritage Landmark marker was installed and the all-volunteer organization continues to work to rehabilitate and preserve this precious historical landmark. They operate monthly educational programs and can be reached at

<https://nehrlinggardens.org/> .

Nehrling in Naples, Florida

Cyrus Teed, the leader of the Koreshan sect in Estero, Florida had had a dispute with Philip Isaacs, the owner of the local Fort Myers newspaper, The News Press and formed his own newspaper, The American Eagle. Allen Andrews, an early Koreshan convert, was named editor of the newspaper and, after Teed's death in 1919, Andrews turned the American Eagle into a horticultural review. At that time most people in the United States were farmers and in Florida you were either a farmer or a fisherman, sometimes both. The Koreshan's were very innovative and developed advanced farming practices, a fish canning facility on Mound Key, and experimented with food preservation. They had installed an electric plant, refrigeration, and an ice making

facility. Henry Ford often visited to purchase fruits and was interested in their plants and preservation methods to transfer to the utopian community he founded in Fordlandia, Brazil.

After relocating to Naples in 1917, Nehrling named his second garden H. Nehrling's Tropical Garden and Arboretum and carried on his work experimenting with plants. He grew, hybridized, and popularized many exotic plants for the general public that are still popular today. Guests to his "Tropical Garden" included Theodore Roosevelt, Thomas Edison, the renowned botanist David G. Fairchild and the writer John Burroughs. Andrews and Nehrling became friends and after Andrews turned the American Eagle into a horticultural review, Nehrling frequently contributed articles and the number of subscribers rose. The American Eagle became a respectable journal, and Andrews, a respected horticulturist.

After his death in Naples in 1929, Nehrling's garden in Naples was neglected, much like what happened to his Palm Cottage Garden in Gotha. Julius G. Fleischman Jr. (1900-1968) of Cincinnati, Ohio fell in love with the property and purchased the garden. He introduced parrots, waterfowl, created lakes and a pathway through the garden. He introduced hundreds of orchards, ponds with lily pads, and tropical flowering trees and increased the size of the garden to a total of 43 acres. In 1954 the work was complete and he opened the garden to the public as the Caribbean Gardens.

In 1969, Col. Larry and Nancy Jane Tetzlaff, known as Jungle Larry and Safari Jane visited the garden looking for a place to house their collection of rare animals during the winter. The property was not available at the time but, shortly after Fleischman's death, the Tetzlaffs were contacted about displaying their animals within the garden. They agreed and opened their zoo on September 1, 1969 with the animals in place. Larry Tetzlaff died in 1984 but Nancy and her family carried on and continued to improve and expand their zoo at the Caribbean Gardens. The zoo became accredited by the Association of Zoos and Aquariums (AZA) in 2001.

In 2002, the Fleischman family that owned the land decided that they wanted to sell the land. The Tetzlaffs began trying to get the county to purchase the land and the Fleischman family waited for the community to act. In 2004, a referendum to purchase the land and 120 surrounding acres was approved by 73% of voters and, to make it easier, the Fleischman family made the Zoo a 501(c)(3) non-profit charitable organization and gave control to the newly established Naples Zoo Board of Directors in 2005. The Naples Zoo and the botanical gardens are so intimately intertwined with each other that you can't separate them. The Naples Zoo at Caribbean Gardens, is located at 1590 Goodlette-Frank Road, Naples, FL 34102, 239-920-2085.

Now that you know the history of Henry Nehrling and his connections to Southwest Florida, the Caribbean Gardens, and the Naples Zoo, please plan to visit and support this historic place. Historical connections are everywhere once you look and please support all your local preservation societies.

Postscript

I had never heard of The Henry Nehrling Society and it was in researching to write the obituary notice for SWFAS Life Member Charles Dauray (SWFAS Newsletter 12/2021), one of the founding members of the Southwest Florida Archaeological Society (SWFAS), that I encountered it. Charles, a noted local artist, was a member and he was actively involved in many environmental and preservation organizations and, I wondered, how Palm Cottage in Gotha, Florida, Charles Dauray, and Naples, Florida were all related. Now we know.

JFFurey 11/2022

OFFICERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR THE 2023 CALENDAR YEAR

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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

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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.

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