



Southwest Florida Archaeological Society (SWFAS)

OUR 41st YEAR

December 2021 Newsletter

<https://swflarchaeology.org/>

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



With Christmas soon to be celebrated and New Year's around the corner, we will shortly be into 2022 and our 42nd year. Covid is still a serious problem, and all of our planned in person presentations are cancelled. We will continue with our SWFAS Zoom Newsletter through May 2022 and hope that the 2022-2023 season will be "normal" again. We at SWFAS wish you and your families a happy and safe holiday season. My New Year's wish is that that these Zoom presentations will never replace hearing someone speak in person.

The Florida Anthropological Society (FAS) has announced that the FAS 74th Annual Meeting will be held on Friday-Sunday May 6-8 in Miami and is hosted by the Archaeological Society of Southern Florida (ASSF). This is, finally, an in-person meeting. A call for papers and posters has been made with a submission deadline of March 16, 2022. Save the dates and plan to attend. See you there!

As of this October 2021 we have a new national Holiday; Indigenous People's Day. It is scheduled to be celebrated on the second Monday in October, the same day as Columbus Day, already a federal holiday. What you should know about it is described in the article below.

And speaking of Columbus, what did Columbus really know about what was across the Atlantic Ocean? A new article discusses the probability that sailors in Genoa, Italy, where Columbus was from, already did know something was there.

We've read about the destruction of the Native American populations due to introduced European pathogens but the new field of paleovirology sees that the slave trade brought African pathogens into the New World that impacted both Native Americans and Europeans.

The Denisovians were a sister population of the Neanderthals living in Asia. A recent discovery in a Siberian cave of five hominid bones and four of the bones had enough DNA for mitochondrial analysis. Three of these bones were Denisovian and the fourth was a Neanderthal. The bones are dated to 200,000 years ago and researchers at the University of Tübingen, Germany hope to find the relationship between the Denisovians and the Neanderthals. Only one set of remains had been found in China 10 years ago and was dated to between 122,000 and 194,000 years old. The Denisovians are a recent little-known ancestor and many people still carry a small percentage of Denisovian DNA.

SWFAS AND FAS: BOTH NON-PROFITS

It's the end of the year and the 2021 tax season. Please remember that both SWFAS and FAS are registered 501 (c)(3) non-profits and all donations are tax deductible. Support Florida archaeology.

SWFAS 2022 NEWSLETTER and ZOOM SCHEDULE

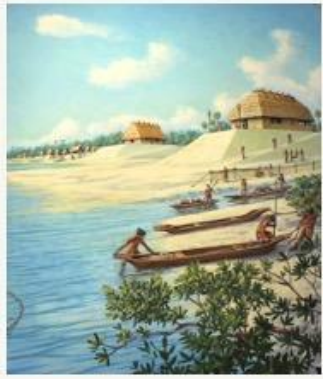
January – May 2022: Zoom and SWFAS Newsletters Monthly

LAND OF THE CALUSA

Saturday, January 8 & April 9, 2022, 10am to 12pm

Cost \$20 in advance, \$30 the day of.

Sponsored by the Bonita Springs Historical Society



Learn about the archaeology of the first peoples to live in Bonita Springs beginning over 8,000 years ago. Hear the stories of the mighty Calusa Chiefdom, which controlled all of Southwest Florida and whose capital was Mound Key in Estero Bay, including their contact with the Spanish starting in 1513. See demonstrations of the tools the Calusa used to prosper: the atlatl (an ancient device to throw a spear for fishing), shell tool making, weaving, and more. Walk to Depot and Island Parks and learn about our native plants used by Native Americans. Start/End at Liles Hotel History Center in Riverside Park. Total walk distance is about 1 mile and tour duration of 1.5 to 2 hours. Meet at 10am at the Liles Hotel in Riverside Park, 27300 Old 41 Road, Bonita Springs, FL 34135. For more information go to: <http://www.bonitaspringshistoricalsociety.org/Happenings/tours/index.html>

IN MEMORIUM: CHARLES J. DAURAY



It is with great sadness that the Southwest Florida Archaeological Society (SWFAS) announces the passing of Charles J. Dauray on December 8, 2021. He was an early founder and long-time Honorary Member of our organization. Charles was a very active member during the founding years of SWFAS and worked on the Bay West excavation. I interviewed Charles on May 5, 2019 over lunch at Mel's Diner in Bonita Springs, and his interview was published in the October 2019 SWFAS Newsletter. I spoke with him several times about a follow-up interview but his declining health deferred the interview. I first met Charles in Fort Myers on November 1, 2013 at the Art Calusa exhibition at the downtown City Pier Building where he was exhibiting his artwork titled Calusa Medallion, the symbol of the Florida Anthropological Society, which he made from Rosary peas. At the time I had no idea of his background with

SWFAS and thought of him only as an artist. I liked his work so much that I had him sign my book, and it was Theresa Schober who later explained to me his background with SWFAS. Charles was interested in many fields, as his obituary enumerates, but it fails to mention his artistic talents. My interview with him in 2021 was only the second time we met and I still remember his enthusiasm when we discussed archaeology and when he explained how he experimented with the Rosary peas to turn red and black; differential heat. I regret not being able to have that second interview with Charles. (from J. Furey)

OBITUARY FROM THE NEWS-PRESS at: <https://www.news-press.com/story/tech/science/environment/2021/12/16/charles-dauray-who-helped-conserve-estero-history-and-sw-fls-environment-has-died/8922611002/>

Charles Dauray was all about conservation, whether of historic buildings, wetlands or the archives of a peculiar, influential sect that helped settle the then-wilds of 19th-century Estero, where Dauray lived until he died Dec. 8. His appetite for public service led him to leadership positions in myriad Southwest Florida nonprofits, often as trustee or officer.

For more than two decades, Dauray headed the College of Life Foundation, the incorporated arm of the Koreshan Unity, a band of hollow-universe believing idealists who came to build their New Jerusalem on the banks of the Estero River. Most of what remains of their settlement is now the Koreshan State Park, but the foundation survived as its private, nonprofit remnant long after the last Koreshans had died.

Then-Gov. Charlie Crist appointed Dauray to the governing board of the South Florida Water Management District in 2007, where he became vice-chair, working for the restoration of the Kissimmee River, and he

advocated for the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan. His district board successor, environmental advocate Bill Hammond, remembers Dauray as a successful matchmaker between nonprofits and donors. “He did a lot of good that way,” Hammond said. “When local groups needed it, Charles was able to find a way of getting them funding.” Hammond also recruited Dauray to the board of the Calusa Nature Center and Planetarium, which Hammond helped fund, and Dauray became a significant donor, he said.

Other organizations to which he gave his time and leadership included the Southwest Florida Holocaust Museum and Education Center, which he helped found, the Izaak Walton League of America at both the Florida and national level, the Lee County Republican Executive Committee, the Southwest Florida Symphony, the Collier County Historical Society, the Southwest Florida Archeological Society, Habitat for Humanity and many others.

Dauray championed the preservation of non-Koreshan Estero history, serving for years on the board of the Estero Historical Society, to which he donated several historic buildings while serving several terms in office. “He was an excellent board member,” said society colleague Kenneth “Doc” Wisen. “He donated a couple of houses that we moved over to (Estero Community) Park and his association contributed toward moving them. So he’s always been very generous.” When health issues forced Dauray to resign from the board, “We missed him dearly,” Wisen said.

Usually dressed in comfortably worn khakis or a classic blazer, Dauray cut a subtropically dapper figure at his frequent public appearances. Born in Providence, R.I., to a family who owned a textile manufacturing plant, Dauray grew up outdoors, fishing, hunting, hiking and scouring farm fields for Indian artifacts. His family came to Naples in the 1960s, and after Dauray graduated from Providence College with a political science degree, he did a stint in St. Louis with A.G. Edwards before moving full time to Naples in 1970. He sold real estate and became part-owner of two restaurants, before joining the College of Life in 2000.

The nonprofit still had considerable assets and real estate, and his tenure there was not without controversy. A 2012 News-Press investigation found the group had told the Internal Revenue Service (which granted its nonprofit status) for years that it ran a museum, but it didn’t. Dauray said at the time he saw the foundation’s role as as a community catalyst, nurturing environmental, cultural and educational programs such as FGCU’s fledgling Museum Studies program, to which the group made donations. He likened it to the Ford or Rockefeller foundations, though some Koreshan descendants cried foul. Dauray waved the criticism off. “You don’t want to get stuck in the past – you want to move toward the future,” he told The News-Press at the time. “You can’t save everything ... and all of the money in the world can’t resurrect the past into today’s reality.” In recent years, the group, which still exists, has focused on environmental education, offering guided canoe and kayak trips.

Peg Phillips, College of Life Foundation’s former vice-president, remembers Dauray as being “quick with a joke, always had a story to tell, and had the most infectious laugh.” “I will miss his wit, imagination, and wisdom,” she said.

SWFAS AWARDS CEREMONY



On Thursday December 9th, the Southwest Florida Archaeological Society (SWFAS) honored four of our long-term members with awards from the Florida Anthropological Society (FAS). The awards had been held up because the Covid pandemic had caused our in-person meetings to be cancelled, which is where we normally present these awards. It is seldom that an organization gets to present four awards at one time and that makes this a very special moment as we congratulate these awardees. The following awards were presented at the Collier County Museum in Naples, Florida by SWFAS President John F. Furey:

Susan Harrington	2020 FAS Certificate of Achievement
Steve Tutko	2021 FAS Certificate of Achievement
Thomas Franchino	2021 FAS Certificate of Achievement
Charlie Strader	2020 FAS William C. Lazarus Memorial Award

The full text of their awards is printed below after the articles.

ARTICLES

EVERYTHING YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' DAY

By Skyler Caruso

October 11, 2021

From People.com at: <https://people.com/human-interest/indigenous-peoples-day-2021-what-to-know/>



Christopher Columbus coming to the Americas | CREDIT: HISTORICAL PICTURE ARCHIVE/CORBIS/CORBIS VIA GETTY

Indigenous Peoples' Day is a holiday that honors Native American peoples and their ancestors for their resilience, inherent sovereignty and the impact they've had on our nation across many generations. Each year, the day is observed on the second Monday during the month of October. This year, Indigenous Peoples' Day falls on Oct. 11, the day also nationally recognized as Columbus Day – which has been viewed as controversial across the country in recent years.

Christopher Columbus has been seen by Indigenous peoples as a colonizer, rather than a foreign founder of America, whose European intrusion in 1492 was responsible for the loss of life, destruction of land and disruption of tradition that was practiced by Native Americans for tens of thousands of years prior to his arrival. The Smithsonian recorded an estimation that "in the 130 years following first contact, Native America lost 95 percent of its population." Immediately after the explorers-turned-settlers entered the Western Hemisphere, the Indigenous peoples experienced slavery and had their resources infringed upon.

On Oct. 8, 2021, Joe Biden made history as the first president to issue a presidential proclamation acknowledging Indigenous Peoples' Day. The statement served as a significant boost to refocus the federal holiday from acknowledging Columbus toward celebrating native peoples instead. "Today, we also acknowledge the painful history of wrongs and atrocities that many European explorers inflicted on Tribal Nations and Indigenous communities," Biden wrote. "It is a measure of our greatness as a nation that we do not seek to bury these shameful episodes of our past — that we face them honestly, we bring them to the light, and we do all we can to address them."

Along with President Biden, Secretary Deb Haaland also made history when she became the first Native American to serve as cabinet secretary. Member of the Pueblo of Laguna and a 35th generation New Mexican, Secretary Haaland works in consultation with the White House and Congress. She's the 54th Secretary of

Interior who strives to preserve our public lands for future generations. The U.S. Department of the Interior "plays a central role in how the United States stewards its public lands, increases environmental protections, pursues environmental justice, and honors our nation-to-nation relationship with Tribes."

In recent years, some cities and states in the U.S. have made official decisions to celebrate Indigenous Day instead of Columbus Day. In 2019, states like Vermont, New Mexico and Maine passed legislation renaming the holiday completely. That same year, Washington, D.C. joined the movement and switched the holiday's name. South Dakota was the first state to recognize Indigenous Peoples' Day as "Native Americans' Day" in the 1990s. South Dakota has the third-largest population of Native Americans in the country, according to the U.S. Census Bureau. According to the Smithsonian's blog, more than one dozen states (plus the nation's capital) today observe Indigenous Peoples' Day, including Alabama, Alaska, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia and Wisconsin.

This year, the 125th Boston Marathon fell on Indigenous Peoples' Day, which was both a win for activists who wanted the race to occur on Oct. 11, and a loss for others who preferred a different date. The Boston Athletic Association (B.A.A.) made the decision to hold the marathon on this day (which annually takes place in April, but was postponed this year due to COVID) and acknowledged that 26.2 mile route runs through the homelands of the Indigenous people, prior to the start of the race. The B.A.A. also agreed to donate \$20,000 to the Indigenous Peoples' Day Newton Committee to host their first-ever Indigenous Peoples' Day celebratory event. Newton is one of the communities the route passes through.

Although not everyone is opting to replace the Italian explorer's holiday completely, a number of U.S. cities, states and school districts have decided to recognize both Columbus and the Indigenous simultaneously. The earliest known Columbus Day celebration occurred on Oct. 12, 1792, in honor of the 300th anniversary of the explorer's arrival to America. To learn more about Indigenous Peoples' Day and ways you can honor Native America, Renée Gokey, citizen of the Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma and teacher services coordinator at the Smithsonian's National Museum of the American Indian in Washington, D.C., has provided a list of ways you can celebrate. Be sure to check out the different ways your city and state are celebrating this year, too.

ITALIAN SAILORS KNEW OF AMERICA 150 YEARS BEFORE CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, NEW ANALYSIS OF ANCIENT DOCUMENTS SUGGEST THEY DID.

(A recent report in Nature establishes the date of 1021 for Norse presence at the site of L'Anse aux Meadows in Canada via a new dating technology)

ITALIAN SAILORS KNEW OF AMERICA 150 YEARS BEFORE CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, NEW ANALYSIS OF ANCIENT DOCUMENTS SUGGESTS

By: Taylor & Francis Group

October 9, 2021

From Science Daily at: <https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2021/10/211009093149.htm>

Transcribing and detailing a, circa, 1345 document by a Milanese friar, Galvaneus Flamma, Medieval Latin literature expert Professor Paolo Chiesa has made an "astonishing" discovery of an "exceptional" passage referring to an area we know today as North America. According to Chiesa, the ancient essay -- first discovered in 2013 -- suggests that sailors from Genoa were already aware of this land, recognizable as 'Markland'/'Marckalada' -- mentioned by some Icelandic sources and identified by scholars as part of the Atlantic coast of North America (usually assumed to be Labrador or Newfoundland). Published in the peer-reviewed journal *Terrae Incognitae*, the discovery comes ahead of Columbus Day 2021, alternatively celebrated as Indigenous Peoples' Day across many states in the US. The findings add more fuel to the fire for the continuing question of 'what, exactly, did Columbus expect to find when he set out across the ocean?' and come following a period in which his statues have been beheaded, covered with red paint, lassoed around the head and pulled down, set on fire and thrown into a lake.

"We are in the presence of the first reference to the American continent, albeit in an embryonic form, in the Mediterranean area," states Professor Chiesa, from the Department of Literary Studies, Philology and Linguistics at the University of Milan. Galvaneus was a Dominican friar who lived in Milan and was connected to a family which held at the lordship of the city. He wrote several literary works in Latin, mainly on historical subjects. His testimony is valuable for information on Milanese contemporary facts, about which he has first-hand knowledge.

Cronica universalis, which is analyzed here by Chiesa, is thought to be one of his later works -- perhaps the last one -- and was left unfinished and unperfected. It aims to detail the history of the whole world, from 'Creation' to when it was published. In translating and analysing the document, Professor Chiesa demonstrates how Genoa would have been a "gateway" for news, and how Galvaneus appears to hear, informally, of seafarers' rumours about lands to the extreme north-west for eventual commercial benefit -- as well as information about Greenland, which he details accurately (for knowledge of the time). "These rumours were too vague to find consistency in cartographic or scholarly representations," the professor states, as he explains why Marckalada wasn't classified as a new land at the time.

Regardless though, Chiesa states, *Cronica universalis* "brings unprecedented evidence to the speculation that news about the American continent, derived from Nordic sources, circulated in Italy one and half centuries before Columbus." He adds: "What makes the passage (about Marckalada) exceptional is its geographical provenance: not the Nordic area, as in the case of the other mentions, but northern Italy. "The Marckalada described by Galvaneus is 'rich in trees', not unlike the wooded Markland of the *Grœnlendinga Saga*, and animals live there. "These details could be standard, as distinctive of any good land; but they are not trivial, because the common feature of northern regions is to be bleak and barren, as actually Greenland is in Galvaneus's account, or as Iceland is described by Adam of Bremen."

Overall, Professor Chiesa says, we should "trust" *Cronica universalis* as throughout the document Galvaneus declares where he has heard of oral stories, and backs his claims with elements drawn from accounts (legendary or real) belonging to previous traditions on different lands, blended together and reassigned to a specific place. "I do not see any reason to disbelieve him," states Professor Chiesa, who adds, "it has long been noticed that the fourteenth-century portolan (nautical) charts drawn in Genoa and in Catalonia offer a more advanced geographical representation of the north, which could be achieved through direct contacts with those regions. "These notions about the north-west are likely to have come to Genoa through the shipping routes to the British Isles and to the continental coasts of the North Sea.

"We have no evidence that Italian or Catalan seafarers ever reached Iceland or Greenland at that time, but they were certainly able to acquire from northern European merchant goods of that origin to be transported to the Mediterranean area. "The *marinari* mentioned by Galvaneus can fit into this dynamic: the Genoese might have brought back to their city scattered news about these lands, some real and some fanciful, that they heard in the northern harbors from Scottish, British, Danish, Norwegian sailors with whom they were trading."

Cronica universalis, written in Latin, is still unpublished; however, an edition is planned, in the context of a scholarly and educational program promoted by the University of Milan.

TRANSATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE INTRODUCED NOVEL PATHOGENIC VIRUSES IN THE AMERICAS

Source: *eLife*

September 7, 2021

From Science Daily at: <https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2021/09/210907110705.htm>



The transatlantic slave trade may have introduced new pathogenic viruses from Africa to North America that affected Indigenous communities, shows an analysis of ancient DNA published in *eLife*. The findings suggest that European colonists brought new viruses, including smallpox, measles and mumps, to North America, which caused outbreaks that led to major population declines in Native American communities. This discovery adds new information about the legacy of the transatlantic slave trade in North America.

"Multiple outbreaks in what is now Mexico killed millions of Indigenous people, Africans and some Europeans in the 16th century. But the exact pathogens responsible for some of these outbreaks is not currently known," explains first author Axel Guzmán-Solís, a former student at the International Laboratory for Human Genome Research, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico, and who is now a PhD student at the Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, US. "We wanted to understand what viruses were circulating in Mexico during this period." To do this, Guzmán-Solís and the team extracted ancient viral DNA from the teeth of probable victims of these outbreaks buried at a Colonial-era hospital and chapel. They included victims who were Indigenous as well as those who were of African descent. The team then used this DNA to reconstruct the genomes of viruses present in those samples. This allowed them to identify ancient human hepatitis B virus and human B19 parvovirus from different individuals. By comparing these virus' genomes to others, they found that the viruses likely originated in Africa.

"Our results suggest that the viruses were introduced to the Americas by colonists engaged in the slave trade," says co-senior author Daniel Blanco-Melo, a former postdoctoral researcher at the Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai in New York who is now an Assistant Professor at the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center in Seattle, U.S. "The cruel, unsanitary and overcrowded conditions on the ships that transported millions of people across the Atlantic was a favourable setting for the spread of infectious diseases. Therefore, this gruesome practice likely introduced new pathogens to Indigenous people who had no immunity to them." He adds that the conditions that colonists forced Africans and Native Americans to live in during this time would have also promoted the spread of the diseases and may have fueled epidemics.

The study is not able to determine whether these individuals were infected in Africa, during the forced transport, or if the viruses occurred after the Africans' arrival in North America. It is also unable to say whether the viruses caused the victims' deaths. But it does provide evidence that these viruses, which can cause serious disease, were circulating in the affected populations.

"Our findings also suggest that multiple, newly introduced viruses were circulating at the same time, which may explain why the epidemics proved so deadly for Indigenous communities," says co-senior author Maria Ávila-Arcos, Principal Investigator at the International Laboratory for Human Genome Research, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. "Together, this work demonstrates how the new field of paleovirology can help us learn more about the possible role of these and other pathogens in colonial epidemics and better understand the role of human actions in spreading them."

SCIENTISTS FIND 200,000-YEAR-OLD REMAINS OF ONE OF MODERN HUMANITY'S 'MOST RECENT ANCESTORS'

By Jami Ganz

December 1, 2021

From New York Daily News at: <https://www.nydailynews.com/news/world/ny-200000-year-old-remains-denisovans-found-20211201-5i5rym4qzvcn7lfkc2dp2ytkaq-story.html>



Our relatives were found, just in time for the holidays. The 200,000-year-old remains of a close kin to modern humans have been discovered in a cave in Siberia, Russia, according to a new study published last Thursday in the *Nature, Ecology & Evolution* journal. The Denisovans — “a sister population to the Neanderthals” — were identified just 10 years ago and very few physical remains have been found since, according to the abstract. The study points to the identification of five hominin bones that were found, including four that had enough DNA for mitochondrial analysis. Three of those bones were identified as Denisovan and the fourth as a Neanderthal, according to the study’s abstract.

The Denisovan remains were found near the base of Denisova Cave and, thanks to the “wealth of archaeological material” — including stone tools and artifacts, a landmark find among Denisovan remains — discovered there. This paints a picture of “the material culture associated with these early hominins.” The finds also help to give scientists an idea of the relationships between Denisovans and Neanderthals. “This is the first time we have the physical remains of Denisovans that we can securely date to 200,000 years ago,” study co-author Samantha Brown, a researcher at the University of Tübingen in Germany, told USA Today. “From here we can investigate their technology and behaviors and hopefully start to understand this population a little better.”

Scientists found nearly 3,800 bone fragments in their efforts, which began in 2017 with funding from the European Research Council and the Russian Academy of Sciences. Just one set of remains had been found beforehand, in China, and was estimated to be between 122,000 and 194,000 years old. “Denisovans are one of our most recent ancestors, and many people today still carry a small percentage of Denisovan DNA,” Brown told USA Today, noting though that there is still “very little information” about the group.

SWFAS BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS FOR 2022

We normally put forth a slate of officers and board members in December to be voted on at our January meeting. Because we are not meeting in person where we can have a vote at the January meeting, we have again requested the current Board and Officers stay on for another year and all have agreed to keep their positions for another year. We thank all of them.

OFFICERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR THE 2021 CALENDAR YEAR

(The Following Officers and Trustees agreed to continue in their positions for CY 2022.)

Officers

President: John Furey

First Vice-President: Jim Oswald

Second Vice-President: Elizabeth Clement

Secretary: Susan Harrington

Treasurer: Charlie Strader

Editor: John Furey

Trustees

First of 3-year term:

Tiffany Bannworth

Emily Garcia

Second of 3-year term:

Amanda Townsend

Third of 3-year term:

Theresa Schober (Chapter Rep.)

Mary Southall

FULL TEXT OF FAS AWARDS

SUSAN HARRINGTON - 2020 FAS CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT AWARD



The Southwest Florida Archaeological Society (SWFAS) nominates Susan Harrington for a Florida Anthropological Society (FAS) 2020 Certificate of Achievement award. Susan joined SWFAS several years ago and worked as a “Lab Rat” at the SWFAS Craighead Archaeological Laboratory at the Collier County Museum in Naples, Florida. She quickly distinguished herself with her computer skills and organizational abilities. In 2016 Susan became the SWFAS Secretary at a very crucial time; we were going on-line and creating a SWFAS website. Susan was instrumental in loading the many old paper SWFAS Newsletters that were stored at the lab to our new location in the ‘cloud’. The forty years of old newsletters were uploaded to our SWFAS On-Line and became the foundation of our website and historical information base. She was also able to locate much of our old original paperwork for the chapter and load it on discs to save it from possible destruction should a hurricane directly impact the lab.

Along with the above projects, SWFAS decided to upgrade our on-line mailing system to better capture our SWFAS members, Institutional mail Members and guest mail data information. This enabled us to develop a 300 plus mailing list to advertise our presentations and what was going on with SWFAS in Southwest Florida. Susan was able to create a new mailing and tracking system of non-member presentation attendees. We also advertise our programs in the local newspapers using free advertising as a non-profit and Susan accurately targeted the newspaper advance notification deadlines for prime locations. Another major area that she made an impact was the formatting of the SWFAS Newsletters. She has an ‘eye’ for the print layout and details and always made whatever was submitted to her a more pleasing print production. Susan is also the recipient of a 2017 SWFAS Golden Trowel Award and a 2019 SWFAS Certificate of Appreciation for her many contributions.

STEVE TUTKO - 2021 FAS CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT AWARD



The Southwest Florida Archaeological Society (SWFAS) nominates Steve Tutko for a Florida Anthropological Society Certificate of Achievement 2021 Award. Steve spent 17 years with Boston Scientific as a biochemical engineer and moved to Florida where he could concentrate on his love of nature and biology. He joined SWFAS in 1990 and became involved in archaeology serving as Trustee for 4 years, 2nd Vice President, 1st Vice President and President for two years. Steve was highly involved in the many SWFAS activities from garage sales to organizing SWFAS group trips to Useppa Island, Captiva Island and the Ah-Tha-Thi-Ki Seminole Museum. He was a contributor to the SWFAS Newsletter and produced a monthly article titled ‘Who’s Who in Archaeology’ on the many early

pioneers in archaeology that founded modern archaeology. He produced another series of articles titled ‘Dig This’ about the connections that many common things we take for granted are somehow connected to archaeology and several other articles.

Well known and well liked in Lee County, Steve always gave of his time to many causes and organizations. While he was in Massachusetts, he was a Trustee for Old Sturbridge Village, a historical museum of older buildings, farm implements and machinery with living-in-costume actors. Here in Florida, Steve worked as a biologist for many years directly for Fred C. Babcock, the owner and developer of Babcock Ranch, and

developed the environmental plan and legacy that Babcock envisioned his project would represent. He also was the director of tours for the Ranch stressing the strict environmental standards of the project. Steve was on the Board of Directors and helped form the local Florida Society for Ethical Tourism and received the Junonia Award from the Lee County Tourist Development Council for his many contributions. As a biologist he spent three years as Director of the Calusa Nature Center in Ft. Myers, was active in the Audubon Society of Southwest Florida, the Florida Native Plant Society and he was a long-time member of the advisory board at the Randell Research Center on Pineland. Steve has made many contributions to SWFAS and many other local organizations and we wish to recognize his dedication to the environment and archaeology of Southwest Florida.

THOMAS FRANCHINO - 2021 FAS CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT AWARD



The Southwest Florida Archaeological Society (SWFAS) nominates Thomas (Tom) Franchino for a Florida Anthropological Society Certificate of Achievement 2021 Award. Tom is an attorney in private practice in Naples, Florida. He joined SWFAS in 1996 and came to us during some of SWFAS's most active years in field excavations. The Society stayed busy with salvage archaeological digs and surveys, lab work and monthly meetings. He was one of those members that you could always count on, including leadership. He served 16 years in leadership roles in SWFAS: 7 years as a Trustee, 7 years as 1st Vice President and 2 years

as President. As a well-known and respected attorney Tom brought a high level of professionalism to the positions he served in. His legal expertise was instrumental in SWFAS being granted tax exempt 501 (c) 3 status and in helping to rewrite the bylaws. He was also never afraid to get dirty working on an excavation and often brought his children to expose them to archaeology. Every organization would be fortunate to have a Tom Franchino among its ranks. We wish to recognize his years of service, his contributions and our appreciation of his participation and friendship.

CHARLES "Charlie" E. STRADER NOMINATION – FAS 2020 WILLIAM C. LAZARUS MEMORIAL AWARD



The Southwest Florida Archaeological Society (SWFAS) proposes Charles "Charlie" E. Strader for the Florida Anthropological Society 2020 William C. Lazarus Award. Charlie's long and impactful contribution to South Florida archaeology started in 1983. Charlie called John Beriault, then President of the Southwest Florida Archaeological Society (SWFAS), to inform him that his property on the Imperial River in Bonita Springs, Florida contained an archaeological site. Working with Charlie and SWFAS members, John Beriault oversaw the excavation of the well stratified, four -meter deep deposits of the site. Charlie was hooked. He joined SWFAS the same year and the site was named the Strader Site (811709).

For the next 36 years, and hopefully many more, Charlie continued to make a positive contribution to the discovery, recording and preservation of cultural resources in Lee and Collier Counties. In the 1980's and 1990's, prior to the routine engagement of CRM firms to evaluate land slated for development, Charlie and John Beriault recorded over 100 archaeological sites and led salvage excavation to many of them. On weekends they would travel through the wooded areas or island hop in Charlie's boat in Estero Bay looking for unrecorded sites. As SWFAS membership grew, Charlie organized recording sessions at his home to educate society members on proper completion of the site record cards. With Joe Long, another SWFAS member, they began mapping many of these sites and in conjunction with the Craighead Archaeological Laboratory, completing site report monographs. Results of a



number of the projects on which Charlie assisted in the field appear in the pages of *The Florida Anthropologist*, various technical reports generated by SWFAS or through Bob Carr and the Archaeological and Historical Conservancy.

Without these herculean efforts, many sites that have now been destroyed may never have been recorded and the data entirely lost. In other cases, such as their identification of sites in Estero Bay, the ground work laid by Charlie Strader and John Beriault supports site monitoring and protection efforts that continue today through the Florida Department of Environmental Protection and Florida Park Service. The sheer volume of sites recorded, including many smaller, less visible resources, also aids the robustness of maps generated for land planners and building permit reviewers to assess archaeological sensitivity, particularly in Lee County.

Charlie has served at all levels of SWFAS leadership positions with two years as president, seven as a trustee and nineteen years as Treasurer, his current position.

Charlie ably manages the finances of the society through spendthrift and less so presidents and was instrumental in attaining non-profit status for the organization. He assisted in the establishment of the SWFAS Craighead Archaeological Laboratory at the Collier County Museum at Government Center in Naples, in operation since March 1988. He assisted with three previous FAS Conferences (1990, 2000, 2010) as well as the present one (2020). For many years the SWFAS December picnic was held at his home and it was said that if you ever needed a volunteer (or a place to fire experimental pottery!) call Charlie. This statement is still true today.

Charlie has also been a passionate advocate for historic preservation and education in local communities. He has been a long-time member of the Bonita Springs Historical Society, previously serving terms as president. The society has preserved, and or helped preserve, over forty historic sites in the city of Bonita Springs. In the 1980's and 1990's Charlie organizes several educational trips with SWFAS members to Central and South America to visit Mayan and Inca archaeological sites. From these visits he formed a company offering educational archaeological travel and eco tours to Peru, Panama, Costa Rica and the Amazon rainforest.

Historic preservation and education have also been two areas that Charlie has a passion for. He has been a long-time member of the Bonita Springs Historical Society in Bonita Springs, Florida, and, has served as its' president and the society has preserved, and or helped preserve, over forty historic sites in the city of Bonita Springs. In the 1980's and 1990's, Charlie organized several educational trips with SWFAS members to Central and South America to visit Mayan and Inca archaeological sites. From these visits he formed a company offering educational archaeological travel and eco tours to Peru, Panama, Costa Rica and the Amazon rainforest.

To date, Charlie's contributions have been recognized with two FAS Certificates of Achievement and two SWFAS Golden Trowel Awards. However, the William C. Lazarus Award more appropriately recognizes the sustained, substantial, and lasting impact Charlie's contributions have made to SWFAS and to the documentation of Florida's archaeological record. As Treasurer, Charlie oversees SWFAS's institutional membership to FAS and curates the *FA Journal* with other SWFAS papers. For that reason, Charlie did not routinely maintain a FAS membership of his own, SWFAS has taken it upon our organization to register Charlie as a FAS member in order to support this application for a most-deserving individual. We hope that you agree based on the summary above, that Charlie Strader exemplifies – through site recordation, historic preservation, and education – the accomplishments and spirit of William Lazarus.

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.*

Student *	\$15	Sustaining	\$100
Regular	\$30	Patron	\$1,000
Family	\$35	Benefactor	\$2,500
Institutional	\$30		

*Student membership is open to graduate, undergraduate and high school students. A photocopy of your student ID must accompany payment. **Add \$25 for foreign addresses.

Send Membership Form and Dues Payment to:

Florida Anthropological Society, P O Box 1561 Boynton Beach, FL 33425

You can join online or pay Membership dues renewals via PayPal on our website fasweb.org.

THE FLORIDA ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC. IS A TAX-EXEMPT 501C3 ORGANIZATION. TAX ID#59-1084419.

Name: _____

Membership Category: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ ZIP: _____

Phone: _____ Email: _____

FAS Chapter: _____

I 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