



Southwest Florida Archaeological Society (SWFAS)

OUR 41st YEAR

November 2021 Newsletter

<https://swflarchaeology.org/>

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



The Covid 19 pandemic and the new Delta variant have caused many deaths around the world and dealt a major blow to the world economy. Here in southwest Florida we appear to be slowly coming out of it. As things advance and the border reopens in November, we are all looking forward to the return of our Canadian, European and other friends that have long wintered here with us and who are anxious to return. We are also looking forward to being able to resume our in-person archaeological presentations, however, it will have to wait a bit longer. The Holiday season is upon us, and a Happy Thanksgiving to all from the officers and board of SWFAS.

As we approach the end of 2021, many of us are looking for outdoor activities and places that you can drive to visit. For our snowbirds, these are places in Florida you can visit on your ride south. An article by Lisa M. Moten provides us with a list of ten Florida shell mounds you can actually visit, and four of them are here in southwest Florida. Some of them could be a Sunday drive, depending on what time the football game starts; on second thought, make it a Saturday drive if Tampa and Tom Brady are playing.

There have been a lot of Neanderthal finds in Europe, with the latest in Rome, Lazio, Italy where a team of Italian archaeologists have uncovered the remains of nine fossilized individuals in the Grotta Guattari cave on the Tyrrhenian Sea in San Felice Circeo between Naples and Nettuno. See the article below.

It appears that we are now dealing with a non-human artifact collector in Yazoo City, Mississippi. This is a first. Who Knew! See this unusual one below.

For decades Colonial Williamsburg had ignored and downplayed the stories and history of colonial Black Americans. That attitude has been changing, and with the discovery of the foundations of the First Baptist Church that was formed in 1776 by free and enslaved Black Americans, the rich history of this church and its people can be told. The museum first began telling Black stories in 1979, and in 2002 it launched its American Indian Initiative. This church is still in existence today and thriving. Read about the history that Archaeologists are bringing to life.

SWFAS DONATIONS IN LIEU OF DUES FOR 2022

In lieu of dues we are asking for donations to assist with our fixed costs. SWFAS is a registered 501(c)3 nonprofit organization and all donations are tax deductible. You can donate on our website at <https://swflarchaeology.org/> or mail a check to our SWFAS Treasurer, Charlie Strader, with the SWFAS Membership form below. Thank You.

SWFAS 2021/22 NEWSLETTER and ZOOM SCHEDULE

All in-person presentations have been cancelled until further notice.

December 2021 Zoom and SWFAS Newsletter

January through May 2022 Zoom and SWFAS Newsletters

\$10,000 GRANT



The Alliance for Weedon Island Archaeological Research and Education, Inc. (AWIARE), in cooperation with the Levett Foundation, is making available up to \$10,000 to be awarded annually to provide assistance to graduate students (MA, MS, Ph.D.) who are conducting

archaeological, historical, and paleoenvironmental research in the greater Tampa Bay region of Florida. The deadline for applying for the 2021 grant is December 15, 2020. Individuals interested in submitting a proposal should contact Dr. Robert Austin, AWIARE, 1500 Weedon Drive NE, St. Petersburg, FL 33702 or by email to awiare1@gmail.com for application guidelines. For more information, go to <https://awiare.org/category/grants/>.

CALL FOR PAPERS AND POSTERS!



The Florida Anthropological Society (FAS) is inviting the submission of abstracts for paper and poster presentations at the annual meeting and conference to be held in person May 6 – 8, 2022 in Miami, Florida. Presentations will occur Saturday, May 7. See the FAS website at <http://fasweb.org/> for more information on the conference and abstract submissions. Or email questions about abstracts to southernflorida.fas@gmail.com.

THE MOUND HOUSE



If you are looking for interesting programs, history and archaeology, visit the Mound House on Fort Myers Beach. The historic home is a museum and it is located on top of a Calusa shell mound. Sunset kayak tours of the islands and mangroves of Estero Bay. Open Tuesday, Thursday and Saturdays, go on-line or call 239-765-0865 for information or go to <https://moundhouse.org/>.

ARTICLES

SHELL MOUNDS IN FLORIDA: PORTALS TO THE PAST

By Lisa M. Moten

From Visit Florida at <https://www.visitflorida.com/travel-ideas/articles/arts-history-shell-mound-florida/>

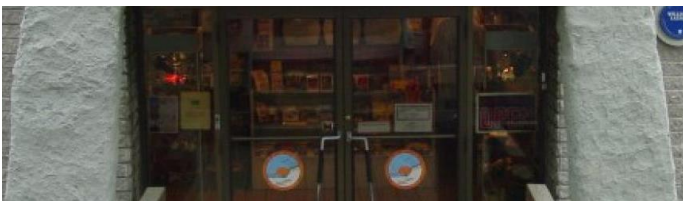
Generations ago, throughout Florida, Native Americans built shell mounds. Here's where you can see them today. These curious Native American sites are scattered around the Sunshine State. In the modern era, many of these shell mounds in Florida were looted for road building, but today the cherished relics are understood to be more than just slag heaps of mastodon teeth and bone. Some are pyramid-shaped and many were ceremonial. While most of the stories and rituals have been lost to time there is enough left to allow us to step back 1,000 years.

Indian Temple Mound Museum

Fort Walton Beach

139 Miracle Strip Parkway Southeast, 850-833-9595

<https://www.fwb.org/parksrec/page/indian-temple-mound-museum>



Situated beside one of the largest ceremonial mounds in Florida, this museum boasts one of the nation's largest and finest collection of ceramic artifacts. With roughly 1,000 artifacts and extensive exhibits, the Indian Temple Mound Museum provides visitors an inside look at the lifestyles of four southeastern American

Indian groups that inhabited the Choctawhatchee Bay region for the last 12,000 years. Temple Mound also offers tours a research library and a museum shop.

Hontoon Island

DeLand

2309 River Ridge Road, 386-736-5309

<https://www.floridastateparks.org/parks-and-trails/hontoon-island-state-park>



Hontoon Island is surrounded by water – a combination of the St. Johns River, Hontoon Dead River, and Snake Creek – and is accessible only by private boat or park ferry. Native Americans were the first on record to inhabit this island. Snails gathered from the river were a staple food of the tribes. Discarded shells accumulated over time to form these large mounds that still exist. Today visitors will find picnic areas, boating, camping, canoeing, and fishing. Check out the visitor center to learn more about the animals found on the island and history of the area.

Randell Research Center

Pineland

13810 Waterfront Drive, 239-283-2157

<https://www.floridamuseum.ufl.edu/rrc/>



The Randell Research Center is dedicated to teaching visitors about the culture, history, and environment of Southwest Florida and its earliest inhabitants -- the Calusa Indian tribe. Located on the western shore of Pine Island, the center sits on more than 50 acres at the heart of the archaeological site – an enormous Calusa shell mound that extends across more than 200 acres from the coastline. While there, tour the Calusa

Heritage Trail, a 3,700-foot path that leads visitors through mounds and canals.

Historic Spanish Point

Osprey

33 N. Tamiami Trail, 941-966-5214

<https://www.trailoffloridasindianheritage.org/historicspanishpoint/>



Historic Spanish Point, one of Florida’s premier archaeological spots, is a 30-acre historical and environmental site that extends into the waters of Little Sarasota Bay. With its pioneer buildings, the restored gardens of Mrs. Potter Palmer, and prehistoric burial and ceremonial mounds, Historic Spanish Point offers visitors the chance to rediscover 5,000 years of history. Enjoy the large Butterfly Garden and nature trails or take a 90-

minuted guided tour of the site. Don’t miss the “A Window to the Past” archaeology exhibition located inside the shell mound.

Indian Mound Park

Englewood

210 Winson Ave., 941-861-5000

<https://www.scgov.net/Home/Components/FacilityDirectory/FacilityDirectory/581/4305?selamenityid=22>



Indian Mound Park is a 10-acre public park and historic site of the Calusa Indian tribe. Indian mounds on site, along with a collection of artifacts dating back to 400 B.C., add rich historical value to the recreation there. The surrounding park is home to nature trails, picnic areas, a public boat ramp, and parking.

Shell Mound

Cedar Key

16450 NW 31st Place, 352-493-0238

https://www.fws.gov/refuge/Lower_Suwannee/



Six miles outside Cedar Key on the Gulf Coast stands Shell Mound of Cedar Key, part of the Lower Suwannee National Wildlife Refuge. Shell Mound is the largest prehistoric shell midden on the central Gulf Coast, covering five acres and rising 28 feet above sea level. Near the water, people lived and ate from the Gulf for 6,000 years dating back to 2,500 B.C. It is believed to be the location of special gatherings for Native American

groups across the broader region. Excavations by archaeologists from the University of Florida have discovered the remains of large feasts that took place in the summer – likely celebrating the Summer Solstice, the longest day of the year. This massive kitchen midden was built from discarded oyster, clam, and whelk shells. Today, visitors will also find nature and hiking trails, choice kayaking, bird watching, bank fishing, and spectacular coastal views.

Lake Jackson Mounds

Tallahassee

3600 Indian Mounds Road, 850-487-7989

<https://www.floridastateparks.org/parks-and-trails/lake-jackson-mounds-archaeological-state-park>



Throughout Florida, paleo-Indian tribes made hundreds of mounds for ceremonial and practical purposes. Lake Jackson Mounds State Archaeological Site, one of North Florida's premier archaeological sites, was built between 1200 and 1500 A.D. The site served as the political and religious center for Native American cultures in the area just north of Tallahassee. The site consists of six earth temple mounds; the tallest of which stands higher than 35 feet. Visitors often hike to the top of it for a magnificent view of the entire site.

Crystal River Indian Mounds

Crystal River

3400 N. Museum Point, 352-795-3817

<https://www.floridastateparks.org/parks-and-trails/crystal-river-archaeological-state-park>



Considered one of the longest continually occupied sites in the state, this Florida mound is believed to have been occupied for more than 1600 years. Florida's first inhabitants traveled long distances to Crystal River for ritual burials and to trade goods and services. Built by pre-Columbian Indians, the Crystal River Archaeological State Park contains burial mounds, temple/ platform mounds, and a midden. A paved loop trail passes by each mound with interpretive signs detailing

each one's history. The site, designated a U.S. National Historic Landmark in 1990, was used for ceremonial purposes and the visitor center houses tools jewelry and pottery recovered from the site.

Spruce Creek Indian Shell Mound

Port Orange

1755 Martin's Dairy Road, 386-736-5953

<https://visitnsbfl.com/explore/attractions/cracker-creek>



One of the Timucua Indians' larger habitations was in the Spruce Creek basin, as evidenced by the wealth of archaeological sites and resources there. Among the known resources are some of the largest and most extensive prehistoric shell mounds in the nation, many so high they were used as major navigational landmarks during early colonial times. One of the largest prehistoric earthen works in Florida, the Spruce Creek Mound is located on a high bluff. The site functioned as a major ceremonial and political center for the Timucuans and lesser mounds are scattered throughout the surrounding areas.

Mound House

Fort Myers Beach

451 Connecticut St, Fort Myers Beach, FL 33931, 239-765-0865

<https://moundhouse.org/>



This beautifully landscaped property on Estero Bay, owned by the Town of Fort Myers Beach, includes the oldest standing structure on Estero Island — the William H. Case House — complete with the furnishings and finishes that it would have had in its heyday of 1921. The house serves as a multi-level museum, showcasing Calusa artifacts and interactive exhibits. The Ancient People exhibit displays tools and weapons that were excavated on site, as well as recreated replicas that allow you to get hands-on experience. You can then explore the Settlers on the Shells exhibit, which shows life on Estero Island

after the Calusa, highlighting the settler's fishing culture. Even the bathrooms feature an exhibit, entitled Digging Deeper, that displays interactive photos and ancient crafts within the walls.

HOW DID ARTIFACTS, THOUSANDS OF YEARS OLD, TURN UP IN A MISSISSIPPI ALLIGATOR'S STOMACH?

HUNTERS JUST DISCOVERED 8,000-YEAR-OLD NATIVE AMERICAN ARTIFACTS IN THE BELLY OF AN ALLIGATOR IN MISSISSIPPI

September 15, 2021

By Marco Margaritoff

From All That's Interesting at <https://allthatsinteresting.com/indigenous-artifacts-inside-alligator>



This year, Shane Smith, owner of Red Antler Processing in Yazoo City, Mississippi, made it a point to look inside the stomachs of alligators brought to him for butchering. He'd seen other butchers share stories of strange finds within alligator bellies and wanted to see for himself. Then, he made the discovery of a lifetime. In September, Smith cut open the stomach of a 750-pound alligator and found prehistoric Indigenous American relics inside.

According to CNN, Smith carefully collected these objects and photographed them for a Facebook post that caught the attention of James



Starnes. As director of Surface Geology and Surface Mapping for Mississippi's Department of Environmental Quality, he quickly identified the items as hunting tools that could date as far back as 6000 B.C. One of them was a tear-shaped and metallic "plummet." While these objects look like fishing weights, their specific use remains debated among scholars. This plummet, Starnes said, dates to around 2000 B.C. The other object resembled a broken arrowhead. But it is, in fact, an "atlatl dart point," a prehistoric spear- or dart-like item with a sharpened stone tip at the base for use in prehistoric hunts and dates to around 6000 B.C. For Starnes, their origin was clear.

"We've had Native American inhabitants in North America, especially in Mississippi, going back probably 12,000-plus years," he said. "This technology was the technology that they would have brought with them. These things were made before the advent of bows and arrows in North America."

That confirmation left Smith with only one question: how did these things wind up in an alligator stomach? Smith's journey began when he read an article in spring about a wild game processor in South Carolina who found dog tags in an alligator's stomach. Smith decided to check all of the larger specimens his company received from then on — and soon found two items among bones, hair, feathers, and stones. After wading through the 13.5-foot-long animal's stomach, Smith was confident that one of the items was an ancient arrowhead. According to The Clarion Ledger, he hesitated to put pictures online without confirmation until he realized that "this has probably never happened before" and was "too cool not to post on Facebook."

"Everybody was standing around like I was opening a Christmas present," he said. "We kind of put it all in a bin. I looked over and saw a rock with a different tint to it. It was the arrowhead. It was just disbelief. There's just no way he had an arrowhead." "You naturally think that, 'Oh, my gosh, this alligator, either ate an Indian or ate an animal that the Indian shot.' But, you know, obviously the alligator is not thousands of years old," he said. "We joked about it and said I'm probably the only person on Earth to pull an arrowhead out of an alligator's stomach."

Starnes was quick to point out that the object wasn't actually an arrowhead. Atlatl dart points were used to launch spears and are comprised of several components. With a pointed stone at the base and a piece of wood with a cup on the other end, the tool employed lever technology to increase the projectile's velocity. "That's an atlatl dart point," said Starnes. "People think all heads are arrowheads, but those would be the little bitty points."

As for the enigmatic plummet, Starnes was able to date that item to the Late Archaic Period at about 1700 B.C. While Smith initially thought it was a fishing weight due to the appearance of two holes in it, they don't go all the way through the object — rendering its use a mystery. It also isn't made of material native to Mississippi. Starnes explained that its hematite material, an iron oxide alloy traded between early Indigenous groups, might have come from as far away as the Great Lakes. He described the rock as "exotic," and posited that using such an "ornate" type of material for something as rudimentary as fishing appeared unlikely. "The plummets, we really have no idea what they were used for," he said. "These things had some significance, but we have no idea. We can only guess."

Ultimately, how Indigenous Americans used the plummets is a greater mystery than how one ended up in the belly of an alligator. These animals Hoover up anything from rocks as big as a silver dollar to help with digestion. And because their bodies can't process stones, they remain in the alligators' stomachs.

"Since this area was so heavily populated over such a long period of time, artifacts show up in some very unusual places," said Starnes. "You could imagine that one of these sites having this much stone material is just eroding out of the bank, pretty easy pickings for an alligator, especially looking for her, you know, just something to ingest. Alligators will pretty much eat anything."

NEANDERTHAL REMAINS FOUND IN ROME

ARCHAEOLOGISTS DISCOVER NEANDERTHAL REMAINS IN CAVES NEAR ROME

From DW at <https://www.dw.com/en/archaeologists-discover-neanderthal-remains-in-caves-near-rome/a-57470987>



The remains of nine Neanderthals have been uncovered at a prehistoric site in Italy's Lazio region. The oldest could possibly be between 90,000 and 100,000 years old. Archaeologists found the fossil remains of nine Neanderthal men in a cave near Rome, Italy's Culture Ministry said on Saturday. Eight of them date to between 50,000 and 68,000 years ago, while the oldest could be 90,000 or 100,000 years old, the ministry said in a statement.

Archeologists made the major discovery in Grotta Guattari — prehistoric caves found more than 80 years ago — situated about 100 meters (328 feet) from the coast of the Tyrrhenian Sea in San Felice Circeo in Italy's Lazio region. "Together with two others found in the past on the site, they bring the total number of individuals present in the Guattari Cave to 11, confirming it as one of the most significant sites in the world for the history of Neanderthal man," the ministry said. Culture Minister Dario Franceschini praised the find as "an extraordinary discovery which the whole world will be talking about."

What else was found?

Archaeologists began conducting new research into the Guattari Cave in October 2019. The cave was initially found by accident by a group of workers in 1939. Paleontologist Albert Carlo Blanc discovered a well-preserved Neanderthal skull shortly afterward. The cave had been closed off by an ancient landslide. Excavations also uncovered bones, craniums and other body parts at the site, as well animal remains such as the aurochs — an extinct bovine — and elephant, rhinoceros, giant deer, cave bears, wild horses and hyenas. "Many of the bones found show clear signs of gnawing," the ministry statement said.

Ancient ancestors

Neanderthals are the closest known ancient relatives of humans. In 2016, scientists found that Neanderthals from Siberia's Altai mountains may have shared 1-7% of their genetics with the ancestors of modern humans. "Neanderthal man is a fundamental stage in human evolution, representing the apex of a species and the first human society we can talk about," said local director of anthropology Mario Rubini. Rubini said the discovery of the Neanderthal remains near Rome will shed an "important light on the history of the peopling of Italy." Neanderthals died out around 40,000 years ago. Scientists have suggested that factors including increased competition from modern humans as well as climate change which killed them off.

ARCHAEOLOGISTS DISCOVER REMAINS OF 9 NEANDERTHALS NEAR ROME

From The Associated Press at <https://www.thestar.com/news/world/europe/2021/05/08/archaeologists-discover-remains-of-9-neanderthals-near-rome.html>

May 8, 2021



ROME - Italian archaeologists have uncovered the fossilized remains of nine Neanderthals in a cave near Rome, shedding new light on how the Italian peninsula was populated and under what environmental conditions. The Italian Culture Ministry announced the discovery Saturday, saying it confirmed that the Guattari Cave in San Felice Circeo was "one of the most significant places in the world for the history of Neanderthals." A Neanderthal skull was discovered in the cave in 1939.

The fossilized bones include skulls, skull fragments, two teeth and other bone fragments. The oldest remains date from between 100,000 and 90,000 years ago, while the other eight Neanderthals are believed to date from 50,000-68,000 years ago, the Culture Ministry said in a statement.

The excavations, begun in 2019, involved a part of the cave that hadn't yet been explored, including a lake first noted by the anthropologist Alberto Carlo Blanc, who is credited with the 1939 Neanderthal skull discovery. Culture Minister Dario Franceschini called the finding "an extraordinary discovery that will be the talk of the world." Anthropologist Mauro Rubini said the large number of remains suggest a significant population of Neanderthals, "the first human society of which we can speak." Archaeologists said the cave had perfectly preserved the environment of 50,000 years ago. They noted that fossilized animal remains found in the cave - elephant, rhinoceros and giant deer, among others - shed light on the flora and fauna of the area and its climactic history.

REMNANTS OF BLACK CHURCH UNCOVERED IN COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG

By BEN FINLEY Associated Press

October 7, 2021

From ABC News at <https://abcnews.go.com/US/wireStory/remnants-black-church-uncovered-colonial-williamsburg-80450737>

WILLIAMSBURG, Va. -- The brick foundation of one of the nation's oldest Black churches has been unearthed at Colonial Williamsburg, a living history museum in Virginia that continues to reckon with its past storytelling about the country's origins and the role of Black Americans. The First Baptist Church was formed in 1776 by free and enslaved Black people. They initially met secretly in fields and under trees in defiance of laws that prevented African Americans from congregating. By 1818, the church had its first building in the former colonial capital. The 16-foot by 20-foot (5-meter by 6-meter) structure was destroyed by a tornado in 1834. First Baptist's second structure, built in 1856, stood there for a century. But an expanding Colonial Williamsburg bought the property in 1956 and turned it into a parking lot. First Baptist Pastor Reginald F. Davis, whose church now stands elsewhere in Williamsburg, said the uncovering of the church's first home is "a rediscovery of the humanity of a people." "This helps to erase the historical and social amnesia that has afflicted this country for so many years," he said. Colonial Williamsburg on Thursday announced that it had located the foundation after analyzing layers of soil and artifacts such as a one-cent coin.

For decades, Colonial Williamsburg had ignored the stories of colonial Black Americans. But in recent years, the museum has placed a growing emphasis on African-American history, while trying to attract more Black visitors. The museum tells the story of Virginia's 18th century capital and includes more than 400 restored or reconstructed buildings. More than half of the 2,000 people who lived in Williamsburg in the late 18th century were Black — and many were enslaved. Sharing stories of residents of color is a relatively new phenomenon at Colonial Williamsburg. It wasn't until 1979 when the museum began telling Black stories, and not until 2002 that it launched its American Indian Initiative.

First Baptist has been at the center of an initiative to reintroduce African Americans to the museum. For instance, Colonial Williamsburg's historic conservation experts repaired the church's long-silenced bell several years ago. Congregants and museum archeologists are now plotting a way forward together on how best to excavate the site and to tell First Baptist's story. The relationship is starkly different from the one in the mid-20th Century. "Imagine being a child going to this church, and riding by and seeing a parking lot ... where possibly people you knew and loved are buried," said Connie Matthews Harshaw, a member of First Baptist. She is also board president of the Let Freedom Ring Foundation, which is aimed at preserving the church's history. Colonial Williamsburg had paid for the property where the church had sat until the mid-1950s, and covered the costs of First Baptist building a new church. But the museum failed to tell its story despite its rich colonial history. "It's a healing process ... to see it being uncovered," Harshaw said. "And the community has really come together around this. And I'm talking Black and white."

The excavation began last year. So far, 25 graves have been located based on the discoloration of the soil in areas where a plot was dug, according to Jack Gary, Colonial Williamsburg's director of archaeology. Gary said some congregants have already expressed an interest in analyzing bones to get a better idea of the lives of the

deceased and to discover familial connections. He said some graves appear to predate the building of the second church. It's unclear exactly when First Baptist's first church was built. Some researchers have said it may already have been standing when it was offered to the congregation by Jesse Cole, a white man who owned the property at the time. First Baptist is mentioned in tax records from 1818 for an adjacent property. Gary said the original foundation was confirmed by analyzing layers of soil and artifacts found in them. They included an one-cent coin from 1817 and copper pins that held together clothing in the early 18th century.

Colonial Williamsburg and the congregation want to eventually reconstruct the church. "We want to make sure that we're telling the story in a way that's appropriate and accurate — and that they approve of the way we're telling that history," Gary said. Jody Lynn Allen, a history professor at the nearby College of William & Mary, said the excavation is part of a larger reckoning on race and slavery at historic sites across the world. "It's not that all of a sudden, magically, these primary sources are appearing," Allen said. "They've been in the archives or in people's basements or attics. But they weren't seen as valuable."

Allen, who is on the board of First Baptist's Let Freedom Ring Foundation, said physical evidence like a church foundation can help people connect more strongly to the past. "The fact that the church still exists — that it's still thriving — that story needs to be told," Allen said. "People need to understand that there was a great resilience in the African American community."

OFFICERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR THE 2021 CALENDAR YEAR

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First Vice-President: Jim Oswald

Second Vice-President: Elizabeth Clement

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Find us on Facebook at Southwest Florida Archaeological Society!

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

SWFAS AND FAS MEMBERSHIP APPLICATIONS

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



JOIN US!

The Southwest Florida Archaeological Society

<http://swflarchaeology.org/>

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

Our goals are to:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Name (please print) _____

Address _____

City/Town _____ State _____ ZIP _____

Phone _____ Email _____

Check One:

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

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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