



Southwest Florida Archaeological Society (SWFAS)

OUR 44th YEAR

October 2024 Newsletter

<https://swflarchaeology.org/>

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



This month we present the final episode of *France in the New World Part IX Conclusions*. It discusses what France ended up with for colonies in the New World and why.

Many have marveled at the beautiful cathedral in Cologne, Germany. I remember visiting it in 1966 and was amazed that the cathedral had withstood all the bombing of the city of Cologne during World War II. All the external walls of the cathedral had pock marks from bomb shrapnel but, by a miracle, the cathedral was never directly hit. There were still areas of bomb damage and large cement defensive positions still visible throughout Germany even in the 1960's. I was unaware that an important archaeological excavation begun in 1946 was taking place in the basement of the cathedral and archaeologist Ruth Stinnesbeck has recently released some data on the dig. Also, some of us are familiar with Hadrian's Wall in Northern England, but how many are familiar with another coast-to-coast wall the Romans built 100 miles further north? For both stories, please see below.

I recently encountered an article on the age of misinformation and I wanted to share a short quotation from it with you. Diana Logan stated, "I often wonder what percentage of an archaeologist's time on social media is spent debunking complete nonsense put forth by people who have no idea what they are talking about, or who watched too many late night or Netflix pseudoscience documentaries. I follow a few archaeologists on X...and honestly, with the amount of junk theories they are confronted with, it's astonishing that they aren't all on blood pressure medication". [*Archaeologist Completely Destroys Unscientific Theory About Ancient Walls*, from MSN.com] And it only gets worse!

RECENT RESEARCH

A NEW EVOLUTIONARY THEORY EXPLAINS SHRINKING ANIMAL SIZE



A long-disputed rule in biology is 'bigger is better'. Big animals can out muscle their competitors and it insures their survival. In the 19th century this became known as "Copes Rule", named after paleontologist Edward Drinker Cope. It explained how the dinosaurs, woolly mammoths, saber toothed tigers, giant cave bears, and others out grew their competitors by bulking up. But others that survived the extinction of these large animals survived by getting smaller. Is there an inverse of Copes Rule? High competition forces animals to compete and sometimes being smaller allows you better access to the resource. Smaller animals require less space, require less energy, and need less of the resource that they must compete for according to Professor Shovonlal Roy at the University of Reading in the United Kingdom. Source: Journal Communications Biology.

WHAT CAUSED THE 57 MILLION YEAR ICE AGE?



Researchers in Australia believe that they have solved the mystery of the Sturtian Glaciation that lasted 57 million years, from 717 to 660 million years ago. Researchers from the University of Sidney and the University of Adelaide believe that the emissions of volcanic carbon dioxide remained low throughout the ice and prevented the earth from warming. Additionally, plate tectonic reorganization caused a continental province in Canada to erode, weathered away the volcanic rocks, and consumed carbon dioxide. Source: Journal Geology.

2024 FALL AND 2025 SWFAS SPEAKER SCHEDULE

NOVEMBER 20, 2024, 7:00 PM, NAPLES, COLLIER COUNTY MUSEUM AT GOVERNMENT CENTER

**Sara Ayers Rigsby, MA, RPA, Director, Southeast/Southwest Regions
Florida Public Archaeology Network, Florida Atlantic University
Anthropology Department**

Looking to our resilient past to build the future: Archaeology and Climate Change in Florida

DECEMBER 7, 2024, 10:00 AM Field Trip - Koreshan State Park: SWFAS will have a private tour by a Koreshan docent and followed by lunch at a local restaurant. Preregistration for the field trip and lunch reservation are required. Contact John Furey at jffurey@charter.net to preregister.

JANUARY 15, 2025, 7:00 PM, FT. MYERS, IMAGINARIUM MUSEUM

Pat McKeown, Ph.D., Author
The Mound House

FEBRUARY 19, 2025, 7:00 PM, FT. MYERS, IMAGINARIUM MUSEUM

Ron Westcott, Koreshan State Park Docent
The Koreshans

MARCH 19, 2025, 7:00 PM, FT. MYERS, IMAGINARIUM MUSEUM

Theresa Schober, Archaeologist & SWFAS Member
Archaeology of Mt. Elizabeth
John Furey, RPA, Archaeologist & SWFAS Member
Shark Tooth Tools at Mt. Elizabeth

APRIL 16, 2025, 7:00 PM, NAPLES, COLLIER COUNTY MUSEUM AT GOVERNMENT CENTER

**Bob Carr, Executive Director, The Archaeological and Historical
Conservancy, Inc.**
Topic TBA

MAY 10-12, 2024 PENSACOLA, FLORIDA

**Florida Anthropological Society (FAS) 76th Annual
Meeting & Conference**

ARTICLES

COLOGNE CATHEDRAL HIDES A TROVE OF SURPRISING FINDS

Suzanne Cords

January 25, 2024

From DW at <https://www.dw.com/en/cologne-cathedral-hides-a-trove-of-surprising-finds/a-68080844>



Although many know the magnificent Cologne Cathedral as the city's main tourist attraction, few are aware that it's also a major attraction for archaeologists. "We've uncovered a huge area here and worked our way back to the ancient Roman period," said archaeologist Ruth Stinnesbeck, with an area of around 4,000 square meters (43,055 square feet) under the famous church being explored. The well-preserved finds discovered

underground at depths of between 3.5 to 16 meters (37-172 feet) under the cathedral have thrilled Stinnesbeck and her colleagues. "It's unlike everywhere else in the city, where old buildings are constantly being replaced by new ones and little remains underground," she said.

The extensive excavations under the Gothic cathedral began in 1946. Archaeologists had hoped to start exploring much earlier, but this would have required tearing up the church's floor, which was deemed to be too disruptive to everyday church life and therefore not permitted. However, a year after World War II came to an end, archaeologists were encouraged to do their work for another reason. "They wanted to check whether the cathedral's foundations had survived the bombing. The cathedral was badly damaged and normal operations were suspended," explained Stinnesbeck.

A popular spot to build churches

Originally, the current team of archaeologists wanted to learn more about an older cathedral building dating back to the 8th and 9th centuries that was no longer standing. Historical records told them it had once stood in that very spot — and had an important significance. Charlemagne, the Frankish king who later became Holy Roman Emperor, had appointed his close friend and adviser Hildebold as the first archbishop of Cologne around the year 795. To celebrate the appointment, he built a Romanesque-style cathedral on the site where a baptistery had already existed for two centuries.

Although it was nowhere near the size of the Cologne Cathedral, which is one of the largest churches in the world, the former building was by no means small, said Stinnesbeck. "It was almost 100 meters (328 feet) long, which was very significant 1,200 years ago — that's two-thirds the size of today's cathedral," she said.

Ancient Roman luxury

However, deep underground, archaeologists discovered not only Hildebold's building, but also much older historical finds from the time of Roman rule. The Roman period in Cologne lasted from the 1st century BC until the mid-5th century AD — around 500 years. Initially, present-day Cologne was merely a Roman colony for wealthy families in the Rhineland called Colonia Claudia Ara Agrippinensium. Remains of their luxurious villas are currently being unearthed beneath the cathedral, including murals and even traces of an underfloor heating system.

"The Romans had a good time here in the cold northern provinces of the empire," said Stinnesbeck. Although the ruins below ground don't exactly look impressive to the untrained eye, with a little imagination they bring the past alive, she added. "You have to imagine two wicker chairs, a small marble table and a bowl of olives," she said, peering into the ruins. She explained that one particular villa was located near the Rhine River, as is the cathedral, but was elevated and therefore flood-proof — certainly a great privilege at the time. Wine, a popular ancient Roman beverage, was also grown here.

THE ANTONINE WALL – VALLUM ANTONINE

In the March 2023 SWFAS Newsletter Hadrian's Wall, the Vallum Hadriani, was highlighted. It was built by the Romans in northern Britannia in AD 122 to separate Roman Britannia from Caledonia (Scotland). This wall was a 73 mile long (117 km) wall from coast to coast that was manned by Roman Legions to prevent Caledonian incursions into Roman territory. While most people are aware of Hadrian's Wall, many are not aware that another wall was built 100 miles (160 km) further north from coast to coast by the Roman Legions in AD 142. Called the Antonine Wall, Vallum Adriani, it was 39 miles long (63 km) and built quite differently than Hadrian's Wall. See Below.

THE ANTONINE WALL – VALLUM ANTONINE

By John F. Furey



In an effort to expand the Roman territory of Britannia by Rome and to push the Caledonians (Scots) further north, the Roman Legions began building the Antonine Wall 100 miles north of Hadrian's Wall in AD 142. Built on the orders of Emperor Antonius Pius, and like Hadrian's Wall, it would extend coast to coast in central Caledonia. It went from the Firth of Clyde to the Firth of Forth and took about 12 years to complete.

The wall was constructed by three Roman Legions, each responsible for building a section of the wall. The II, VI, and XX Legions. Each Legion commemorated the construction of their sections by erecting distance slabs of which 17 of the known 20 slabs are in the Huntarian Museum at the University of Scotland in Glasgow. Where Hadrian's Wall was made of stone, the Antonine Wall was built on a stone base with a wall of turf and is believed to have had a wooden palisade on top. The wall was about 10 roman feet high (3 m.) and 12 feet wide (4 m.). To the north of the wall was a ditch about 40 feet wide (12 m) with a Military Way built to the south and along the wall to connect the strategically placed forts. The wall was protected by a series of 16 forts with smaller fortlets between them. If similar to Hadrian's Wall, the forts and fortlets would have coincided with the existing roads, river fords, and nearby settlements. The gates there would allow visitors and traders to pass into Roman Britannia, be inspected, and pay any tax.

The Antonine Wall was the furthest that Roman Legions penetrated into Caledonia and after its completion in about AD 154 after 12 years of construction, the wall was occupied and operational only for 8 years until AD 162. It was then abandoned and the Legions retreated back to Hadrian's Wall. It is thought that the Romans reached an accommodation with the Scottish tribes between the two walls and that they constituted a buffer state north of Hadrian's Wall. After 35 years of relative peace, a series of attacks by the Caledonians beginning in AD 197, caused the Roman Legions to again march northward. Under emperor Septimius Severus, Caledonia was again invaded from AD 208-210 but the Antonine Wall was never reoccupied nor repaired during this incursion and forgotten to history. The Legions remained at Hadrian's Wall and it was occupied by the Roman Legions until about AD 410 when Rome departed Britannia and, it is thought, that local tribes occupied Hadrian's Wall after the departure of the Legions to keep the Caledonians out.

FRANCE IN THE NEW WORLD PART IX

CONCLUSIONS

By John F. Furey

France in The Age of Exploration



The 1492 voyage of Christopher Columbus set off an Age of Exploration and a competition to claim everything one could find in the New World. France was a major force in exploration during this age of exploration. Initially its explorations in the New World were widespread and the territories that France claimed were vast. The explorers that went out from France were some of the first ones in the northern New World. France and Britain were competitors in everything both in the New World and militarily in Europe. In the end, France was the biggest loser. After the initial discovery, exploration, and the founding of colonies, these colonial lands were traded like modern baseball cards between the large powers at peace conferences in their many treaties. The many military conflicts that took place in Europe always had far reaching consequences in the New World after the fighting was over and France was always the loser!

Loss of Canada and the Maritimes

In 1534 Jacques Cartier discovered and claimed the maritime coast and named Canada but it was not colonized until 1604. The Maritimes were settled first and in 1605 Port Royal was founded. Many Huguenots traveled to

the Maritimes to escape the religious wars within the country along with, explorers, adventurers, and farmers looking for land and an escape from the French social structure. Sailing up the Saint Lawrence River, explorers claimed all of the continental land of Canada for France and fur trappers explored more and more land to the west and north. It was a huge continent and France had it. Trappers moved down the Mississippi River and founded many towns. In 1701 the French signed a treaty with the Iroquois and laid claim to the Ohio Valley (the Northwest Territory).

The first to go were the Maritimes, often called Arcadia. Britain invaded Arcadia but after the French loss in the Second Dutch-Anglo War at the 1667 Treaty of Breda, Arcadia and Canada were ceded back to France and Britain received the Dutch New Netherlands, New York, New Jersey, and western Connecticut. In 1710 Britain reinvaded and occupied the Maritimes and due to attacks by French from Canada, French Huguenots, and Indians allied with the French, the British banished a large majority of the French Huguenots from the Maritimes. Many went to French New Orleans and became the Cajuns. The French loss of the Seven Years War in Europe called the French and Indian War in North America, led to the 1763 Treaty of Paris. There, France ceded all of Canada by recognizing British sovereignty, ceded the eastern half of Louisiana (east of the Mississippi River) to Britain, and the islands of Dominica, Grenada, St. Vincent, the Grenadines, and Tobago. France got to keep the western part of Louisiana and the island of Guadeloupe which they considered more valuable than the huge land mass of Canada, the Northwest Territories, and Arcadia. The wealth generated by Saint Dominique/Haiti must have led to the decision to hold Guadeloupe for immediate wealth over possible future wealth from Canada. The island of Guadeloupe was viewed by Britain as a valuable asset as they invaded the island three times: in 1756, again in 1789, and finally in 1810. France held the island by once invading and defeating the British and retaining the island and twice via treaties.

France was allowed to retain its last foothold in North America, and to this day, two tiny islands 25 km off the coast of Newfoundland for cod fishing from the 1814 Treaty of Paris. The little-known islands of Saint-Pierre and Miquelam were settled in the early 17th century by Basques, Normans, and Bretons. They became a collectivite of France in 1985 and their change in status was due to some of the new EU rules. Cod fishing is the main occupation and export of the islands. The islands are subsidized by France and have an old-world charm of cobble stone streets and the language is French, Canadian French.

Loss of Texas

In 1685 France laid claim to Texas by explorer Robert Cavelier de la Salle. At the time maps were poor and France did not know the extent of what Texas was. On 3 November 1762 France abandoned its claim to Texas when it ceded all of the territory west of the Mississippi River to Spain in the Treaty of Fontainebleau after its loss in the Seven Years War.

The Loss of Haiti, the Invasion of Russia, and The Peninsula War

The slave rebellion in Haiti in 1791 and its loss to France was financially incalculable as Haiti was the jewel in the crown of French islands that created huge wealth for France. The timing just after the French Revolution of 1789-1790 when France was recovering from the Revolution and could not respond was a factor in its success. The French Revolution led the rise of Napoleon to the rank of general, his eventual dictatorship of France, and his costly military adventures that bankrupted France. After his planned invasion of Britain was cancelled, Napoleon took the island of Malta as a staging location and, from there, invaded Egypt in July 1798. On an early evening August 1798, British Admiral Nelson's fleet found the French fleet anchored off Alexandria, and immediately attacked and destroyed most of the French fleet. The loss of the French fleet with much of the supplies and money was partly the cause of the failed invasion of Egypt. Despite the loss of the army that Napoleon left behind and the loss of the French fleet at the battle of Alexandria, Napoleon returned to France a hero and in 1799 led a coup and became First Council of France. To generate money for his army, Napoleon sold the huge Louisiana Purchase in 1804 to the United States for 15 million dollars.

In 1805 Britain destroyed the combined French and Spanish fleets at the Battle of Trafalgar leaving Britain to rule the seas with a 900-ship navy and neither France nor Spain would ever regain great naval status again. Napoleon's 1807 invasion of Portugal through Spain, led to the six-year Peninsula War with his former ally Spain, and Portugal allied with Britain fighting him. To force Russia to comply with the Continental Trade System that Napoleon implemented to stop all trade with Britain, he invaded Russia in 1812. The Grande Armee was defeated at the gates of Moscow by the winter weather in Russia, was forced to retreat, and the army was destroyed during its winter retreat. With Russian forces moving toward France from the north and Spain, Portugal, and Britain from the south, there was no army to oppose them. These conflicts again caused France to be financially bankrupt.

With Paris occupied by the Russians, Spanish, Portuguese, and British, what exactly did the 1814 Treaty of Fontainebleau establish? Napoleon would be exiled to the island of Elba. Elba would be established as a separate principality ruled by Napoleon, he could take 400 men with him as a personal guard, he and his family could never rule in France. France would appoint a provisional government, and 150,000 French prisoners of war would be released. Napoleon offered to stepdown in favor of his son but that was rejected.

This set the stage when, eleven months later, Napoleon would land in France at Cannes with a small army of 1,500 men in March 1815 and march on Paris. Gathering many of the 150,000 former released prisoners of war, he was able to reformulate his army with experienced soldiers on his march north. Hearing of Napoleons return, the newly appointed King Louis XVIII evacuated Paris and fled to Belgium. In June, after reconstituting his army, Napoleon marched north to attack the British army under Wellington and the Prussian army under von Blucher who were encamped on the northern French border near Waterloo, Belgium. On 18 June 1815, Napoleon lost the battle, fled to Paris and in September, King Louis XVIII was restored. In September 1815 the Second Treaty of Paris was signed exiling Napoleon to the island of St. Helena, France was to provision 150,000 troops of occupation, pay a 700-million-franc indemnity, Switzerland was to be a neutral state, and Martinique and the Guadeloupe islands were to be restored to France as Britain had provisionally occupied them. The Napoleonic Wars had been a disaster for France and they were fortunate to get the islands back to help pay for the wars.

Loss in the Mexican War

After coming to power in 1861, Benito Juarez found that the Catholic Conservatives had left the treasury empty after accruing large debts to the European powers. To pay the internal expenses to keep the country operating, Juarez decided on a two-year moratorium on all foreign debt payments. England, Spain, and France were unwilling to accept a two-year delay. In December 1861 all three had fleets off of Veracruz. In January 1862 France landed an army in Mexico, supposedly to compel payment on the debt, but actually to take over the country. Using the debt payment as an excuse and in concert with Mexican monarchists, Napoleon III installed Austrian Archduke Maximillian as the new Emperor of Mexico on 29 May 1864. By January 1866 Napoleon III realized that he could not win in Mexico and announced he was withdrawing the troops. Maximillian remained behind convinced he could still rule Mexico and was executed in June 1867. This was the last attempt at territorial expansion in the New World by France and another loss.

Historical Treatment of Indigenous Peoples by the Europeans

In 1492 Columbus discovered the New World and landed on the island he named Hispaniola. The stated purpose of colonization was to convert the natives to Christianity and the Catholic Church supported this by sending priests and brothers to teach the natives. The real reason for colonization was gold, silver, slaves, wealth, titles and land. The Taino and Arawak's were immediately put to work digging for gold and silver. Within a few years all of the native slaves were dead from overwork, starvation, and disease. All of the other islands were scoured for native slaves and, before too long, they too died. The Spanish viewed natives as slaves and not souls to convert. Lacking natives to do the work, African slaves began being imported. In Haiti, the French began importing African slaves by the year 1500 and Haiti had been a plantation slave culture from its

onset as there were no natives to deal with in Haiti and, like the Spanish, French treatment of slaves was also terrible.

In 1555 two shiploads of Huguenots sailed to Brazil and established a fort on the island of Serigipe and a colony town on the mainland called Henriville. They established good relations with the local natives and in 1567 when the Portuguese overran the fort and Henriville, they carried on a guerilla war with the natives against the Portuguese for 12 years. The Portuguese, like the Spanish, looked upon the local natives as slaves. When the Spanish conquered Caribbean islands, they immediately enslaved the natives to grow food and look for gold. In a short period of time the Taino and Arawak natives of many islands were extinct. In 1604 the Huguenots encountered their first native opposition when they attempted to found a colony in Maranhao, Brazil. The local natives may have had experience with Portuguese slavers and in 1616 the colony was abandoned. In 1626 the colony of Cayenne was founded in Guiana and, again, the natives opposed them and it may have been because of prior dealings with the Portuguese and possibly Spanish slavers. Eventually an accommodation with the natives was made and the colony prospered even to this day.

In 1562 Huguenots with Jean Ribault Founded Charlesfort on Port Royal Sound in what is today, South Carolina. They developed good relations with the natives and the natives even helped build the fort. When Ribault left for France and was unable to resupply the colony, problems at the fort arose among the colonists and then later with the natives The local Indians massacred the remaining settlers. Ribault's second attempt was at Fort Caroline, and no problems with the natives occurred. The Spanish attacked and took the fort and captured most of the shipwrecked soldiers and sailors. As the Spanish started executing the French many fled into the jungle preferring to take their chances with the natives.

The French Huguenots in the Maritime provinces had excellent relations with the Wabanaki Confederacy that consisted of the separate Mi'kmaq, Maliseet, Passamaquoddy, and Penobscot Tribes. They treated them as equals, traded with them and even intermarried. When Britain assumed the Maritimes and the Huguenots resisted them, the Indians fought with the French Huguenot. Even in Canada proper, the French traded with the Indians and established many trading posts to supply them and to trade for furs. The problems that the French had with the Iroquois was that the Iroquois were supplied first by the Dutch and later by the British and the Iroquois were expanding their territory into areas that French had good relationships with their Indian allies and the French stood by their native allies. Later the Iroquois changed their allegiance from the British to the French.

When the Huguenots were exiled from the Maritimes and many moved to New Orleans and the Louisiana Territory, the Huguenots developed good relationships with the local Indians in western Louisiana-East Texas where they grew cotton, rice, and herded cattle on their farms and ranches. It was only on these rice and cotton plantations where they had their first experience with owning African slaves. They did not attempt to enslave the local indigenous Indians. The Huguenots thought that they were moving to a French controlled Louisiana but France had secretly ceded the Louisiana Territory to the Spanish when they could not get Spain to cede Florida to them. France got the Louisiana Territory back from Spain and promptly sold it to the United States. This territory was filled with indigenous people who would later rebel against the US for incursions into their territories as the US expanded west.

What Was the Moral Basis Of The Poor Treatment Of Indigenous People By Europeans?

Europeans in the 1400's viewed non-Europeans as below white Christians (both Protestant and Catholic) and they were justified in subjugating them because of both racial and religious reasons. This mindset was a result of past dealings with Asians and Africans and feelings of racial superiority as European societies grew economically and militarily stronger. Christianity in Europe also fostered this as only white Europeans were Christians. With the discovery of the New World in 1492 by Columbus, Europeans were presented with lands inhabited by people at a much lower economic, organizational, and military level who could be easily

subjugated and, as added bonus, they were non-Christians. But how could ‘moral Christians’ reconcile this immediate enslavement of the population of the “savages”?

Economic greed of gold, silver, and land came first as each of the conquistadores saw personal greed as their reason for even being in the New World. It was only later that Catholic church teachings attempted to impart a religious aspect to the treatment of the conquered people. Greed was quickly overlooked when there were so many new souls to save but an excuse of this non-Christian behavior was required. This came in the form of Papal Bulls and the concept of the Doctrine of Discovery. The first Papal Bull was issued by Pope Nicholas V in 1452 during the initial Age of Discovery. In 1493, one year after the discovery of the New World, the second Papal Bull was released by Pope Alexander VI, called the Inter Caetera, that actually justified this behavior on the basis of two things: land and religious conversion. These Papal Bulls were issued to the kings of Spain and Portugal that authorized them to colonize non-Christian land and to enslave the indigenous population in order to convert them to Catholicism. Both the Spanish and Portuguese went about this with a religious zeal. You could justify your behavior as having a basis in your religion and that killing them to save their souls was authorized by the church itself. Pizarro in Peru offers us an excellent example in his treatment of Atahualpa, the Inca ruler. He offered Atahualpa the option of burning at the stake as a heretic of converting to Catholicism to save his soul and being garroted instead. The lengths that the Spanish and Portuguese went to enslave the indigenous peoples are legendary.

It is interesting to note that the Papal Bulls were not issued to the King of France, another mainly Catholic country. Catholicism was the main religion of France and despite a small Huguenot population and religious wars that spanned 70 years, France was left out of this. It was probably because the Pope had divided the New World between Spain and Portugal and France was perceived to not be involved in conquest and the saving of souls. Because of this, or perhaps in spite of this, the French developed a much different mindset in dealing with indigenous people in new lands; they tried to trade with them as equals, made treaties, and even intermarried.

A major aspect, and continuing problem of the Doctrine of Discovery today, was its treatment of land. Lands that were deemed ‘undiscovered by the Christian world’ could be considered open and claimed by the discoverer. Despite being inhabited by indigenous people they overlooked and ignored that a prior claim on these lands could be made. The added mission of Catholic conversion and the saving of souls was an additional justification for their behavior. Indigenous communities today are calling for the church to repeal the Papal Bull of 1493 but it has fallen upon deaf ears. The reason for this is that much of the landholding in the New World today is based upon this concept and a repudiation of the doctrine would upset all of the landholding laws, grants by the crown, and land transfers we have. It has even been an argument in the United States as recently as 2005 before the Supreme Court that ruled that the federal government owned the land and not the American Indian tribes that claimed them. Doctrine from the 15th century is still being cited today.

On 30 March 2023, the Catholic Church finally rescinded the Doctrine of Discovery Papal Bull of 1493 at the insistence of many indigenous catholic groups saying that, “the Catholic Church ...repudiates these concepts that fail to recognize the inherent human rights of Indigenous People”. What that will do to the current basis of land grants by various crowns and land ownership is yet to be discovered.

SWFAS OFFICERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR THE 2024 CALENDAR YEAR

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Find us on Facebook at Southwest Florida Archaeological Society!

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

SWFAS AND FAS MEMBERSHIP APPLICATIONS

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



JOIN US!

The Southwest Florida Archaeological Society

<http://swflarchaeology.org/>

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

Our goals are to:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Signature: _____ Date _____

Please make your check out to SWFAS and mail to:

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

REV. 12052017

FAS Membership Categories

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

<input type="checkbox"/> Student*	\$20	<input type="checkbox"/> Institutional	\$50
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*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.

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

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

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