



## Southwest Florida Archaeological Society (SWFAS)

### OUR 45th YEAR

### April 2025 Newsletter

<https://swflarchaeology.org/>

#### **PRESIDENT'S CORNER** By *John F. Furey M.A., RPA*, [jffurey@charter.net](mailto:jffurey@charter.net)



This year we celebrate *Calusa Coast: The Art of the Calusa 2025* in April rather than March so it does not conflict with the many archaeological themed activities that are scheduled in March. Please see the listing of all the monthly events that are scheduled for Calusa Coast 2025 below and plan to participate. See you there.

The Florida Anthropological Society (FAS) has announced that the 77th Annual Meeting and Conference will be held in Gainesville at the University of Florida. Information and reservations can be made now, see <https://fasweb.org/> for further details. We at SWFAS encourage our members to join FAS and highly recommend attendance at the Annual Meetings.

**The Ugly American.** This term was first used to describe the terrible behavior of American tourists in foreign lands that began in 1926 in Paris, France. It would later be popularized by a book by the same name in 1958 by William Lederer. Today it can be used to describe the rude and criminal behavior of some Americans in our own land. Thoughtless rock climbers on federal land have defaced legally protected Native American petroglyphs by driving pitons into them. In another example, people carved their names in the ancient Native American rock carvings at Monument Valley and wrote graffiti on the walls of the Grand Canyon. Another shot his paintball gun and defaced ancient petroglyphs at Lake Mead National Park. Vandalism at our National Parks and upon Native American prehistoric art has become a widespread issue that is destroying our collective patrimony, the natural beauty of our country, and it must stop. In many cases they even film what they are proudly doing; what is wrong with some people? How can we stop this destruction? We must all become better stewards of our own land, and to help protect it. If you see something please, immediately take photos and call the Bureau of Land Management or local police.

#### **SWFAS DUES REMINDER 2025**



SWFAS dues for 2025 are due. Your support of archaeology, history, preservation, and education in Southwest Florida is critical. Our sole source of income is your dues and your gifts. SWFAS is a 501(c)(3) registered Florida non-profit organization. Many thanks to everyone that has already renewed their 2025 tax deductible membership. If you have not done so, you can join or renew online with a credit card at [https://swflarchaeology.org](https://swflarchaeology.org/). On the Home page, go to "Select Member Level" and then "Add to Cart." Or send a check to: Charlie Strader, SWFAS Treasurer, 27655 Kent Road, Bonita Springs, FL 34135..

#### **REMINDER 77th FAS ANNUAL MEETING**

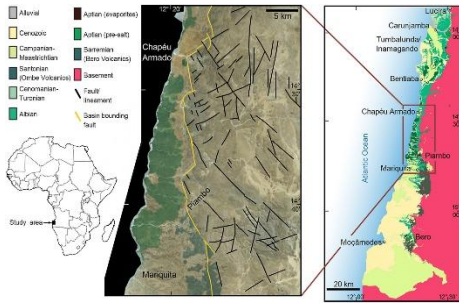
If you have not booked your reservation May 9-11 for the 77th Annual FAS Meeting and Conference at the University of Florida and your hotel in Gainesville, do it now. Go to <https://fasweb.org/>.

#### **SAA 90TH ANNUAL MEETING**

At the SAA 90th Annual Meeting in Denver, Colorado this month we have South Florida represented by Bonita Lee, FAS, and FAU; Chris Davenport, Palm Beach County Archaeologist; and our own Theresa Schober of SWFAS making presentations.

## RECENT RESEARCH

### ***GEOLOGIC EVIDENCE OF AFRICA-SOUTH AMERICA SPLIT***



About 140 million years ago Africa and South America began to split from the super continent Gondwana, which had already split from the larger landmass, Pangea. As they split up, water flowed into this new void creating the South Atlantic Ocean. Magma in the earth's mantle rose to the surface and created oceanic crust, further pushing the continents apart. Previously drilled ocean cores had already documented and dated this split. Locations in South America provide opportunities here and there where the geology of this event can be seen but much has been eroded away. A team from SMU, coupled with local African scientists,

did fieldwork in Namibe Province, Angola and determined that lava outflows from where the continents were breaking apart were covered by marine sediments. The geological evidence, unlike in South America, is all in one place here. Source: Louis L. Jacobs et al., *The Atlantic Jigsaw Puzzle and the Geoheritage of Angola*, Geological Society, London 2024. (see <https://www.lyellcollection.org/doi/full/10.1144/SP543-2022-301> )

### ***PRESERVATION EFFORTS CONTINUE AT COSQUER CAVE: CAP MORGIOU, MARSEILLE, FRANCE***



Cosquer Cave was occupied during the glacial Upper Paleolithic. Originally the cave was located 10 kilometers (6.2 miles) inland from the present coast and the level of the Mediterranean Sea was 135 meters (443 feet) lower then. Discovered by Henri Cosquer in 1985, one has to SCUBA dive to reach the part of the cave chamber still above water. The cave has 229 rock art figures that depict 13 different species of animals that were hunted. There were an additional 69 red or black hand paintings, some by children, along with many geometric figures and male and female body parts. Researchers are working to record as many of these figures before the cave art is finally submerged and lost to the rising sea level. *Agence France-Presse (AFP)*.

## ARTICLES

### ***THE NATIVE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT THAT HELPED INSPIRE THE US CONSTITUTION***

When the founding fathers were delegates to the Constitutional Convention in 1787, there were no democracies to use as a model for this democratic novel form of government that they wanted to create. There were, however, local examples of semi-democratic forms practiced by Native American societies. They were familiar with the Cherokee form of government to the south and the Iroquois League in upstate western New York. Leadership in both were hereditary and that was a solution to the problem as the revolution was to eliminate a king ruling. The Iroquois form presented an ideal, with some modifications, as it represented a method of organization that united six different tribes into one larger tribe and still allowed the six to have different customs. How was the Iroquois League an inspiration, see below.

### ***WHY ARE HOMO SAPIENS THE ONLY ONES LEFT?***

Why did homo sapiens survive and outlive all our other human species ancestors, including the Neanderthals? Why do people of non-African descent carry 1-4 percent Neanderthal genes? Explore the complexity of our origins and the factors that led to our status as the only last human species. See below.

### ***ARCHAEOLOGISTS DISCOVER LOST BURIAL SITE OF ENSLAVED PEOPLE ON PRESIDENT ANDREW JACKSON'S TENNESSEE PLANTATION***

The Andrew Jackson Foundation reported that archaeologists working on The Hermitage had discovered where on the plantation the slave burial ground was located. See below.

## CALUSA COAST EVENTS – 2025: THE ART OF THE CALUSA



Plan to attend some of these events to celebrate the Calusa Coast: The Art of the Calusa 2025. Details are online at <https://swflarchaeology.org/calusacoast>.

Fri April 4	10am-2pm	Koreshan State Park	<i>The Calusa-Southwest Florida's Native Society</i>
Sat April 5	10am-2pm	IMAG	<i>Art of the Dig; Wells Sawyer's Watercolors</i>
Fri April 11	10am-2pm	Pineland Monument Park/Calusa Heritage Trail	<i>Calusa Coast Pineland Paddle &amp; Randell Research Center Walking Tour</i>
Sat April 12	10am-2pm	Marco Island Hist. Museum	<i>Archaeology Family Day</i>
Sat April 12	10am-2pm	Mound House FMB	<i>Mound House Archaeology Lab Day</i>
Wed April 16	7pm-8pm	Collier County Museum, Naples	<i>SWFAS Speaker Archaeologist Bob Carr</i>
Fri April 18	10:30am	Koreshan State Park	<i>The Art of the Calusa</i>
Sat April 19	10am-2pm	Collier County Museum, Naples	<i>Archaeology Family Day</i>
Fri April 25	10:30am	Koreshan State Park	<i>A Clash of Cultures: Spanish Relations with the Calusa</i>
Sat April 26	10:30am	Calusa Nature Center	<i>Speaker- Nick Penniman *</i>
Wed April 30	5:30pm	Rookery Bay	<i>Science Night After Hours</i>

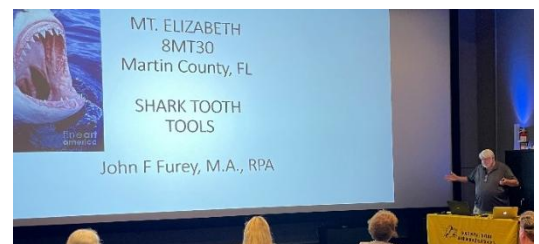
\* Nick Penniman is a retired Naples resident and former publisher of the St Louis Post Dispatch and a long-time environmental advocate. Locally, he served a four-year-term as a member of the Collier County Environmental Advisory Council, is Director Emeritus of the Everglades Foundation, is currently vice chair of the Collier County Growth Management Oversight Committee, and is a Master Naturalist.

## SWFAS MARCH 19, 2025 PRESENTATION: A WINDOW TO THE PAST-4,500 YEARS OF HISTORY AT MOUNT ELIZABETH



The SWFAS presentation at the IMAG featured two presenters on the Mt. Elizabeth site in Martin County. Theresa Schober was the prime excavator of this Late Archaic combination shell midden overlain by a black dirt midden on the Indian River. The original house, built in the 1920s atop the well-known archaeological site, burned down. A 14,000 square foot mansion built by a Coca Cola heiress was the Leach family home before it became a Catholic convent and later a college. The underlying archaeological site has some of the earliest fiber tempered ceramics in Florida and reliable C 14 dating of nut shells at the site put the occupation at 4400-3900 years ago. The second half

of the presentation featured a discussion of the shark teeth and shark tooth tools at the site by John Furey. Of the 397 shark teeth recovered only 37 were actual tools and the site had six unusual cut down microchip teeth that were double perforated. Because of the sifting methodology employed, many small shark teeth were recovered and the remaining 360 small shark teeth indicated predation on very immature sharks in the river shallows for food.



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



During Bob Carr’s extensive work in south Florida, he directed the documentation of two prehistoric sites associated located on large parabolic (U-shaped or crescent-shaped) dunes. One site is at the Jupiter Lighthouse and the second is in Bonita Springs on the Gulf Coast. Cultural deposits at these sites date back to the Late Archaic Period, 7500 – 500 BCE. Why were these locations so important to prehistoric indigenous peoples? Could these sites have inspired the extensive earthworks of the Belle Glade culture (1000 BCE – 1700 CE)? These questions and more will be addressed in his presentation.

Robert (Bob) Carr co-founded the Archaeological and Historical Conservancy in 1985 and has served as its full-time director since 1999. He has a Master’s Degree in Anthropology from Florida State University. He has worked as an archaeologist with the State of Florida’s Division of Historic Sites, National Park Service and Dade County. He was Miami-Dade County’s first County Archaeologist and became the County Historic Preservation Director. He is the former editor of the Florida Anthropologist and former president of the Florida Archaeological Council. He is a recipient of the Bullen Award and Florida’s Historic Preservation Award.

**TO GO TO THE COLLIER MUSEUM AT GOVERNMENT CENTER:**



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

**SWFAS PRESENTATION SCHEDULE 2025**

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

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

**Topic Sacred Geography: The Prehistoric Use of Parabolic Dunes in South Florida**

**MAY 2025**

**Newsletter**

**MAY 9-11, 2025, GAINESVILLE Florida Anthropological Society (FAS) 77th Annual Meeting**

**University of Florida  
Conference Hotel, Hilton Hotel and Conference Center  
For information see <https://fasweb.org/>**

**JUNE-AUGUST 2025**

**Summer Sabbatical No Newsletters/Presentations**

**SEPTEMBER 2025**

**Newsletter**

**OCTOBER 2025**

**Newsletter**

**NOVEMBER 2025**

**Newsletter**

**NOVEMBER 19, 2025, 7:00 PM, NAPLES, COLLIER COUNTY MUSEUM AT GOVERNMENT CENTER**

**Jacob Winge, Local Historian**

**Topic: TBA**

**DECEMBER 2025**

**Newsletter**

**DECEMBER 2025**

**Field Trip - TBA**

## ARTICLES

### ***THE NATIVE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT THAT HELPED INSPIRE THE US CONSTITUTION***

By Becky Little

July 12, 2023

From HISTORY at <https://www.history.com/news/iroquois-confederacy-influence-us-constitution>



When the delegates to the Constitutional Convention met in 1787 to debate what form of government the United States should have, there were no contemporary democracies in Europe from which they could draw inspiration. The most democratic forms of government that any of the convention members had personally encountered were those of Native American nations. Of particular interest was the Iroquois Confederacy, which historians have

argued wielded a significant influence on the U.S. Constitution.

What evidence exists that the delegates studied Native governments? Descriptions of them appear in the three-volume handbook John Adams wrote for the convention surveying different types of governments and ideas about government. It included European philosophers like John Locke and Montesquieu, whom U.S. history textbooks have long identified as constitutional influences; but it also included the Iroquois Confederacy and other Indigenous governments, which many of the delegates knew through personal experience. “You had the Cherokee chiefs having dinner with [Thomas] Jefferson’s father in Williamsburg, and then in the northern area of course you had this Philadelphia interaction with the Delaware and the Iroquois,” says Kirke Kickingbird, a lawyer, member of the Kiowa Tribe and coauthor with Lynn Kickingbird of *Indians and the United States Constitution: A Forgotten Legacy*. Since the U.S. had trade and diplomatic relationships with Native governments, Kickingbird says, thinking the constitutional framers weren’t familiar with them is like saying, “Gosh, I didn’t know the Germans and the French knew each other.”

#### *Similarities and Differences Between the Iroquois Confederacy and the US Constitution*

The Iroquois Confederacy was in no way an exact model for the U.S. Constitution. However, it provided something that Locke and Montesquieu couldn’t: a real-life example of some of the political concepts the framers were interested in adopting in the U.S. The Iroquois Confederacy dates back several centuries, to when the Great Peacemaker founded it by uniting five nations: the Mohawks, the Onondaga, the Cayuga, the Oneida and the Seneca. In around 1722, the Tuscarora nation joined the Iroquois, also known as the Haudenosaunee. Together, these six nations formed a multi-state government while maintaining their own individual governance.

This stacked-government model influenced constitutional framers’ thinking, says Donald A. Grinde, Jr., a professor of transnational studies at the University of Buffalo, member of the Yamasee nation and co-author with Bruce E. Johansen of *Exemplar of Liberty: Native America and the Evolution of Democracy*. The constitutional framers “cite the Iroquois and other Native governments as examples of [federalism],” he says. “Marriage and divorce is taken care of right in the village; it’s not a thing that the national government or the chiefs have to do with. Each tribe might have its own issues, but the Iroquois Confederacy is about...unification through mutual defense and it conducts foreign affairs.”

The chiefs of the six nations were hereditary rulers, something the framers wanted to avoid, given their grievances with Britain’s King George III. Still, the framers “did seek to borrow aspects of Iroquois government that enabled them to assert the people’s sovereignty over vast geographic expanses since they found no governments in Europe with these characteristics,” Grinde and Johansen write in *Exemplar of Liberty*.

### *Congress Formally Recognizes Iroquois Influence*

The fact that many of the framers looked to Native governments for inspiration didn't stop them from viewing Native people as inferior. This disconnect is evident in a 1751 letter from Benjamin Franklin describing the need for the 13 colonies to form a "voluntary Union" similar to that of the Iroquois Confederacy: "It would be a very strange Thing, if six Nations of ignorant Savages should be capable of forming a Scheme for such an Union, and be able to execute it in such a Manner, as that it has subsisted Ages, and appears indissoluble; and yet that a like Union should be impracticable for ten or a Dozen English Colonies, to whom it is more necessary, and must be more advantageous; and who cannot be supposed to want an equal Understanding of their Interests."

The United States' bias and violence against Native Americans may have helped obscure the framers' interest in their governments. However, public awareness of this connection increased around the 1987 bicentennial marking the 200th anniversary of the Constitution. "Oren Lyons, who was a Faithkeeper for the Iroquois Confederacy, went to the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs and broached this subject," Grinde says. "And then I went down to Washington and testified before the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs." This motivated the committee's chair, Daniel Inouye of Hawaii, to help Congress pass a 1988 resolution formally acknowledging the influence of the Iroquois Confederacy on the U.S. Constitution. In addition to this recognition, the resolution reaffirmed "the continuing government-to-government relationship between Indian tribes and the United States established in the Constitution"—an acknowledgement of the legitimacy and sovereignty of Native nations and their governments.

### **WHY HOMO SAPIENS ARE THE LONE HUMAN SURVIVORS**

By: Martha A. Lavallie

April 4, 2024

From Viral Chatter at <https://viral-chatter.com/why-homo-sapiens-are-the-lone-human-survivors/>

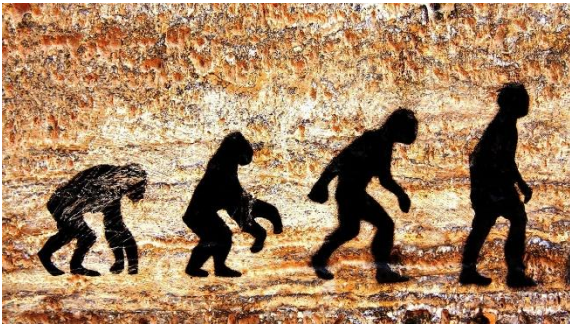


Image Credit: laikavoyaj/Shutterstock

The Earth once hosted various human species, including the Neanderthals. These close relatives of ours have long been shrouded in mystery and misconception. But as we peel back the layers of history, a question looms large: why, among the diverse genus Homo, are we, Homo sapiens, the only ones left? This question invites us to explore the complexity of our origins, challenge stereotypes, and ultimately understand the factors that led to our solitary status as the last human species.

#### *The Neanderthal Niche*

Neanderthals have often been relegated to a mere footnote in human history, depicted as brutish and simple-minded. However, recent discoveries paint a different picture, revealing Neanderthals as a complex and capable species. They were not the "unevolved dumb humans" of popular lore but intelligent, adaptable beings with sophisticated social structures. Neanderthals mastered the harsh climates of Ice Age Europe, developing tools, harnessing fire, and even expressing themselves through what might be considered forms of art and ritual.<sup>1</sup>

#### *Beyond the Stereotype*

The image of Neanderthals as unintelligent brutes is a misconception that has been thoroughly debunked. Evidence of their large brain size, comparable to modern humans, suggests a capacity for complex thought. This, combined with archaeological findings of buried dead, care for the injured, and sophisticated hunting strategies, underscores a level of intelligence and social cohesion that rivals our own species. The discovery that Neanderthals and Homo sapiens shared the FOXP2 gene, associated with language and speech, further challenges the notion of Neanderthals as primitive and incapable of complex communication.<sup>2</sup>

### *The Disappearance of Neanderthals*

So, if Neanderthals were so similar to us regarding intelligence and social structures, why did they disappear? Their extinction is a puzzle with multiple pieces. Interaction with Homo sapiens, through competition for resources, interbreeding, and possibly conflict, certainly played a role. Neanderthals lived in smaller, more isolated groups than Homo sapiens, which may have limited their capacity for innovation and adaptation. Additionally, their specialized adaptations to cold climates might have made them vulnerable to changing environments. The theory that diseases carried by Homo sapiens could have decimated Neanderthal populations adds another layer to the complexity of their extinction.<sup>3</sup>

### *A Genetic Legacy*

Far from disappearing without a trace, Neanderthals live on within many of us. The sequencing of the Neanderthal genome revealed that people of non-African descent carry 1 to 4 percent of Neanderthal DNA. This genetic legacy, the result of interbreeding between Homo sapiens and Neanderthals, suggests a level of interaction and integration that reshapes our understanding of human history. The presence of Neanderthal DNA in modern humans is a testament to the interconnectedness of our evolutionary paths.

### *The Sole Survivors*

The question of why Homo sapiens are the only surviving human species is as much about our adaptability and capacity for innovation as it is about the circumstances that led to the decline of our relatives. Our species' ability to form large, interconnected groups facilitated the exchange of ideas and technologies, enhancing our ability to adapt to various environments. Moreover, our generalist nature, as opposed to the more specialized adaptations of Neanderthals, may have provided a competitive edge in the face of changing climates and landscapes.

In reflecting on the disappearance of Neanderthals and our emergence as the sole human species, we find a story not of dominance but survival, adaptation, and chance. The legacy of Neanderthals, carried in our genes and revealed through research, offers a profound connection to our past and a reminder of the complexity of human evolution.

*Note: For Sources, see website listed at the beginning of this article.*

## **ARCHAEOLOGISTS DISCOVER LOST BURIAL SITE OF ENSLAVED PEOPLE ON PRESIDENT ANDREW JACKSON'S TENNESSEE PLANTATION**

*By: Olatunji Osho-Williams*

*December 17, 2024*

*From Smithsonian Magazine at <https://www.smithsonianmag.com/smart-news/archaeologists-discover-lost-burial-site-of-enslaved-people-on-president-andrew-jacksons-tennessee-plantation-180985671/>*



*Antony-22 via Wikimedia Commons under CC BY-SA 4.0*

Upon Andrew Jackson's inauguration as the seventh president of the United States in 1829, he owned 95 enslaved people and a sprawling plantation in Nashville named "the Hermitage." Last week, the Andrew Jackson Foundation, the group that owns and operates the Hermitage today, announced the discovery of gravesites where an estimated 28 enslaved people were buried on the plantation's grounds. By the time of his death in 1845, Jackson enslaved around 150 people and had expanded the Hermitage to a vast 1,000 acres. He and his family enslaved more than 300 men, women and children from 1788 to the end of the Civil War in 1865. "Any time you have this large of a population of enslaved people at the site, there has to be a cemetery somewhere," Tony Guzzi, the

Hermitage’s chief of preservation and site operations, tells Annie Correal of the New York Times. “And we have found that piece of history that was missing.”

Advances in technology and a tip-off from a 1935 agricultural report, along with a new source of funding, allowed the foundation to make the recent discovery. The historical report had identified an area of graves and large trees on the property, which was located in January 2024. The burial site is near a creek an estimated 1,000 feet northwest of the main house. It has been largely undisturbed for the last 180 years, overgrown and untouched by farming or infrastructure. Archaeologists used ground-penetrating radar to identify possible and probable graves without damaging them, validating their hunches through cautious partial excavation that revealed “depressions oriented in rows” and “unnaturally placed pieces of limestone, all suggesting possible gravesites,” according to a statement.

Jackson first purchased the Hermitage from a neighbor on July 5, 1804, expanding the original 425-acre property into a cotton-producing plantation. The Hermitage’s website delves into the stories of some of the known enslaved people who toiled on the plantation. In October 1804, Jackson ran an advertisement in the Tennessee Gazette with a \$50 reward for the return of an enslaved person who escaped the plantation earlier that year. The advertisement added: “ten dollars extra, for every hundred lashes any person will give him, to the amount of three hundred.” When Jackson was elected president in 1829, he brought 14 enslaved people—eight women and six men—to labor in his new home at the White House. According to The White House Historical Association, Jackson’s enslaved household likely worked on many of the improvements to the White House during his administration, including adding running water to the building. Others served as domestic laborers and likely as jockeys in his hobby for racing horses.

The Hermitage now joins other mansions owned by former U.S. presidents where visitors can observe burial sites of enslaved people. Historians at Thomas Jefferson’s Monticello, George Washington’s Mount Vernon and James Madison’s Montpelier have previously located cemeteries where enslaved people were buried. “Locating the physical remains of these individuals is a strong reminder of what this landscape was and what it represented—historically, an elite white space, a plantation and a place of enslavement sustained by arduous labor and sacrifice of Black bodies,” Carlina de la Cova, a bioarchaeologist at the University of South Carolina who was not involved in the project, tells Live Science’s Kristina Killgrove.

The newly discovered gravesite has been fenced off, but beginning this week, the Hermitage is including the site in a new free tour, reports Travis Loller of the Associated Press. An advisory committee consisting of historians and descendants of some of the enslaved people at the Hermitage will decide on how to memorialize the site. “It is historically significant, after decades of searching, that we are highly confident we have found the cemetery for people who were enslaved at the Hermitage,” Jason R. Zajac, president and CEO of the Andrew Jackson Foundation, says in the statement. The foundation cautioned against sharing definitive numbers about how many graves were found, as not all possible sites may turn out to be graves, and there could be more yet to be identified.



## **SWFAS OFFICERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR 2025**

### **Officers**

President: John Furey  
Treasurer: Charlie Strader  
Secretary: Susan Harrington  
Editor: John Furey  
Craighead Lab Director: Susan Harrington

### **Directors**

First of 3-year term:  
Dr. Tiffany Bannworth  
Amanda Townsend  
Second of 3-year term  
Theresa Schober (Chapter Rep.)  
Mary Southall  
Third of 3-year term:  
*open*

***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](http://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](http://fasweb.org). *Membership is for one year.* SELECT LEVEL BELOW.

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

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

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Member Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ FAS Chapter: \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

Both Digital and Printed

**This is a Gift Membership from:** \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ Florida Anthropologist Monograph Fund      \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Florida Anthropologist Endowment Fund

**Total Enclosed: \$** \_\_\_\_\_

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

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Signature

Date

**Send Membership Form and Dues Payment to:**

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

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