Southwest Florida Archaeological Society (SWFAS)
OUR 46th YEAR
November 2026 Newsletter

https://swflarchaeology.org/

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



We look forward to welcoming you back to our new meeting location is at Fire House 24 in Bonita Springs this month for the first program in our annual lecture series. The hall is very modern, impressive and convenient to I-75 and Bonita Beach Road.

"Clovis people" refers to early inhabitants of North America that made and used a type of spear point first identified at a site in Clovis, New Mexico. Clovis sites were located generally in the plains and open grasslands, and the projectiles were large, fluted points suited for hunting the big game and megafauna that roamed the plains. Clovis people did not disappear but, with changing environments after the last glaciation and the eventual disappearance of big game, their toolkits evolved to focus on hunting of smaller game and gathering other resources. Stone points reduced in size for use with the atlatl and bow and arrow to hunt smaller game animals. As sea levels stabilized from the melting of glaciers, some groups became more sedentary. Ultimately, regional cultures formed with many languages and new adaptations to their various ecozones. Clovis points have been found in Northern Florida in sinkholes and in the Aucilla and Wacissa Rivers and represent the Paleoindian period tool kit associated with megafauna hunting here in Florida. You can view various point types recovered from Florida through the online Bullen Point Types Gallery from the Florida Museum of Natural History. Access at https://www.floridamuseum.ufl.edu/flarch/collections/bullen/point-types/.

Shifting to more recent history, to mark America's 250th birthday, Florida Humanities and the Smithsonian Institution are sponsoring exhibitions across Florida that celebrate our diverse cultures and people by highlighting the contributions that Indigenous peoples made to our communities' history and heritage. "The Americans" portion of this exhibition can be seen locally at the Edison & Ford Winter Estates, in Ft. Myers from December 12, 2026, to February 6, 2027. Mark your calendar.

The Mound House on Fort Myers Beach has an interesting new video by WGCU that I recommend you watch. It provides an overview of the mound and the house produced by Janine Zeitlin who also narrates the program. Our own SWFAS member archaeologist Theresa Schober, a former Mound House Director, is in the video. A free event to view the video and one produced about Mound Key is being held on Saturday, October 24 at 6:30pm. You can RSVP for the event at https://www.wgcu.org/wgcu-events. To watch the video online, go to: https://www.wgcu.org/top-story/2026-08-25/decoding-ancient-florida-mound-house-explores-calusa-history-at-fort-myers-beach-landmark.

The Bonita Springs Fire Control and Rescue Department Station Number 24,where we have our presentations, has a wall dedicated to their collection of fire department patches by state. On behalf of SWFAS, I sent them a Spencer Massachusetts Fire Department patch. I spoke with the chief and got the department to donate a patch for their collection. If others are interested in getting an out-of-state patch for them, we can send it to the fire department.

Oleksi Yukov, age 40, a Ukrainian Archaeologist and Osteologist was killed on August 5, 2026, when he stepped on a mine in Ukraine while attempting to recover human remains from the war in Ukraine. He headed a group from the Association of Military Heritage Researchers Platzdam that recover remains of Ukrainian soldiers, civilians and Russians from the battlefields to identify them and return their remains to their families for closure and proper burial. His earlier work had been recovering and identifying remains of fallen Soviet and German World War II soldiers in Ukraine. Archaeologists and Physical Anthropologists can be found today serving in many non-traditional roles around the world. Our thoughts and prayers go out to his family.

RECENT RESEARCH

DNA SCAFOLDING DISCOVERED

For decades scientists viewed the genome of a newly fertilized egg as a structural "blank slate" waiting for the embryo to wake up and start reading its own genetic instructions. A breakthrough new technology called Pico-C, developed by Professor Juanma Vaqueirizas and his team, enables scientists to see the 3D structure of an embryo. Using this technique, they discovered that well before the embryo fully awakens, known as zygotic genome activation, a sophisticated 3D scaffold of DNA is already built. It is this scaffolding that controls how DNA folds in space and which genes are turned on during development helping genes function properly and prevent developmental defects and disease. Source: *PhysOrg at* *https://phys.org/news/2026-02-technology-reveals-hidden-dna-scaffolding.html* .

ROMAN LEAD MINE DISCOVERED IN WALES

A lead mine discovered in Ceredigion, Wales, supplied lead across the Roman empire. The use of lead was widespread in Roman times and the discovery of lead "pigs" or ingots at the site are dated AD 87 based on lettering written on them. This coastal town was where the lead smelted from a nearby mine may have been a reason that the Romans conquered this region. Lead was so valuable that locals were allowed to smelt it and could pay their taxes with it. Discovered by amateurs using metal detectors, the artifacts will be on display at the Welsh Amgueddfa Museum in the spring of 2027. Source: *BBC News at* *https://www.bbc.com/news/articles/c8xy52wndx1o*.

T REX AGING DISTINCTION BETWEEN ADULTS AND YOUNGER ANIMALS

Recent research into T Rex aging has introduced a number of new observations. T Rex teeth were cut and sectioned to use the von Ebner lines, named after Dr. Victor von Ebner (1842-1925 an Austrian scientist who studied the fine lines in teeth and bone growth), to age dinosaur fossils. Using the fine growth lines in T Rex teeth, it turns out that T Rex reached adulthood after 30-40 years. Younger T Rex specimens differed from the adults in that the younger ones were covered with feathers and lost them as they aged. Having evolved from birds, T Rex was warm blooded, and the feathers kept the younger animals warm until they reached a larger size and then lost them. Using the von Ebner lines, scientists were able to make the distinction between the younger animals and the adults.

SWFAS DUES REMINDER 2027

SWFAS dues for January 2027 are due. Thanks to everyone that has already renewed their 2027 tax deductible membership. Your support of archaeology, history, preservation, and education in Southwest Florida is critical.



Our sole source of revenue is your dues and gifts as we strive to offer educational programming in the area of archaeology and history free to all members of the public. SWFAS is a 501(c)(3) registered non-profit organization. If you have not done so, we have two ways, you can renew online with a credit card at 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. If you have question re membership status, you may call/text Charlie at 239-992-6133.

SWFAS PRESENTATION SCHEDULE 2026

Note that all SWFAS presentations are free to the public

JUNE – OCTOBER – NO LECTURES, NEWSLETTERS DISTRIBUTED EACH MONTH

NOVEMBER 18, 2026, 7:00 PM, BONITA SPRINGS FIRE STATION 24
(enter building in front by the flag poles. Parking is in front.)
Lecturer: Steven H. Koski, Retired Sarasota County Archaeologist
Presentation: Submerged Indigenous Archaeological Sites on Florda's West Coast: Sea Level Rise, Incidental Discoveries, Predictive Modeling, and Preservation Methodologies

DECEMBER 12, 2026, 10:00 AM Field Trip and Lunch
Field Trip: Sanibel Historic Museum and Village, 710 Mahogany Way, Sanibel Island
RESERVATIONS REQUIRED for both. For reservations contact John Furey jffurey@charter.net or 508-330-5566

NOVEMBER PRESENTATION: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 2026, 7:00 PM BONITA SPRINGS, BONITA SPRINGS FIRE STATION 24

Topic: **Submerged Indigenous Archaeological Sites On Florida's West Coast**

Steve Koski, Retired Sarasota County Archaeologist



The Southwest Florida Archaeology Society invites you to join us at the Bonita Springs Fire House No. 24 where archaeologist Steve Koski will regale us with Tales from the Deep! As discussed in the introduction to this nesletter, the environment of Florida was much different in early post-glacial times, when Florida was a broad open grassland supporting giant groundsloths and saber-toothed cats. Many sites were innundated and are now submerged following melting of the glaciers. For that reason, numerous Indigenous archaeological sites have been discovered, eroding from the shore along coastal, bay-front waters, and submerged in the nearshore and offshore waters throughout the world. The west coast of Florida is no exception. With its shallow coastal waters and bays, and gently sloping continental shelf, the preservation of these submerged sites is excellent. Study of these sites can provide important information on the people who once lived along our shores in past times, as well as help us to gain an understanding of the processes which facilitate their preservation.

About the Lecturer

Steven H. Koski is the former Sarasota County Archaeologist for the Division of Historical Resources (July 2015-July 2024, retired). He received his BA in Anthropology/Archaeology from the University of Massachusetts, Boston, and conducted graduate studies at Arizona State University. His research interests include the early people of Florida, coastal adaptations, and early settlement and subsistence systems.

BONITA SPRINGS FIRE DEPARTMENT STATION 24 – To go there:



Located at 27701 Bonita Grande Dr, Bonita Springs, FL 34135.
Turn off of I-75 at the Bonita Springs interstate Exit 116 (CR-865) to the East opposite the beaches. Go for 0.7 mi. Turn left onto Bonita Grande Dr at red-light (Publix and Racetrack). Go north for 0.3 mi. Turn East onto Snell Lane to the entrance. The parking lot is well lit. You may also access Bonita Grande Dr from West Terry St. Parking and entrance to meeting room is in the front facing Bonita Grande behind the flag poles.

SWFAS ANNUAL DECEMBER FIELD TRIP: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 2026, 10:00 AM
SANIBEL HISTORIC MUSEUM AND VILLAGE - RESERVATIONS REQUIRED



Join us for our annual SWFAS Field Trip to a local site of historic and archaeological importance. After our visit, we will go to a local restaurant for lunch. The Sanibel Museum documents the early pioneers who settled the island after the Calusa left in the early 1700s. Sanibel's earliest settlers were Spanish fishermen from Cuba who established fishing "ranchos", first seasonally and then year-round. In 1821, Florida became a U.S. territory. The first attempt to settle on Sanibel (then Sanybel) in this area was in 1833, although unsuccessful. By 1885, the Sanibel lighthouse was operating, and the island's population grew to 300 residents by 1900. The Sanibel Historical Village & Museum has preserved many buildings important to the development of the island community, including two from the 1890s. Join SWFAS for a docent-led experience that weaves together stories of the island through the historical village.

After the visit to the museum, lunch will be at Gramma Dot's Restaurant 634 N Yachtsman Drive on Sanibel. Directions: return to Periwinkle Lane and turn East (left). Go past the turn back to the bridge and turn left on North Yachtsman Drive. The restaurant is at the turn in the road on the left.

ADVANCE RESERVATIONS ARE REQUIRED. Contact John Furey at jffurey@charter.net or 508-330-5566 with your information for the visit to the museum and if you will attend lunch. The trip is free, but the Historical Museum will gladly accept donations. Recommended minimum donation for the tour is $5/person.

ARTICLES - *PREVIEW*

TUNNELS FOUND UNDER THE INCAN TEMPLE OF THE SUN

Centuries old rumors of long tunnels under the Cusco Temple of the Sun in Peru have recently been confirmed by archaeologist Jorge Calero Flores. The tunnel runs over one mile to the fortress of Sacsahuaman and has three branches, one to another fortress known as Callispuquiro, and another near the current church of San Cristobal. See below.

6,000-YEAR-OLD ROCK ART FOUND ON US- MEXICAN BORDER

Rock shelter rock murals along the US-Mexican border are much older than other sites with similar artwork. Called the Pecos River Style after the area where they were first found, anthropologist Carolyn Boyd from the Texas State University, San Marcos, Texas (TXST) recently announced their findings in a paper in Science Advances. See below.

A MORE COMPLEX ECONOMY IN NORTHERN SCANDANAVIA 3,000 YEARS AGO

Road construction in Sweden uncovered remains that settlements in Northern Scandinavia were permanent and the people were not just hunters and gatherers. Bone evidence points to animal husbandry of goats, sheep, and possibly cattle and the cultivation of crops. Archaeologist Jans Heinerud of the Vasterbotten Museum released the information that this area was not isolated during the Bronze Age but was connected to Northern Germany through trade. See below.

THE BULOW SUGAR PLANTATION RUINS STATE PARK

The Bulow Sugar Plantation Ruins is a state park in Northeast Florida. Founded in 1821 with slave labor, Major Charles Wilhelm Bulow purchased 4,675 acres, cleared 2,200 acres and planted sugar cane, rice, and indigo. Soon after establishing the plantation, Charles died and left it to his teenage son John J. Bulow. The market for these products was booming, and the plantation was thriving until the outbreak of the Second Seminole War. The war forced the abandonment of the plantation on January 23, 1836, and on January 31, 1836, the Seminoles burned the plantation as they had done to more than a dozen others the month before. Most Euro American

settlers abandoned their properties, effectively eradicating sugar plantations in Florida for more than a decade. Read about the 2014-2018 excavations of the slave cabins at the site by James Davidson of the University of Florida. See below.

ARTICLES

ARCHAEOLOGISTS DISCOVER AN UNDERGROUND INCA LABYRINTH

By: Tim Newcomb
January 4, 2026
From Popular Mechanics at
https://www.popularmechanics.com/science/archaeology/a69910591/underground-inca-labyrinth-rumor-discovery/



The Incan Temple of the Sun in Cusco has long been a visual and cultural jewel of the ancient empire. But there's even more to admire below ground. Recently, archaeologists confirmed a long-held rumor: the existence of a labyrinth of underground tunnels extending out from the temple, sometimes over a mile in length. First hinted at in historical texts that date as far back as the 16th century, researchers have wondered if this labyrinth—known as a chincana—was real. Turns out, it is. Archaeologist Jorge Calero Flores announced the findings at a press conference, and said the research team found a main branch connecting the temple to the fortress of Sacsahuaman, just over one mile away. The system is made up of three smaller branches—one near the Church of San Cristóbal, another to an area near the fortress, and a third to an area known as Callispuquio.

The Peru Archaeologists Association said that the tunnels were created by the Inca people. They first dug trenches, and then supported them with stone walls and carved-beam ceilings. Calero Flores said that the tunnel system is roughly 8.5 feet wide and 5.2 feet high. "We suspect that the Inca could have been carried in litters through there," he said, according to the Jerusalem Post.

The path to finding the ancient labyrinth started with Jesuit texts from the 16th century. An anonymous Spanish Jesuit individual wrote about a tunnel in 1594 that connected the bishop's housing to the Cusco Cathedral, alluding to the fact the tunnel originated at the Temple of the Sun. A later document from chronicler Anello de Oliva also discussed multiple underground passages in the city. The texts noted that, during construction in the area, workers ensured they did not disturb the tunnel network—one that started at a cave in the fortress. That was enough, Flores said, to give archaeologists "an idea" of where to look.

Before probing the ground, the team used acoustic prospecting to find hollow areas. That data gave them a better understanding of where to use ground-penetrating radar to create a more specific map of the chincana. Archaeologist Mildred Fernandez Palomino said that the next step in learning more about the tunnels is getting inside them. "Now we have to excavate at key points to be able to enter the chincana," she said, according to IFL Science.

Researchers believe that the tunnel system was an underground representation of the above-ground street network of the ancient Incan city of Cusco. Located about 130 miles from Machu Picchu, Cusco was once a thriving hub for the Inca Empire. Now, it's a popular tourist spot and an archaeological marvel.

ARCHAEOLOGISTS ON THE US.-MEXICO BORDER MADE A BREAKTHROUGH DISCOVERY THAT REVEALS AN ANCIENT TRADITION FEW KNEW EXISTED

By: Karla Demery

From MSN at https://www.msn.com/en-us/travel/tripideas/archaeologists-on-the-us-mexico-border-made-a-breakthrough-discovery-that-reveals-an-ancient-tradition-few-knew-existed/ar-AA1S140U



The rock shelters throughout southwest Texas and northern Mexico have been home to Pecos River style murals that serve as a hidden record of early North American life. These ancient drawings, which stretch across the walls and ceilings of the rock shelters, aren't simple sketches. They show carefully planned scenes depicting human-like figures and animal imagery. With over 150 mural locations north of the Rio Grande and a similar number across the border in Mexico's Coahuila state, researchers have known for years that they were designed cohesively to tell a story. But until recently, though, no one knew exactly how old they were. A new study published in Science Advances shows that these Pecos River style murals are far older than expected and part of a tradition that lasted much longer than researchers once realized.

Archaeologists Have Confirmed The Ages Of Several Lower Pecos Murals Tied To A 4,000-Year Tradition

Researchers along the Pecos River in Texas analyzed 12 mural sites using two radiocarbon techniques designed to date traces of organic material trapped within the paint. First, they used a plasma oxidation method to extract carbon from plant matter and animal fats, which were likely used as binders. Those samples were then measured using Accelerator Mass Spectrometry to produce dozens of direct radiocarbon dates.

Techniques Archaeologists Used To Study The Lower Pecos Murals:

The study found that the murals—similarly to the ancient weapons discovered in a cave in Texas' Big Bend National Park—date back almost 6,000 years and that the tradition continued until about 1,400 to 1,000 years ago, lasting roughly 4,000 years in total. "Think about it, the canyons of Southwest Texas house a vast and ancient library of painted texts documenting 175 generations of sacred stories and Indigenous knowledge. As an artist and an archaeologist, I can tell you that this is a breathtaking discovery," said Carolyn Boyd, Ph.D., Shumla Endowed Research Professor in the Department of Anthropology at TXST, in a news release. Researchers were also surprised to see how steady the style stayed over such a long timespan. Artists used similar design rules—consistently following rules for figure arrangement, scene framing, and color layering. Over time, these methods seem to have developed into a standard style that artists used to convey similar ideas.

New Research Shows The Murals Depict One Of The Oldest Cosmologies In The Americas

According to researchers, the consistency and closely-clustered dates in the Lower Pecos murals suggest they weren't just decorative. "Another huge shocker is that the dates within many of the murals clustered so closely as to be statistically indistinguishable, suggesting that they were produced during a single painting event as a visual narrative. This contradicts the commonly held belief that the murals were a random collection of images that accumulated over hundreds or thousands of years," said Boyd. In fact, many of the images align with cosmological themes such as origin stories, perceptions of the universe, and time cycles—ideas known across Indigenous cultures in North America. Cosmology is the scientific study of the universe—how it formed, how it works, and how all of its parts fit together. It combines fields like astronomy and physics to understand the universe as one connected system. These themes were also evident in Mesoamerican societies, such as those of the Maya and the Aztecs. Experts think many core beliefs in Mesoamerica began long before early farming societies formed. But because evidence from that time is rare, the Pecos River murals may be the oldest visual record of those ideas.

With over 100 documented mural sites—and many more likely undiscovered—the story is still unfolding. As archaeologists continue to study more sites, they expect timelines to shift. But just based on what they have found so far, it's clear that artistic and spiritual traditions existed in the Lower Pecos much longer than previously thought.

A UNIQUE DISCOVERY, ARCHAEOLOGIST SAYS, WILL CHANGE HISTORY

By: Camilla Jessen

From MSN at https://www.msn.com/en-us/science/general/a-unique-discovery-archaeologist-says-will-change-history/ar-AA1VFCur



Long-held ideas about life in northern Scandinavia are being challenged after unexpected discoveries during routine construction work. Archaeologists say the evidence points to a far more settled past than previously believed. Archaeologists working near Umeå have uncovered remains that indicate permanent settlement in northern Sweden around 3,000 years ago. The discoveries were made during excavations linked to the construction of a new road. For decades, researchers believed that people living this far north during the Bronze Age survived mainly as hunter-gatherers. The newly found remains challenge that assumption.

Houses and hearths

According to Västerbotten Museum, the team identified house structures dated to around 1000 BC. The buildings appear to have had wooden walls and roofs, with a central fireplace providing heat and light. Inside and around the houses, archaeologists found large quantities of animal bones. These indicate that the inhabitants kept domesticated animals, including goats, sheep and possibly cattle.

Signs of farming

One of the most significant discoveries was charred grain. Researchers say this is strong evidence that crops were cultivated locally, pointing to established agricultural practices during the Bronze Age. “We have made some truly unique discoveries that shed new light on how northern Sweden and Scandinavia were populated,” said archaeologist Jans Heinerud of Västerbotten Museum in a press release.

Wider connections

Ceramic fragments recovered at the site have also drawn attention. While the clay used in the pottery appears to be local, the design tells a different story. “The clay in the pottery pieces we found was local, but the shape of the vessel brings to mind Northern Germany and the Lusatian culture,” Heinerud told Dagens Nyheter. He added that the vessels were likely made locally, inspired by ideas brought north through contact and exchange.

Rethinking the past

Archaeologists say the discoveries mean that northern Sweden was not isolated during the Bronze Age. Instead, it appears to have been part of wider cultural networks across Europe.

BULOW PLANTATION RUINS, FLORIDA

By: Ben O’Donnell

May/June 2025

From Archaeology Magazine at https://archaeology.org/issues/online/off-the-grid/bulow-plantation-ruins-florida/



Seventy-five miles northeast of Disney World, a tangled forest of palms, pines, and mossy oaks nearly reclaims the charred remnants of Bulow Plantation and the hulking ruins of its massive steam-powered sugar mill. The largest sugar plantation in eastern Florida when it operated from 1821 to 1835, Bulow is now an important site for scholars researching the archaeology of enslavement. During excavations from 2014 to 2018, and through recent archival discoveries, they have revealed a much more complicated and more horrific place than they had previously imagined.

In 1823, two years after the United States acquired Florida from Spain, John Bulow inherited 4,700 acres in what's now known as Bulow Plantation Ruins Historic State Park. Bulow surrounded his home at what he called Bulowville with a semicircle of 46 cabins to house between 150 and 400 enslaved Africans, according to differing estimates. His contemporaries described Bulow as an unstable, drunken, sadistic monster who built his boat slips using a copious array of discarded liquor bottles. Bulow is known to have tortured the people he enslaved, murdering four of them in his rages. "You just don't know what he's going to do," says archaeologist James Davidson of the University of Florida. The life of an enslaved African at most other plantations was also terrible, but it was predictable. "It's the unpredictability of Bulow that makes it more terrifying," Davidson adds. During the Second Seminole War (1835–1842), American troops encamped at Bulowville, imprisoning Bulow, then abandoned the premises in a rush in January 1836, taking the plantation owner with them. Seminoles burned the entire compound a few days later. After a few months, Bulow died of cirrhosis or another type of wasting disease.

Davidson and his team excavated two of the destroyed cabins. At one, just six inches below the topsoil, they found charred corncobs and corn kernels lying on the scorched wooden floorboards. "It was right out of history. They just literally left everything," says Davidson. "It was startling to see." They also found artifacts of enslaved life. These included handcrafted tools for working with textiles such as clay spindle whorls, a tool for lacemaking fashioned from a cow's rib, and a spool carved from a shark vertebra. A decorated blue-and-white plate lay shattered on the floor, fragments of a high-end import from Staffordshire, England. Gunflints, percussion caps, and musket balls found at the Bulowville cabins were likely left by the troops, but proprietors of nearby plantations did sometimes arm enslaved Africans. "Slavery isn't monolithic," says Davidson. "Every experience is unique."

The Site

The cabins are filled in, although the stone outlines of a subfloor pit—a storage space for food and personal possessions—are visible in one cabin. At the sugar mill, two chimneys still stand more than 30 feet tall. A short walk around the complex shows how it functioned: Sugarcane was crushed in the boiling house, and the juice was heated and ladled into a series of kettles until it became granulated. In rooms called purgeries, molasses was drained from crystallized sugar. Little is left of the demolished main house, although the boat slips in Bulow Creek are still visible.

While You're There

The Seminoles effectively ended the experiment of sugar production in eastern Florida. Other 1830s sugar mills near Bulow had strange afterlives. The evocative Cruger-dePeyster Plantation ruins were touted in the early twentieth century as Columbus' chapel or a Spanish mission, before scholars proved otherwise. Dunlawton Plantation's ruins were reimagined in 1948 as Bongoland, a now sadly defunct dinosaur-themed amusement park. "Life-size" T. rex and Stegosaurus models are still stationed around the sugar works. For an Old Florida–style stay or snack near Bulow Plantation, try the Golden Magnolia in Flagler Beach, an oceanfront B&B in a 1945 house built by the town's first mayor.

SWFAS OFFICERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR 2026

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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. The SWFAS Lecture Series is open to all members of 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) _____

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City/Town_____ State _____ ZIP _____

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Check One:

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

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Skills, training, interests: _____

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

Signature: _____Date _____

Please make your check out to SWFAS and mail to:

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

REV. 12052017

FAS Membership Categories

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

___Student*	$20	___Institutional	$50
___Regular	$40	___Sustaining	$100
___Family	$45		

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

Member Name:_____

Email:_____

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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.

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This is a Gift Membership from: _____

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

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

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Total Enclosed: $_____

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_____

Signature Date

Send Membership Form and Dues Payment to:

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

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

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