



SITE AND HERITAGE INTERPRETER MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION FORM

The Trail of Florida's Indian Heritage is a statewide, 501c3 nonprofit membership network of heritage sites and interpreters, museums, county convention and visitor bureaus, non-profit organizations and individuals who share the commitment to the following mission: **Support our members in fostering public awareness and appreciation for Florida's Indian heritage by sharing resources on education, protection, and visitation.**

By completing this form, whether for yourself or for an organization, you are applying for Membership in the Trail network and agree to support the Trail's mission.

Candidate Trail Site or Interpreter Organization

Name	Email
Address	
Phone	Fax
Website	

Site or Interpreter Representative who will be Person of Contact with the Trail Network

Name	Phone
Email	

The cost of Trail of Florida's Indian Heritage Site or Heritage Interpreter annual membership is \$150.00 per year from October 1- September 30. Submit this application **without payment** to the Membership Chair at the address below. Your site will be notified when it is approved, and instructions given where to send payment to the Trail Treasurer.

MAIL TO: Heather Otis (membership@fltrail.org)
Marco Island Historical Museum
180 S Heathwood Dr, Marco Island, FL 34145

Benefits of Site or Heritage Interpreter membership:

1. Inclusion in the Trail of Florida's Indian Heritage website, www.trailoffloridasindianheritage.org
2. Inclusion in the next edition of the Trail brochure and rack card distributed to all Trail Site, Sponsor (tourism bureaus), Non-profit and Individual members, and through the four VISIT FLORIDA Welcome Centers
3. Invitation to quarterly Zoom educational and networking programs
4. Opportunity to serve on the Trail Board of Directors

Please check all that apply:

- ☐ Your site adheres to the Trail of Florida's Indian Heritage policy prohibiting the buying or selling of archaeological or historical artifacts.
- ☐ Your site is open to the public.
- ☐ Your site adheres to the Trail's Mission Statement (see above).
- ☐ Your site adheres to the Society for American Archaeology ethical standards (see below).

Signature of Candidate Site Representative _____

Date _____

Society for American Archaeology Principles of Archaeological Ethics

Principle No. 1: Stewardship The archaeological record, that is, in situ archaeological material and sites, archaeological collections, records and reports, is irreplaceable. It is the responsibility of all archaeologists to work for the long-term conservation and protection of the archaeological record by practicing and promoting stewardship of the archaeological record. Stewards are both caretakers of and advocates for the archaeological record for the benefit of all people; as they investigate and interpret the record, they should use the specialized knowledge they gain to promote public understanding and support for its long-term preservation.

Principle No. 2: Accountability Responsible archaeological research, including all levels of professional activity, requires an acknowledgment of public accountability and a commitment to make every reasonable effort, in good faith, to consult actively with affected group(s), with the goal of establishing a working relationship that can be beneficial to all parties involved.

Principle No. 3: Commercialization The Society for American Archaeology has long recognized that the buying and selling of objects out of archaeological context is contributing to the destruction of the archaeological record on the American continents and around the world. The commercialization of archaeological objects - their use as commodities to be exploited for personal enjoyment or profit - results in the destruction of archaeological sites and of contextual information that is essential to understanding the archaeological record. Archaeologists should therefore carefully weigh the benefits to scholarship of a project against the costs of potentially enhancing the commercial value of archaeological objects. Whenever possible they should discourage, and should themselves avoid, activities that enhance the commercial value of archaeological objects, especially objects that are not curated in public institutions, or readily available for scientific study, public interpretation, and display.

Principle No. 4: Public Education and Outreach Archaeologists should reach out to and participate in cooperative efforts with others interested in the archaeological record with the aim of improving the preservation, protection, and interpretation of the record. In particular, archaeologists should undertake to 1) enlist public support for the stewardship of the archaeological record; 2) explain and promote the use of archaeological methods and techniques in understanding human behavior and culture; and 3) communicate archaeological interpretations of the past. Many publics exist for archaeology including students and teachers; Native Americans and other ethnic, religious, and cultural groups who find in the archaeological record important aspects of their cultural heritage; lawmakers and government officials; reporters, journalists, and others involved in the media; and the general public. Archaeologists who are unable to undertake public education and outreach directly should encourage and support the efforts of others in these activities.

Principle No. 5: Intellectual Property Intellectual property, as contained in the knowledge and documents created through the study of archaeological resources, is part of the archaeological record. As such it should be treated in accord with the principles of stewardship rather than as a matter of personal possession. If there is a compelling reason, and no legal restrictions or strong countervailing interests, a researcher may have primary access to original materials and documents for a limited and reasonable time, after which these materials and documents must be made available to others.

Principle No. 6: Public Reporting and Publication Within a reasonable time, the knowledge of archaeologists gain from investigation of the archaeological record must be presented in accessible form (through publication or other means) to as wide a range of interested publics as possible. The documents and materials on which publication and other forms of public reporting are based should be deposited in a suitable place for permanent safekeeping. An interest in preserving and protecting in situ archaeological sites must be considered when publishing and distributing information about their nature and location.

Principle No. 7: Records and Preservation Archaeologists should work actively for the preservation of, and long-term access to, archaeological collections, records, and reports. To this end, they should encourage colleagues, students, and others to make responsible use of collections, records, and reports in their research as one means of preserving the in situ archaeological record, and of increasing the care and attention given to that portion of the archaeological record which has been removed and incorporated into archaeological collections, records, and reports.

Principle No. 8: Training and Resources Given the destructive nature of most archaeological investigations, archaeologists must ensure that they have adequate training, experience, facilities, and other support necessary to conduct any program of research they initiate in a manner consistent with the foregoing principles and contemporary standards of professional practice.

Principle No. 9: Safe Workplace and Educational Environments Archaeologists in all work, educational, and other professional settings, including fieldwork and conferences, are responsible for training the next generation of archaeologists. Part of these responsibilities involves fostering a supportive and safe environment for students and trainees. This includes knowing the laws and policies of their home nation and institutional workplace that pertain to harassment and assault based upon sex, gender identity, sexual orientation, ethnicity, disability, national origin, religion, or marital status. SAA members will abide by these laws and ensure that the work and educational settings in which they have responsible roles as supervisors are conducted so as to avoid violations of these laws and act to maintain safe and respectful work and learning environments.