



Southwest Florida Archaeological Society (SWFAS)

OUR 45th YEAR

March 2025 Newsletter

<https://swflarchaeology.org/>

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



Since the time of incorporation, the Town of Fort Myers Beach recognized The Mound House, an archaeological and historic site turned museum on the island, as a treasure that must be saved. The underground cut through the Calusa midden next to the historic home is a major attraction for visitors on FMB and is a truly unique experience with unprecedented educational potential. Because the complete island and, yes, the Mound House and the underground archaeological midden cut, experienced record flooding from Hurricane Ian, the manager of the site wants to permanently close this part of the exhibit despite the millions of dollars and hours, including by SWFAS members, that were donated for the creation of this archaeological exhibit because of 'costs to restore and eventual sea level rises' If you are concerned, show your support for funding and maintaining these treasures, the FMB Cultural and Environmental Learning Center Advisory Board meets this week on Thursday February 27, 2025 at 1pm at the FMB Town Hall 2731 Oak Street and support the restoration of this local gem!

Do not forget to come and see an old-style Florida Cattle Drive. Saturday March 8 is the annual Immokalee Cattle Drive and Jamboree where the cattle are driven through Immokalee on SR29 to Roberts Ranch. The Jamboree goes from 7:30am to 3:00pm. The cattle drive begins at 10:00am. Please note that vendors only accept cash.

The Florida Anthropological Society has announced that the 77th Annual Meeting and Conference will be held in Gainesville at the University of Florida May 9-11. Abstracts are due Sunday, March 30. Reservations can be made now. See <https://fasweb.org/> for further information.

RECENT RESEARCH *THE ISLAND OF CYPRUS*



A new survey of archaeological sites on the island of Cyprus by Dr. Corey Bradshaw and colleagues of the University of Flinders in Adelaide S. Australia, indicated that the southwest sites on the island are the oldest and that the eastern areas were settled later. The ten oldest sites range between 14,253 and 13,182 years ago. The demographic model suggests that there were two to three main migrations to the island over a period of 300 years, and the island was rapidly settled. Cyprus is 80 kilometers (36 miles) off the coast of Turkey and required organized planning and advanced watercraft to

migrate there. Source: *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences 2024.*

NEW BIOLOGICAL LAW PROPOSED: TOWER'S LAW

Professor John Tower of the University of South Carolina has proposed a new biological law that challenges long held assumptions into the stability of biological systems. Biological laws are recognized patterns that hold true for a group of living organisms. An example is Allen's Rule, formulated by zoologist Joel Allen in 1877. It states that warm blooded animals in colder climates have shorter, thicker limbs than those in hotter climates to conserve body heat. Tower's Law postulates that instability and volatility in biological components – such as our cellular machinery – may be beneficial to our survival. This process plays a key role in evolution as cells live in two environments: one with an unstable component present and one with it absent. This allows for gene mutation and natural selection to act and replace these genes. Source: *journal Frontiers in Aging.*

FURTHER EVIDENCE SUPPORTS THE “SEA-ICE-HIGHWAY” ROUTE TO NORTH AMERICA



Credit: Archaeology News Online Magazine

A paper presented at the American Geophysical Union Annual Meeting in San Francisco by researchers from the US Geological Survey, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution and Oregon State University, suggest that the flat expanse of sea ice and open water may have played a significant role in facilitating travel to North America. Climate models indicate that lowered sea levels and retreating glaciers offered a shorter distance and an easier path pushing back the “Clovis First Hypothesis” to supporting pre-Clovis arrivals. Source: *AGU Annual Meeting 12162023*.

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. Thanks to everyone that has already renewed their 2025 tax deductible membership. If you have not done so, we have two ways, you can renew online electronically with a credit card at <https://swflarchaeology.org/>, go to Donate; or send a check to: Charlie Strader, SWFAS Treasurer 27655 Kent Road, Bonita Springs, FL 34135.

ARTICLES MARCH 2025

NEANDERTHALS WERE MORE HUMAN THAN GENERALLY ASSUMED

A team from the University of Montreal found many parallels between how Neanderthal and modern humans utilized the space in a temporary campsite that was occupied, abandoned, and reoccupied numerous times. This research challenges the previous assumptions about Neanderthal cognitive ability. See below.

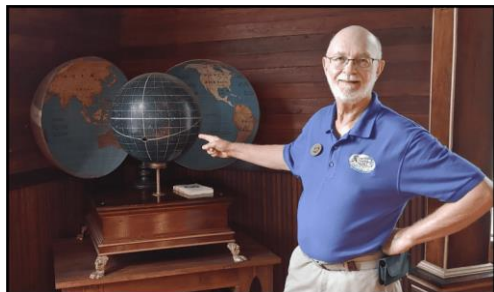
NEW DISCOVERY MAY EXPLAIN NEANDERTHAL GENETIC ISOLATION AND EXTINCTION

Recent discoveries in a cave in the Rhone Valley in France demonstrates that Neanderthal populations were genetically isolated from other nearby Neanderthal populations. Living in small, isolated groups, it is believed that they failed to exchange genes with other Neanderthal populations for 50,000 years according to researcher Ludovic Slimak at the Universite Toulouse, France.

LOST PORTUGUESE COLONY IN BRAZIL DISCOVERED

LiDAR does it again. A lost Portuguese colony in Brazil had been rediscovered after being abandoned and the forest reclaiming the site. Originally looking for native sites, the researchers located this old colony. See Below.

FEBRUARY PRESENTATION: THE KORESHANS BY RON WESTCOTT



Ron has been a senior docent at the park for over ten years and provided us with a lively and detailed account of the founding of the Koreshan belief system that Cyrus Teed developed and its transformation into a utopian commune. From its feeble beginnings in upstate New York, Teed moved to Chicago where he found fertile ground for his ideas and formed his first commune. He believed men and women were equals and women could leave their husbands during a time when women could not vote. Chicago offered up many problems and Teed looked for rural land to relocate his commune. He settled on land in Estero, Florida and they built a well-run large operation that was ahead of its time for Florida. To truly appreciate what the Koreshans created in Estero, one must visit the Koreshan State Park to see it.

**MARCH PRESENTATION: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 2025, 7:00 PM
FORT MYERS, IMAG HISTORY & SCIENCE CENTER**

TOPIC: A WINDOW TO THE PAST — 4,500 YEARS OF HISTORY AT MOUNT ELIZABETH



Mount Elizabeth from the Indian River ca. 1890s. Courtesy of the Thurlow/Ruhnke Collection.

Mount Elizabeth is a large, 31-foot-tall shell mound bordering the Indian River estuary in Martin County, Florida. Extensive excavations at the site in 2008 and 2009 were funded, in part, with a state grant to determine if a "viewing window" into the mound was viable as part of the rehabilitation of the over 14,000 square foot Mediterranean Revival mansion built on top of the site in 1938. The companion restoration project provided an opportunity to sample all 16-feet of archaeological layers in the mound, including excavation under the mansion itself. Field excavations and laboratory work were supported by dozens of

volunteers from the Southeast Florida Archeological Society and the Friends of Mount Elizabeth. This presentation will illustrate what life was like for early peoples in south Florida through the 4,500 hundred year history of this fascinating site. Specialized analyses on artifacts and plant and animal bone remains will reveal how archaeologists learn about people in deep time, including results of a recent study by John Furey of the 397 total shark teeth recovered, including 37 that were used as tools.

Theresa Schober is an archaeologist who led excavations of Mt Elizabeth, as well as a number of local sites. She serves SWFAS as the chapter representative to the Florida Anthropological Society, where she is also a board member. John Furey is an archaeologist who is the president of SWFAS and excavated the Boca Weir site in Highland Beach.

TO GO TO THE IMAG:



FROM THE SOUTH: Take the 75 fwy North toward Ft. Myers, then take the FL-82 exit, EXIT 138, toward ML King Jr Blvd/Ft Myers/Immokalee. Turn left onto FL-82/State Road 82. Continue to follow FL-82. Go 3.60 miles, then turn left onto Cranford Ave. Go 0.09 miles, and the IMAG is on the right.

CALUSA COAST EVENTS – 2025: THE ART OF THE CALUSA



This year, Calusa Coast events focus on the Art of the Calusa. As anthropologist Frank Hamilton Cushing wrote in his journal in 1896, "In the muck-filled courts of these sea villages I am finding all the arts of the original inhabitants represented with a completeness never before surpassed in such finds as those of the Cliff Dwellers." Join us for our Calusa Coast events and learn more about these fascinating people. Plan to attend some of these events to celebrate the Calusa. Events scheduled are:

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 & 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>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>

SWFAS PRESENTATION SCHEDULE 2025

APRIL 2025

CALUSA COAST 2025 CELEBRATION MONTH
Newsletter

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 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

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

NEANDERTHALS 'MORE HUMAN' THAN GENERALLY ASSUMED, SAYS LIVING SPACE STUDY

By Aristos Georgiou

May 8, 2024

From MSN Newsweek at <https://www.msn.com/en-us/news/technology/neanderthals-more-human-than-generally-assumed-says-living-space-study/ar-BB1lwXoe>



A reconstruction of a female Neanderthal.
Joe McNally/Getty Images

Archaeologists have uncovered intriguing similarities between the behavior of Homo sapiens and Neanderthals, one of our closest extinct relatives. In a study published in the Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory, a team of researchers led by Amélie Vallerand of the University of Montreal's Department of Anthropology, found striking parallels between how Neanderthals and modern humans made use of space in their dwellings. Neanderthals (Homo neanderthalensis) were a human species that lived in Eurasia until their disappearance around 40,000 years ago. In certain regions and periods, they coexisted with anatomically modern humans—and even interbred with us. Traditionally, experts considered Neanderthal

behavior to be less complex than that of our own species. But over the past decades, a growing body of evidence has challenged this view, with research indicating that aspects of Neanderthal behavior were comparable in complexity and diversity to prehistoric *Homo sapiens*.

The latest study lends further support to this view, detailing evidence of similarities in how modern humans and Neanderthals used space. The study's authors wrote: "Because it is often assumed that fundamental behavioral differences distinguish Neanderthals and *Homo sapiens*, the ability to structure space within the sites they occupied into distinct activity areas is often invoked as a key distinctive trait of our species." "However, this behavior has never been assessed for both groups at a single site, hindering direct comparisons to date," the authors said.

To help resolve this issue, the team analyzed artifacts and features from the Riparo Bombrini site in northwestern Italy—a collapsed rock shelter that preserves evidence of settlement by Neanderthals and, subsequently, *Homo sapiens*. The two species occupied the site in relatively close succession, although there is no evidence that they met. Neanderthals were present at the site between 45,000 and 42,000 years ago, whereas evidence of *Homo sapiens* activity stretches from 41,500-36,000 years ago. At the time, both species were mobile hunter-gatherers who used the site as a temporary campsite, rather than a permanent home. "We conducted this study to better understand the behavior and cognitive abilities of Neanderthals compared to *Homo sapiens*," Vallerand told Newsweek. "By analyzing the spatial organization of archaeological sites like Riparo Bombrini, we aimed to uncover insights into how these ancient human relatives lived and interacted with their environments."

The researchers mapped the distribution of stone tools, animal bones, ochre and marine shells across the surface of the site. This enabled them to identify distinct clusters of artifacts and materials, which helped to shed light on the behaviors of the different groups that lived at the site. The analysis revealed common patterns of settlement between the two populations. Among the findings, the researchers determined that both Neanderthals and *Homo sapiens* exhibited a structured use of the space, organizing their living areas into distinct high- and low-intensity zones of activity. These distinct zones were used for different activities, such as butchering animals, making tools and sleeping. This suggests Neanderthals and modern humans shared comparable cognitive capacities for spatial organization, according to the study's authors.

In addition, the main tendencies of occupation for both groups were maintained over thousands of years as the site was occupied, abandoned and reoccupied numerous times. For example, it is evident that Neanderthals and *Homo sapiens* utilized the same position within the rock shelter again and again to create a hearth, which indicates a similar way of thinking. "Like *Homo sapiens*, Neanderthals organized their living space in a structured way, according to the different tasks that took place there and to their needs," Vallerand said in a press release. "So this is yet another study indicating that Neanderthals were more 'human' than is generally assumed."

"This research challenges previous assumptions about the cognitive capacity and behavioral complexity of Neanderthals," the researcher told Newsweek. "The similarities in how Neanderthals and *Homo sapiens* organized their living spaces suggest that Neanderthals were more cognitively complex than previously thought. This has implications for our understanding of human evolution and the interactions between different hominin species."

ARCHAEOLOGISTS DISCOVER AN ANCIENT NEANDERTHAL LINEAGE THAT REMAINED ISOLATED FOR OVER 50,000 YEARS

by Cell Press

September 11, 2024

From PhysOrg at <https://phys.org/news/2024-09-archaeologists-ancient-neanderthal-lineage-isolated.html>



Credit: Ludovik Slimak

A fossilized Neanderthal discovered in a cave system in the Rhône Valley, France, represents an ancient and previously undescribed lineage that diverged from other currently known Neanderthals around 100,000 years ago and remained genetically isolated for more than 50,000 years. Genomic analysis indicates that the Neanderthal, nicknamed "Thorin" in reference to the Tolkien character, lived between 42,000–50,000 years ago in a small, isolated community. The discovery, published September 11 in the journal *Cell Genomics*, could shed light on the still-enigmatic reasons for the species' extinction and suggests that late Neanderthals had more population structure than previously thought. "Until now, the story

has been that at the time of the extinction there was just one Neanderthal population that was genetically homogeneous, but now we know that there were at least two populations present at that time," says first author and population geneticist Tharsika Vimala of the University of Copenhagen.

"The Thorin population spent 50,000 years without exchanging genes with other Neanderthal populations," says co-first author and discoverer of Thorin, Ludovik Slimak, CNRS researcher of Université Toulouse Paul Sabatier. "We thus have 50 millennia during which two Neanderthal populations, living about ten days' walk from each other, coexisted while completely ignoring each other. This would be unimaginable for a Sapiens and reveals that Neanderthals must have biologically conceived our world very differently from us Sapiens."

Thorin's fossilized remains were first discovered in 2015 in Grotte Mandrin—a well-studied cave system that also housed early *Homo sapiens*, though not at the same time—and he is still being slowly excavated. Based on Thorin's location within the cave's sediment, the team's archaeologists suspected that he lived around 40,000–45,000 years ago, making him a "late Neanderthal." To determine his age and relationships with other Neanderthals, the team extracted DNA from his teeth and jaw and compared his full genome sequence to previously sequenced Neanderthal genomes. Surprisingly, the initial genomic analysis suggested that Thorin was much older than the archaeological age estimate because his genome was very distinct from other late Neanderthals and much more closely resembled the genomes of Neanderthals who lived more than 100,000 years ago. "We worked for seven years to find out who was wrong—archaeologists or genomicists," says Slimak.

To solve this riddle, the researchers analyzed isotopes from Thorin's bones and teeth to gain insight into what type of climate he lived in—late Neanderthals lived during the Ice Age, while early Neanderthals enjoyed a much warmer climate. The isotopic analysis showed that Thorin lived in a very cold climate, making him a late Neanderthal. "This genome is a remnant of some of the earliest Neanderthal populations in Europe," says population geneticist and senior author Martin Sikora of the University of Copenhagen. "The lineage leading to Thorin would have separated from the lineage leading to the other late Neanderthals around 105,000 years ago." Compared to previously sequenced Neanderthal genomes, Thorin's genome most closely resembled an individual excavated in Gibraltar, and Slimak speculates that Thorin's population migrated to France from Gibraltar. "This means there was an unknown Mediterranean population of Neanderthals whose population spanned from the most western tip of Europe all the way to the Rhône Valley in France," says Slimak.

Knowing that Neanderthal communities were small and insular could be key to understanding their extinction because isolation is generally considered to be a disadvantage for population fitness. "It's always a good thing for a population to be in contact with other populations," says Vimala. "When you are isolated for a long time, you limit the genetic variation that you have, which means you have less ability to adapt to changing climates

and pathogens, and it also limits you socially because you're not sharing knowledge or evolving as a population."

However, to really understand how Neanderthal populations were structured and why they went extinct, the researchers say that more Neanderthal genomes need to be sequenced. "I would guess that if we had more genomes from other regions during this similar time period, we would probably find other deeply structured populations," says Sikora.

LOST PORTUGUESE COLONY DISCOVERED BENEATH AMAZON RAINFOREST CANOPY

By Kritika Bhatia

From MSN Knewz at <https://www.msn.com/en-us/news/world/lost-portuguese-colony-discovered-beneath-amazon-rainforest-canopy/ar-AA1uCvbR>



Credit: Knewz

Archaeologists discovered a lost colonial city from the 18th century in the Amazon rainforest. The announcement was made at an event by the Amazon Museum in Manaus as part of the Amazônia Revelada project, which aimed to locate hidden archaeological sites in the Amazon using advanced technology. Eduardo Neves, the lead researcher and director of the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnography at the University of São Paulo, told Metrôpoles, "We still didn't know exactly what they were. They could have been areas of cultivation or perhaps places of habitation, but we would have to go back to the field to excavate and better understand their meaning.

These formations were known in places like Bolivia, but this was the first time we saw them on the Brazilian side." Knewz.com noted that this Portuguese settlement, once marked on old maps, was hidden deep within the Amazon. Neves's team pinpointed the town's location using LiDAR technology. He explained, "It was abandoned, the forest took over, and the stone blocks were removed. With our maps, we were able to identify the layout of the city streets, which was also a fascinating discovery."

The settlement was found in Rondônia, a state in Brazil between the Amazon and Bolivia. The team first observed a stone structure called the Serra da Muralha, initially thought to be remnants of a colonial building. Using LiDAR, archaeologists revealed ancient streets and shapes, providing clues to a once-colonized town. The Amazon jungle had been home to human activity for at least 11,000–12,000 years. Excavations uncovered many ancient structures buried under the forest, including villages and ceremonial sites built by Indigenous peoples. These findings reflected the complex societies and advanced land management that existed long before European contact. In a press release from the Brazilian Socio-Environmental Institute, Neves mentioned per Newsweek, "We wanted to register these archaeological sites to make them part of [our] heritage and create an additional layer of protection for these territories."

LiDAR, or Light Detection and Ranging, uses laser pulses sent from the air to the ground to create 3D maps of the landscape, making it easier to see hidden features like ruins or structures. Earlier in the year, a separate research team used LiDAR to uncover a large network of ancient cities in Ecuador's Upano Valley. Neves told National Geographic in 2023, "Amazônia Revelada had several people involved: archaeologists, Indigenous people, non-Indigenous residents, riverside communities, and quilombolas. The idea was to bring everyone together in mapping the archaeological heritage of the Amazon."

The discovery of these hidden cities sparked renewed interest in completing the 20th-century explorer Percy Fawcett's search for the 'Lost City of Z.' Fawcett and his son disappeared in the Amazon while searching for this mythical city, and numerous subsequent expeditions also failed to find them, making it one of the Amazon's enduring mysteries.

Chris Fisher, an archaeologist at Colorado State University, told the Smithsonian: "LiDAR has been transformative for archaeology, and this work is a great example. However, we're running out of time because we're losing the Amazon, and we're going to lose things that we never knew were there. To me, that's a real tragedy."

SWFAS OFFICERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR 2025

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Find us on Facebook at Southwest Florida Archaeological Society!

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

SWFAS AND FAS MEMBERSHIP APPLICATIONS

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



JOIN US!

The Southwest Florida Archaeological Society

<http://swflarchaeology.org/>

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

Our goals are to:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Name (please print) _____

Address _____

City/Town _____ State _____ ZIP _____

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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. *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.

Member Name: _____

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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.

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.

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.

THE FLORIDA ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC. IS A TAX-EXEMPT 501C3 ORGANIZATION. TAX ID#59-1084419.