



# Southwest Florida Archaeological Society (SWFAS)

## OUR 45th YEAR

### December 2025 Newsletter

<https://swflarchaeology.org/>

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



Happy holidays to everyone from SWFAS as another year ends. On 19 November, we had our first presentation at the Bonita Springs Fire Station No. 24, and the facility there is first class. The location just off I-75 is convenient and equidistant from both Naples and Ft. Myers.

On 21 January, 2026, SWFAS is hosting a free presentation at the IMAG in Ft. Myers by local author Robert A. Macomber speaking on Key West in the Civil War. Mr. Macomber is noted for his Peter Wake novels of Union naval actions in Florida during the Civil War. Florida was home to a wide range of naval engagements during the Civil War fighting blockade runners and the 'Florida Cow Cavalry'

running cattle to the Confederate rail roads in the north of the state. He was awarded the 2020 Florida Writer of the Year Award. There will be a book sale and signing by the author. See you there and bring your friends. Because of the book signing and the meet and greet the author the event will start at 6:00 PM with the presentation at 7:00 PM.

#### **SWFAS DUES REMINDER 2026**

SWFAS dues for 2026 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 non-profit organization. Donations and gifts to SWFAS in December are tax deductible and benefit us both. Thanks to everyone that has already renewed their 2026 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>. 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.

#### **2026 CY PROPOSED SWFAS OFFICERS AND BOARD ANNOUNCED**



The proposed 2026 SWFAS officers and board are listed below. They were announced at the November 2025 meeting and will be voted on at the January SWFAS meeting. Open positions on the Board are available to interested individuals, come join us. The following are the proposed officers and Trustees for the 2026 calendar year. All the officers and board members from 2025 have agreed to remain on for 2026.

##### **Officers**

President: John Furey  
First Vice-President: *open*  
Second Vice-President: *open*  
Treasurer: Charlie Strader  
Secretary: Susan Harrington  
Editor: John Furey  
Craighead Lab Director: Susan Harrington

##### **Directors**

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

## RECENT RESEARCH

### **14,000-YEAR-OLD BURIALS WITH FLOWERS FOUND IN ISRAEL**



D. Nadel et al., PNAS Early Edition (2013)

Archaeologists from the University Haifa have recently uncovered four burial sites near Mt. Carmel that contained 29 bodies. The bodies and the pits contained impression of the stems of flowers, aromatic mint, and sage. This is the “oldest example of putting flowers and fresh plants in the grave before burying the dead” stated co-author Dani Nadel. The burial sites contained a mixture of adults and children and were a part of the Natufian culture that was the first group to form fixed agricultural settlements in the region. Source: *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences and Science* at

<https://www.science.org/content/article/saying-it-flowers-14000-years-ago>

### **ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE FINDS 5,000-YEAR-OLD CIVILIZATION BENEATH DUBAI DESERT**



photo credit: mapman. Via Shutterstock

Today, the integration of AI combined with Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) is producing high resolution images buried beneath the earth's surface capable of penetrating sand, vegetation, and ice. By combining SAR data with machine learning algorithms, large areas are analyzed to reveal patterns indicating human-built structures without excavation. Artificial Intelligence quickly learns from previous discoveries to quickly recognize important features and assist in finding new discoveries.

Source: *The Jerusalem Post* at

<https://www.jpost.com/archaeology/archaeology-around-the-world/article-844445>

## ARTICLES

### **NEOLITHIC BOW MASTERS**

Recent finds in Spain at La Cava de los Morrilagos (The Cave of the Bats) of preserved Neolithic bows, bow strings, and arrows reveal the sophistication that these craftsmen had. Archaeologists from the University of Alcalá recovered these artifacts and have determined how they were made. See below.

### **GENETICS REVEALS A PREVIOUSLY UNKNOWN HUMAN LINEAGE LIVED IN THE SAHARA WHEN IT WAS GREEN**

The genomes of two 7,000-year-old mummies reveals that these humans occupied the Sahara when it was known as the African Humid Period between 11,000 and 5,000 years ago when the Sahara was green. These people were pastoralists and were genetically related to 15,000-year-old hunters and gatherers in Morocco and did not share genes with sub-Saharan populations. Further research indicates that they were related to Eurasian populations in Turkey and the Czech Republic. They believe that livestock was traded into the area when the Sahara was a lush grassland. See Below.

### **20,000-YEAR-OLD EVIDENCE OF “ANCIENT VEHICLES” DISCOVERED IN NEW MEXICO**

Ancient footprints and drag marks at the White Sands National Park in New Mexico dated at 20,000 years old indicates that Native Americans used a travois-like vehicle to haul heavy loads. A travois consists of two poles lashed together and can be lashed at a midpoint or at the end. The drag marks were accompanied by human footprints spaced on each side of the drag. Dr Matthew Bennett of the University of Bournemouth, UK said that this is the first evidence of the use of a travois. See below.

## NOVEMBER PRESENTATION - *The Seminole & The Seminole Wars* by Jacob Winge



Popular speaker Jacob Winge started by paying tribute to two of his mentors for history education to Nancy Olsen and David Southall. His illuminating presentation provided background for the new USA nation's rationale for dispersal of native Muscogee Creek peoples from their homelands in South Georgia and North Florida - besides wanting native peoples' land for Europeans to farm, the government also wanted to close slave freedom routes. Jacob highlighted conflicts, battles and treaties that forced native peoples south into the Everglades. In addition to the complex story of broken promises by the

USA, human tragedies and loss of lives, from roughly 1810 to 1858, starting with Andrew Jackson's military campaign into Florida, the "three Seminole Wars" were the most costly of the American Indian Wars for the USA - around \$1.5 trillion in today's currency. The government efforts (including the Trail of Tears) to remove native peoples to East of the Mississippi River resulted in the decimation of the Seminole populations from thousands to just a few hundred refugees in South Florida. A story of survival, the Seminole now number about 21,500 in Florida.

## DECEMBER 6, 2025, 9:45 AM, SWFAS FIELD TRIP

### *PINELAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPLEX*

#### **REGISTRATION REQUIRED**



The SWFAS December 6, 2025, Field Trip is at the Pineland Archaeological Site at the Randell Research Center on Pine Island. You must register for this field trip by December 1, 2025. Lunch will be available after the tour at the historic Tarpon Lodge and Restaurant on the waterfront across from the Pineland parking lot. Participants will meet at 9:45 AM in the Pineland parking lot across from the Tarpon Lodge for the tour that starts at 10 AM.

The field trip to the Pineland Site Complex will be escorted by our SWFAS archaeologist Theresa Schober who is highly familiar with this site. In addition to participating in excavations at the Pineland site in the late 1990s and early 2000s, as well as a number of other local sites, Theresa was also former museum manager at Collier County's Roberts Ranch and Director of the Mound House on Ft. Myers Beach. She serves SWFAS as the chapter representative to the Florida Anthropological Society.



The site consists of two main sectors; Batteys Landing with the tall Browns' Mound and five other associated mounds, and the Randell Mound Complex with two mounds. These two areas are separated by the location of the former aboriginal Pine Island Canal that traversed Pine Island and Cape Coral and connected canoe traffic to the Caloosahatchee River. This was the major Calusa settlement on Pine Island Sound for over 2,000 years and is the second largest Calusa site after Mound Key.

**To register**, contact John Furey at [jffurey@charter.net](mailto:jffurey@charter.net) by 1 December with your name, e-mail, phone number, number of attendees, and if you plan to reserve places and join us for lunch at the historic Tarpon Lodge Restaurant.

### **The address for the complex is 13810 Waterfront Dr, Bokeelia, FL 33922**

From the **south**, take the 75 fwy north and take exit 136 toward SR-884 W/Ft Myers onto CR-884 W (Colonial Blvd). In about 18 miles, turn left onto SW Pine Island Rd (CR-78 W). In 5.5 miles, turn right toward Stringfellow Rd/CR-767. In 3.3 miles, turn left onto Pineland Rd. Take Pine Island Road to Pine Island, go right at Stringfellow Road, go left at Pineland Road. Pineland Road turns into Waterfront Drive at Pine Island Sound.

Continue past the historic Post Office building and the Randell Research Headquarters to the parking lot across from the Tarpon Lodge.

From the **north**, take the 75 fwy south. Take exit 138 and turn left on SR-82/ML KING JR BLVD. In 3.8 miles turn right onto Evans Ave, then continue on Park Ave. and then continue on Edison Brg (US-41-BR N). In 1.1 miles, continue on N Tamiami Trl (US-41-BR N). In 0.6 miles turn left onto Pondella Rd (CR-78A). In 3.6 miles turn left onto NE Pine Island Rd (SR-78 W). In 12.4 miles, turn right toward Stringfellow Rd/CR-767. Continue on Stringfellow Rd (CR-767). In 3.3 miles turn left at Pineland Road. Pineland Road turns into Waterfront Drive at Pine Island Sound. Continue past the historic Post Office building and the Randell Research Headquarters to the parking lot across from the Tarpon Lodge.

## **SWFAS PRESENTATION SCHEDULE 2025 – 2026**

***NOTE THAT ALL SWFAS PRESENTATIONS ARE FREE TO THE PUBLIC***

**DECEMBER 2025**

**Field Trip: Pineland Archaeological Complex**  
**Reservations required**

**JANUARY 21, 2026, 6:00 PM, FT. MYERS, IMAG MUSEUM**

**Robert Macomber, Acclaimed Author and Speaker**  
**Topic: Key West in the Civil War**  
**Meet & Greet, Book Sale and Signing**

**FEBRUARY 18, 2026, 7:00 PM, FT. MYERS, IMAG MUSEUM**

**Dr. Jonathan Harrison, Adjunct Professor Hodges University**  
**Visiting Professor FGCU**  
**Topic: The Rise of Jim Crow in Fort Myers 1885-1930**

**MARCH 18, 2026, 7:00 PM, FT. MYERS, IMAG MUSEUM**

**Alf Monaghan, Lecturer**  
**Topic: Ireland: A Sacred Island Before Christianity**

**APRIL 15, 2026, 7:00 PM, BONITA SPRINGS, BONITA SPRINGS FIRE STATION 24**

**Presentation: TBA**

**MAY 8, 9, and 10, 2026**

**Florida Anthropological Society ANNUAL Meeting**

## **ARTICLES**

***THE BOW MASTERS: NEOLITHIC BOWS WERE MADE FROM THREE TYPES OF WOOD, AND ENTWINED TENDONS***

*By Jerusalem Post Staff*

*December 8, 2024*

*From the Jerusalem Post at <https://www.jpost.com/archaeology/archaeology-around-the-world/article-832441>*



*photo credit: Peyker. Via Shutterstock*

An interdisciplinary investigation of archaeological remains found in a cave located in Albuñol, Granada revealed the sophistication of Ancient Neolithic archery in the Iberian Peninsula between 5300 and 4900 BCE. Among the remarkable findings were the oldest known bowstrings in Europe, made from the tendons of three different animal species. "The identification of these bowstrings marks a crucial step in the study of Neolithic weaponry. Not only were we able to confirm the use of animal tendons to make them, but we also identified the genus or species of animal from which they came," said Ingrid Bertin, a UAB researcher and first author of the published article, according to Science Daily.



The tendons used were from species within the *Capra* genus (goats and ibex), the *Sus* genus (wild boar and pigs), and roe deer. The tendons were twisted together to create ropes of sufficient length, utilizing a technique that modern archers still employ.

The study also highlighted the use of olive wood, reed wood, and birch bark pitch in arrow manufacturing. The combination of these materials contributed to the overall weight of the arrow, enhancing penetration and stability during flight, and revealed an unprecedented degree of precision and technical mastery. According to Phys.org, the selection of materials was particularly interesting: olive wood is known for its density, strength, and durability while maintaining flexibility, making it ideal for the front sections of arrows. Reed wood, being lighter and more flexible, was used for the back sections. Birch bark tar was used as an adhesive and possibly for decorative purposes, coating the arrow shafts. Led by the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona (UAB), the research involved several teams from Spanish centers and universities, including the University of Alcalá (UAH) and the Institute of Heritage Sciences (INCIPIT-CSIC). International collaboration included the Université Côte d'Azur and the CNRS in France.

"With this technique, strong and flexible ropes could be made to meet the needs of experienced archers. This degree of precision and technical mastery, where every detail counts, attests to the exceptional knowledge of these Neolithic artisans," stated Raquel Piqué, a researcher in the Department of Prehistory at the UAB and coordinator of the study, as reported by Agencia SINC. The exceptional preservation of organic remains in the cave allowed researchers to use advanced microscopy techniques and biomolecular analysis, combining protein and lipid analysis. The study utilized mass spectrometry and Fourier transform spectrophotometry to analyze the samples, as noted by Science. These analyses confirmed the materials and manufacturing techniques used during the Early Neolithic, enriching the understanding of artisan practices and daily life of prehistoric societies.

The research was carried out as part of the CHEMARCH project (MSCA-ITN-EJD), funded by the European Union's Horizon 2020 program, with participation from ICTA-UAB, the University of Alcalá, INCIPIT-CSIC, the University of Córdoba, the University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Université Côte d'Azur, and CNRS in France. The researchers intend to conduct future experiments to replicate the arrows and test their effectiveness. "We have pending the experimental work because we want to replicate them and check their effectiveness," said Ingrid Bertin, as reported by El País. The team hopes that future experiments may clarify whether these arrows could have been used for hunting or close-range combat.

## ***UNKNOWN HUMAN LINEAGE LIVED IN 'GREEN SAHARA' 7,000 YEARS AGO, ANCIENT DNA REVEALS***

*By Skyler Ware*

*April 4, 2025*

From Live Science at <https://www.livescience.com/archaeology/unknown-human-lineage-lived-in-green-sahara-7-000-years-ago-ancient-dna-reveals>



Image credit: © Archaeological Mission in the Sahara, Sapienza University of Rome

Two 7,000-year-old mummies belong to a previously unknown human lineage that remained isolated in North Africa for thousands of years, a new study finds. The mummies are the remains of women who once lived in the "Green Sahara," also known as the African Humid Period. Between 14,500 and 5,000 years ago, the now-inhospitable Sahara was a humid and verdant savanna, home to humans who hunted and eventually herded animals alongside lakes and rivers. DNA from the two mummies revealed that the never-before-seen North African lineage was distinct and isolated from populations living in sub-Saharan Africa around the same time. The findings, reported April 2 in the journal *Nature*, suggest there

was little genetic exchange across the Green Sahara during this time, though some cultural practices may have spread through the region.

Between 2003 and 2006, archaeologists unearthed the remains of 15 individuals in the Takarkori rock shelter, located near the middle of the Sahara in what is now southwestern Libya. The site included evidence of human occupation and pastoralism, or herding, dating back more than 8,000 years. Of the 15 individuals, most of whom were women and children, two had naturally mummified, which helped preserve their DNA. "We were very fortunate to have samples preserved at this level," study co-author Nada Salem, a paleogeneticist at the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology in Germany, told *Science* magazine. The region's high temperatures can quickly break down the DNA in human remains, leaving few examples of ancient DNA in the region.

A 2019 study examined mitochondrial DNA from the same remains. However, mitochondrial DNA, which is only inherited from the mother, doesn't provide as much information about population dynamics as DNA from chromosomes, which is inherited from both parents. To obtain this genome-wide data, the researchers extracted preserved DNA from the mummified remains and compared it with DNA from about 800 present-day individuals from Africa, the Near East and southern Europe, along with 117 ancient genomes from the same regions. The Takarkori individuals possessed genetic markers distinct from populations in sub-Saharan Africa, the team found, suggesting they were from a previously unknown and relatively isolated lineage that diverged from sub-Saharan African populations some 50,000 years ago. But the individuals did have some ancestors from the Levant, a stretch of land bordering the eastern Mediterranean Sea. The Takarkori DNA also showed traces of Neanderthal ancestry that could only have been acquired outside of Africa, as Neanderthals lived in Eurasia. But the mummies' genomes contained 10 times less Neanderthal DNA than those of people living outside of Africa today.

The findings suggest that the Green Sahara didn't act as a migration corridor between sub-Saharan Africa and northern Africa. However, archaeological evidence suggests that cultural exchange between the regions did occur. "We know now that they were isolated in terms of genetics, but not in cultural terms," study co-author Savino di Lernia, an archaeologist at Sapienza University of Rome, told CNN. "There's a lot of networks that we know from several parts of the continent, because we have pottery coming from sub-Saharan Africa. We have pottery coming from the Nile Valley and the like." The rise of pastoralism in the Sahara also likely arose from interactions with other groups that were raising domesticated animals at the time, rather than through large-scale migrations, the researchers suspected.

This isolated lineage no longer exists in its original form today, but at some point people from this lineage mingled with outsiders, which is why some people living in North Africa today have inherited pieces of this genetic heritage, the researchers found. "By shedding light on the Sahara's deep past, we aim to increase our knowledge of human migrations, adaptations, and cultural evolution in this key region," di Lernia said in a statement.

## **20,000-YEAR-OLD EVIDENCE OF ANCIENT 'VEHICLES' DISCOVERED IN NEW MEXICO**

By Patrick Pester

February 28, 2025

From Live Science at <https://www.livescience.com/archaeology/20-000-year-old-evidence-of-ancient-vehicles-discovered-in-new-mexico>



Image credit: Gabriel Ugueto/Bournemouth University

The earliest known North Americans used wooden "vehicles" to transport goods, and possibly even people, more than 20,000 years ago, a new study suggests. Researchers discovered sled-like drag marks alongside ancient footprints at White Sands National Park in New Mexico — potentially the oldest human footprint site in North America. Indigenous people consulted in the research suggested that the marks were left by some kind of travois, a wooden frame made from two poles bound together, according to the study, which was published in the January edition of the journal *Quaternary Science Advances*. Indigenous groups of the Great Plains

(which includes part of New Mexico) used travois pulled by dogs (and later horses) to transport their houses, furniture and other possessions at the time of early contact with European colonizers around 500 years ago. Children and older women also rode in them at that time, according to the study. Based on the size and positioning of the ancient footprints found next to the drag marks, adults likely pulled the travois while children followed, the researchers said.

"Many people will be familiar with pushing a shopping trolley around a supermarket, moving from location to location with children hanging on," study lead author Matthew Bennett, a professor of environmental and geographical sciences at Bournemouth University in the U.K., said in a statement. "This appears to be the ancient equivalent, but without wheels." Bennett noted that researchers know our ancestors must have used something to carry their possessions as they migrated around the world, but these wooden vehicles have since rotted away. The recently discovered drag marks provide the first indication of how prehistoric people moved heavy loads before wheels, he said.

Researchers began excavating the drag marks site in 2020. At White Sands, trackways are preserved in ancient dried mud buried beneath sediment. Many millennia ago, people trudged through this landscape alongside mammoths, giant ground sloths, camels and many other ice age creatures. The drag marks consist of lines in the ground extending upward of 165 feet (50 meters). Some of the marks were single lines, which could have been made by two poles bound together at the end (A-shaped). In other cases, there were two parallel lines, likely made by two poles crossed in the middle (X-shaped), according to the statement.

Indigenous people of the Great Plains typically used an A-shaped wooden frame with a connection of bars or net-like baskets to hold objects in place, according to the study. The researchers suspected that ancient people in the region did the same. To test their theory, the team made their own travois out of wooden poles and dragged them along mudflats in the U.K. and along the coast of Maine. "In our experiments, our footprints and lines in the mud from the poles had the same appearance as the fossilised examples that we found in New Mexico," Bennett said.

Bennett and his colleagues previously dated the human footprints at White Sands to around 21,000 to 23,000 years ago — challenging the previous assumption that humans arrived in North America 13,000 to 16,000 years ago. Not all researchers agree on the site's age, but the study authors noted that any dating debate shouldn't distract from these newly identified features demonstrating ancient Indigenous practices, whatever their age.

"Every discovery that we uncover in White Sands adds to our understanding of the lives of the first people to settle in the Americas," co-author of the new study Sally Reynolds, a mammalian paleontologist at Bournemouth University, said in the statement. "These people were the first migrants to travel to North America and understanding more about how they moved around is vital to being able to tell their story."

## **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.

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.

\_\_\_\_\_  
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](http://fasweb.org).*

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