



Southwest Florida Archaeological Society (SWFAS)

OUR 46th YEAR

May 2026 Newsletter

<https://swflarchaeology.org/>

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



As a U.S. Army veteran, I am annually reminded on the last Monday in May of the sacrifices of our military in all wars when we celebrate Memorial Day. Memorial Day became an official federal holiday in 1971, a mere 55 years ago, yet the Civil War ended in 1865 with the loss of 490,000 southerners and 596,000 northern soldiers and approximately 1.5 million casualties. We had Memorial Day parades prior to 1971, but I never realized that it took so long to recognize it as a national holiday. For many years I was active with the Boy Scouts and annually, like so many Scout Troops across the country, we helped local American Legion or VFW Posts put out the veterans' grave markers and flags at local cemeteries. But what were the real origins of this holiday? An article below reminds us that when you celebrate

Memorial Day this year, remember its humble beginnings and the deep meaning of this national holiday. Many of our old grave stones that date from the Civil War and earlier are being recorded, cleaned, and preserved by FPAN trained volunteers as a part of their Florida Historical Preservation efforts and, if you are interested, you can join them.

FPAN, the African American Burial Ground Project, the University of South Florida, and local artists have combined to preserve black cemeteries and their memory in the Tampa area and need to be expanded to other areas. Many different skills can be applied to this project. If you are interested in working on this project, please 2026 contact them at: <https://blackcemeterynetwork.org/contactourteam> .

BTW: I recently joined a dating site for people my age, it's called carbon dating.

RECENT RESEARCH

150,000 YEARS AGO, HUMANS WERE COLONIZING TROPICAL FORESTS

The narrative of human evolution has been that Homo sapiens developed in a savannah grasslands environment and ignored inhabiting the tropical rain forests. The oldest evidence of human occupation in African tropical forests goes back about 18,000 years but new evidence of stone tools from the Bete 1 tropical site in the Ivory Coast goes back 150,000 years. Source: *Techno-Science.net* at <https://www.techno-science.net/en/news/discovery-150-000-years-ago-humans-were-already-colonizing-tropical-forests-N26580.html>.

REMAINS OF 5,000-YEAR-OLD NOBLEWOMAN FOUND IN PERU

Archaeological excavations in the sacred and little-known city of Caral-Supe, Peru, has recently produced a 5,000-year-old mummy burial of a noblewoman in the sacred Aspero section of the city. Between 20-35 years old and 1.5 meters tall (5 feet), the woman had an elevated status in her burial method and burial accompaniments. She was wrapped in a multi layered shroud, had a toucan beak offering, and a headdress that represented her elevated status. This indicates that women played an important role in the early Caral civilization. Caral was an important civilization that was 1,500 years earlier than the first Olmec city and pre-Incan. Source: *ArchaeologyMag* at <https://archaeologymag.com/2025/04/remains-of-5000-year-old-noblewoman-peru/>.

KILN FOUND AT MONTICELLO TO MAKE BRICKS

A large brick kiln dated to the early 1770's was recently excavated at Monticello that was used to make the bricks to build the house. Thousands of unfired bricks would be stacked atop the kiln which would be kept burning for several days until they hardened. These bricks went for the construction of Montelello 1, the first section of Jefferson's home. It was believed to have been run by William Bishop or George Dudley, white workmen hired by Jefferson to oversee the making of the bricks with most of the labor done by slaves. Source: *Crystal O'Connor, Manager of Archaeological Field Research at Monticello* at <https://www.monticello.org/monticello-archaeology-news-2026/eastlawn-kiln>.

SWFAS DUES REMINDER 2026



SWFAS dues for 2026 are due. Thanks to everyone that has already renewed their 2026 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.

2026 GOLDEN TROWEL AWARDED TO MARY SOUTHALL



At the April SWFAS meeting in Bonita Springs, SWFAS President John F. Furey awarded Mary Davis O'Keefe Southall the SWFAS 2026 Golden Trowel Award. Mary has been a 41 year member of SWFAS and joined in 1985, five years after SWFAS was founded. She has participated in many excavations that SWFAS undertook, worked in the SWFAS Craighead Archaeological Laboratory at the Collier County Museum at Government Center, and was an early and highly valued volunteer. Mary has served on the SWFAS Board of Directors for

many years and is a student of history and well versed in our local Southwest Florida archaeology. Her years of boating, outdoor activities, and travels have given her an intimate knowledge and love of our Florida environment and history. Congratulations Mary.



SWFAS PRESENTATION SCHEDULE 2026

Note that all SWFAS presentations are free to the public

Also note that newsletters will be distributed each month except June - September

MAY 8, 9, and 10, 2026

Florida Anthropological Society ANNUAL Meeting at Punta Gorda
See website at <https://fasweb.org/> for information

JUNE – OCTOBER – SUMMER SABBATICAL

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

(enter building in front by the flag poles. Parking is in front.)
Presentation: TBA

DECEMBER 5 OR 12, 2026

Field Trip: TBA

APRIL PRESENTATION - DR. HARRY MAISCH ON SHARK TEETH



SWFAS was treated to a wide ranging presentation on the evolution of sharks and their teeth by Dr. Harry Maisch, an Instructor in the Department of Marine and Earth Sciences at FGCU. Sharks, rays, skates, and sawfish are in the same family, represented through the geologic record by their teeth which are the only part that becomes fossilized. Beginning in the Cenozoic, sharks diversified and their teeth evolved based upon their diet. It is believed that serrated teeth only developed after sea mammals evolved and became a part of the shark diet. The largest shark teeth are those of the Megalodon, an ancient relative of the great white shark with teeth 7.5 inches long. Shark teeth have always fascinated humans and they are found in archaeological sites from many cultures. Florida is a well known source of fossil shark teeth as the peninsula was underwater for much of the geologic record. Indigenous Floridians used recent and fossil shark teeth as tools, adornment, and grave goods found at archaeological sites.

ARTICLES - Preview

ONE OF THE EARLIEST MEMORIAL DAY CEREMONIES WAS HELD BY FREED AFRICANS

On May 1, 1865, a mere 23 days after the Civil War ended, one of the earliest recorded observances of a tribute to fallen Union soldiers took place in Charlestown, S.C. Nearly 10,000 men and women, mostly freed slaves, gathered at the city's Washington Race Course and Jockey Club that had been used as a Confederate prison where hundreds of Union prisoners had died. Members of the Black famed 54th Massachusetts and other Black Union regiments were in attendance and paraded. See below.

WHAT LAUNCHED THE MAYAN CIVILIZATION IN BELIZE?

A recent 2024 study in Belize using drones and Google Earth by Dr. Elanor Harrison-Buck of the University of New Hampshire and Dr. Marike Brouwer Burg of the University of Vermont, has uncovered the existence of 4,000-year-old fish trapping channels. These are the oldest fish trapping channels found in Mesoamerica and it is estimated that they could have fed 15,000 people per year. These inventions could have been the catalyst that provided both food and water to lay the groundwork for the Mayan civilization. See below.

HUMANS HUNTED GIANT ARMADILLOS IN ARGENTINA 20,000 YEARS-AGO

Cut marks on butchered bones of 20,000-year-old giant armadillos, Glyptodonts, were a valuable source of meat for early man in Argentina. Weighing in at about 300 kilos (660 pounds), these large megafauna were crucial to the survival of these early entrants into the area. This date also adds to the narrative of an earlier entry of man into the Americas. See below.

ARTICLES

ONE OF THE EARLIEST MEMORIAL DAY CEREMONIES WAS HELD BY FREED AFRICAN AMERICANS

By Dave Roos

May 28, 2025

From History.com at <https://www.history.com/articles/memorial-day-civil-war-slavery-charleston>



Memorial Day was born out of necessity. After the American Civil War, a battered United States was faced with the task of burying and honoring the 600,000 to 800,000 Union and Confederate soldiers who had died in the single bloodiest military conflict in American history. The first national commemoration of Memorial Day was held in Arlington National Cemetery on May 30, 1868, where both Union and Confederate soldiers are buried.

Several towns and cities across America claim to have observed their own earlier versions of Memorial Day or “Decoration Day” as early as 1866. (The earlier name is derived from the fact that decorating graves was and remains a central activity of Memorial Day.) But it wasn’t until a remarkable discovery in a dusty Harvard University archive the late 1990s that historians learned about a Memorial Day commemoration organized by a group of Black people freed from enslavement less than a month after the Confederacy surrendered in 1865.

The First 'Decoration Day'

Back in 1996, David Blight, a professor of American History at Yale University, was researching a book on the Civil War when he had one of those once-in-a-career eureka moments. A curator at Harvard’s Houghton Library asked if he wanted to look through two boxes of unsorted material from Union veterans. “There was a file labeled ‘First Decoration Day,’” remembers Blight, still amazed at his good fortune. “And inside on a piece of cardboard was a narrative handwritten by an old veteran, plus a date referencing an article in The New York Tribune. That narrative told the essence of the story that I ended up telling in my book, of this march on the race track in 1865.” The race track in question was the Washington Race Course and Jockey Club in Charleston, South Carolina. In the late stages of the Civil War, the Confederate army transformed the formerly posh country club into a makeshift prison for Union captives. More than 260 Union soldiers died from disease and exposure while being held in the race track’s open-air infield. Their bodies were hastily buried in a mass grave behind the grandstands.

When Charleston fell and Confederate troops evacuated the badly damaged city, those freed from enslavement remained. One of the first things those emancipated men and women did was to give the fallen Union prisoners a proper burial. They exhumed the mass grave and reinterred the bodies in a new cemetery with a tall whitewashed fence inscribed with the words: “Martyrs of the Race Course.” And then on May 1, 1865, something even more extraordinary happened. According to two reports that Blight found in The New York Tribune and The Charleston Courier, a crowd of 10,000 people, mostly freed slaves with some white missionaries, staged a parade around the race track. Three thousand Black schoolchildren carried bouquets of flowers and sang “John Brown’s Body.” Members of the famed 54th Massachusetts and other Black Union regiments were in attendance and performed double-time marches. Black ministers recited verses from the Bible.

If the news reports are accurate, the 1865 gathering at the Charleston race track would be the earliest Memorial Day commemoration on record. Blight excitedly called the Avery Institute of Afro-American History and Culture at the College of Charleston, looking for more information on the historic event. “‘I’ve never heard of it,’ they told me,” says Blight. “‘This never happened.’” But it was clear from the newspaper reports that a Memorial Day observance was organized by freed slaves in Charleston at least a year before other U.S. cities and three years before the first national observance. How had been lost to history for over a century?

“This was a story that had really been suppressed both in the local memory and certainly the national memory,” says Blight. “But nobody who had witnessed it could ever have forgotten it.” Blight kept digging for more information, but the only other mention he found of the race track event was in a 1916 correspondence sent from a women’s Civil War historical society in New Orleans to its sister chapter in Charleston, asking about a big parade of freed slaves on a horse track at the end of the war. “I regret that I was unable to gather any official information in answer to this,” wrote the Charleston society’s president. “That’s such a telling statement,” says Blight. “The woman who wrote that letter may not have known about it, but the fact that she didn’t tells the story.”

A Forgotten Ceremony

Once the war was over and Charleston was rebuilt in the 1880s, the city’s white residents likely had little interest in remembering an event held by former enslaved people to celebrate the Union dead. “That didn’t fit their version of what the war was all about,” says Blight. In time, the old horse track and country club were torn down, and thanks to a gift from a wealthy Northern patron, the Union soldiers' graves were moved from the humble white-fenced graveyard in Charleston to the Beaufort National Cemetery. By the time Blight was rummaging through the Harvard archives in 1996, the story of the first Memorial Day had been entirely forgotten.

Or perhaps not entirely. After his book *Race and Reunion* was published in 2001, Blight gave a talk about Memorial Day at the Smithsonian National Museum of American History, and after it was finished, an older Black woman approached him. “You mean that story is true?” the woman asked Blight. “I grew up in Charleston, and my granddaddy used to tell us this story of a parade at the old race track, and we never knew whether to believe him or not. You mean that’s true?”

For Blight, it’s less important whether the 1865 commemoration of the “Martyrs of the Race Course” is officially recognized as the first Memorial Day. “It’s the fact that this occurred in Charleston at a cemetery site for the Union dead in a city where the Civil war had begun,” says Blight, “and that it was organized and done by African American former slaves is what gives it such poignancy.”

INCREDIBLE DISCOVERY SHOWS HOW THE ANCIENT MAYA ROSE UP THOUSANDS OF YEARS AGO

By Arianna Winslow

From *msn.com* at <https://www.msn.com/en-us/news/world/incredible-discovery-shows-how-the-ancient-maya-rose-up-thousands-of-years-ago/ar-AA1DfA8c>



There are so many things about the Ancient Maya that history books just don't have time to cover. From their beautiful murals to their interesting body modification practices to their ingenious water management system, there are so many cool things about the Maya that don't make it into our larger cultural consciousness today. When watching documentaries about the Ancient Maya, we often don't get the chance to learn about their origins. Most public-facing content about these ancient people focuses on their biggest accomplishments and grandest building projects. A 2024 study, though, reveals an important invention by the ancestors of the

Maya that laid the groundwork for civilization and may have made the Maya's rise possible. This invention is fishing trapping channels, which provided a basis for population growth and social cohesion and may have led to the creation of one of the world's oldest civilizations.

A study from the journal *Science Advances* has just unveiled new information about the ancestors of the Ancient Maya, providing archaeologists with important insights into the formation of this enigmatic culture. The study, led by Eleanor Harrison-Buck and Marieka Brouwer Burg, reveals that, during the Archaic Period of

Mesoamerican history, that the ancestors of the Ancient Maya created ingenious fish-trapping facilities. Located today in the Crooked Tree Wildlife Sanctuary of Belize, the researchers made this discovery by utilizing modern technology. Since these kinds of fish-trapping facilities are hard to see from ground level, the team used remote sensing by utilizing drones and Google Earth to identify them.

What they found was incredible: they found a whole network of linear earthen channels. Their research has indicated that the channels date to around 2,000 BCE, which means that these canals are 4,000 years old. It's the earliest network of fish-trapping facilities ever found in Mesoamerica. The vast network of canals and ponds served to guide fish into places where they could be more easily caught. Rather than taking a lot of time fishing in a large lake or river, the Maya's ancestors would have saved time and energy by luring the fish where conditions were in their own favor. This discovery would have been significant to these ancient people for many reasons beyond the immediately practical and utilitarian.

Creating the fish ponds would have been a massive land modification project. The Archaic Period ancestors of the Maya would have needed a high level of social cohesion to complete such a task. These fish-trapping facilities may have helped to build the Maya civilization in a major way. They may have inspired these Archaic Period hunter-gatherers to form permanent settlements. This is a vital step in building a civilization. The practice of using the ponds and channels would have led to greater social cohesion in general. It's possible that they could have facilitated group-centered activities, such as annual fish harvests or social gatherings to eat said fish. They would have given the people a consistent place to return to year after year.

Having such a stable method of finding food allowed for increases in population and kept those in the civilization consistently fed. This method of fishing could feed up to 15,000 people per year! This would have been hugely significant for people during the Archaic Period, when large populations would have been much more difficult to sustain. All of these facets would later become important for the Maya several hundred years later. It is through these important aspects that civilizations rise. Increased population, stable sources of food, social cohesion, annual celebrations, and permanent settlements are vital for the development of the larger city-states that would make the Maya famous. By 1200 BCE, the Maya became a significant presence in the area.

Some might be wondering why the ancestors of the Maya created these wetland fishing channels in the first place. The study addresses this, revealing the vital importance of this system on the peoples of Archaic Mesoamerica. It seems that the area was suffering from a horrible drought between 2200-1900 BCE...which is coincidentally right when people in the area started using these fishing channels. By terraforming the landscape in this way, these people would have created a stable way of finding enough food to eat during a time of great scarcity.

Unfortunately, droughts would be a major problem for the Maya millennia later. Droughts would later plague the Maya and potentially helped cause the Maya Collapse, when the Maya suddenly abandoned many of their most important cities, an Ancient Mayan mystery that was actually solved. While perhaps not as dramatic as the beautiful temples and vast cities that the Mayans left behind, fish ponds and fish trapping channels were crucial to the development of their civilization. According to one recent study, they may even be the reason the Mayans became a great civilization at all.

HUMANS IN ARGENTINA 20,000 YEARS AGO SURVIVED BY HUNTING GIANT ARMADILLOS STUDY REVEALS

By Jen Fitschen, BSc Computer Science and Oceanography

April 11, 2026

From Animals Around the Globe at <https://www.animalsaroundtheglobe.com/humans-in-argentina-20000-years-ago-10-251215/>



Humans in Argentina may have survived 20,000 years ago by hunting giant armadillos, according to a recent study. This discovery adds to the growing evidence that people arrived in the Americas earlier than previously thought. The study sheds light on ancient survival strategies during the Late Pleistocene, offering a glimpse into the life and challenges of early humans in South America. The discovery of butchered bones in Argentina suggests that humans were present in

South America around 20,000 years ago. This predates the widely accepted timeline of human migration into the Americas. The finding supports the theory that people spread throughout the continent earlier than assumed, challenging the long-held belief of a later arrival. The study focused on the remains of a glyptodont, a giant armadillo-like creature. These animals were part of the megafauna that roamed the Americas during the Late Pleistocene. Glyptodonts were large, armored creatures, weighing around 660 pounds, making them a valuable source of meat for early humans. The study highlights the significance of these creatures in the survival strategies of ancient people.

Researchers found cut marks on the bones of a glyptodont, indicating that humans butchered the animal. The marks, which were likely made by stone tools, provide evidence of human interaction with megafauna in South America. This interaction likely involved hunting and butchering these large animals, which would have provided substantial food resources for early human communities. The location and pattern of the cut marks suggest a systematic butchering process. Researchers identified 32 cut marks on various parts of the glyptodont's body, particularly on the pelvis and tail. These marks indicate that ancient humans targeted specific muscles for meat. The evidence suggests that early humans had developed techniques for efficiently processing large animals.

The study's findings push back the timeline of human presence in South America by nearly 6,000 years. This challenges the traditional view that humans arrived in the Americas via a land bridge from Siberia to Alaska around 13,000 years ago. The discovery in Argentina suggests that people may have migrated to South America earlier, possibly through coastal routes. While the study provides compelling evidence of human interaction with glyptodonts, it also highlights the challenges in proving early human presence. No human-made tools were found at the site, which leaves some uncertainty. The researchers acknowledge the need for more evidence, such as the discovery of tools, to strengthen their claims.

The study employed advanced techniques to analyze the cut marks on the glyptodont bones. Researchers used 3D scans and statistical methods to classify the marks and rule out natural causes. This meticulous approach increases the reliability of the findings, although the absence of tools at the site remains a point of debate among experts.

Megafauna like glyptodonts played a crucial role in the survival of early humans in South America. The large size of these animals made them valuable targets for hunting, providing significant amounts of meat. The study highlights the importance of these creatures in understanding the diet and survival strategies of ancient human populations. The study also sheds light on the role of climate during the Late Pleistocene. The Last Glacial Maximum, a period of intense cold, coincided with the time when humans were likely hunting glyptodonts in Argentina. The harsh climate would have made survival challenging, and hunting large animals would have been a critical strategy for obtaining food.

The researchers plan to continue excavating the site to find more evidence of human activity. They hope to discover tools or other artifacts that can confirm the presence of early humans in the region. This ongoing research may provide further insights into the migration patterns and survival strategies of ancient people in South America.

The discovery of butchered glyptodont bones in Argentina offers a glimpse into the lives of early humans in South America. These findings suggest that people arrived in the Americas earlier than previously thought and that they survived by hunting large animals like glyptodonts. While more evidence is needed, this study adds to our understanding of human history in the region.

SWFAS OFFICERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS 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

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Theresa Schober (Chapter Rep.)

Mary Southall

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) _____

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. *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.

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