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

https://swflarchaeology.org/

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

At a recent SWFAS Board Meeting, the board decided that we should begin publishing the SWFAS Newsletter during June, July, and August and this June issue is our first. We have had many comments that the SWFAS Newsletters were both interesting and informative and that they missed them during the summer. We at SWFAS hope that everyone has a great summer.

Pseudo Archaeology: Today on television and on your computer we are exposed to many programs that appear to be "scientific," others claim that new "archaeological discoveries" have provided new evidence for changes to historical claims that are presented as "true research". This is why pseudo-archaeology is dangerous to real history. We need to be aware and skeptical of all of these claims. Pseudo archaeology claims by Von Danikin and many others are presented as "not that there was an overlooked ancient civilization, but that there could have been one … and that possibility is constantly elevated in this narrative style, while certainty is a thing to be avoided" (Anderson 2019 SAA Archaeological Record Vol. 19, No. 2 Nov. p. 31). These attitudes erode public trust against archaeologists, true research, and support "alternative" narratives that avoid peer review.

Archaeology: "A single discovery rarely tells the whole story, but when combined with previous findings, it can transform scattered evidence into a coherent narrative".

RECENT RESEARCH

THE MOAI STATUES OF EASTER ISLAND (RAPA NUI)

There are over 1,000 moai erected on Easter Island and hundreds more in various stages of completion in the 30 distinct quarrying centers on the island. The original inhabitants of Rapa Nui were not politically united but were small independent family groups. Some scientists have a theory that to carve and move these multi-ton moai required "complex cooperative behavior" or centrally controlled behavior. A recent study created a comprehensive 3D drone map of the is island and the routes the moai were moved from the quarries. Analysis of the unfinished moai in the quarries indicated that different construction techniques and methods were being used to carve the moai and that they were transported in many different directions. These factors indicate that there was no central controlling behavior in their manufacture nor their distribution but they were clan based and decentralized like the Indigenous peoples are organized today.

ARGOLAND HAS BEEN FOUND AND THE WALLACE LINE EXPLAINED

Advocaat and van Hinsberg, researchers at the University of Utrecht in the Netherlands, determined that Argoland had separated from Northern Australia in waves beginning 215 million years ago and that by 159 million years ago had ceased to migrate. Rather than separating in large continental 'chunks', the separation in waves formed the many island chains in Southeast Asia and, it was because of this type of separation, that the Wallace Line could be explained. The Wallace Line delineates the differences in animal and plant life between the various islands.

FAS 78th ANNUAL MEETING PUNTA GORDA

May 7-10th saw the 78th Annual Meeting of the Florida Anthropological Society in Punta Gorda. Hosted by the Warm Mineral Springs Little Salt Springs Archaeological Society (WMSLSS) and the Conference Committee, they put on a great meeting at the Charlotte Harbor Conference Center in downtown Punta Gorda. The three sessions of papers offered a wide variety of archaeological subjects across Florida and, as usual, one had to make the hard choices to select which papers to miss in order to attend others.

The Four Points Sheraton Hotel was a short walk from the Conference Center and was a great choice. Their Tiki Hut Bar on the water between the Route 41 Peace River bridges provided a great view and a nice cooling breeze off the water as well as a perfect venue for the Friday night FAS Reception and Awards. Just another short walk along the river path brought one to Laishley's Crab House for the Conference Saturday Evening FAS Reception and Awards Banquet. George Luer received a well deserved FAS Lifetime Achievement Award for his wide ranging archaeological work here in Florida and his many years as editor of *The Florida Anthropologist*. The William C. Lazarus Memorial Award was presented to Theodore Morris, an accomplished artist who has captured the soul of Florida's Indigenous people in his artwork and has graced the many archaeological publications in the state. The Keynote Speaker for the event was Robert S. Carr, Director of the Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, who gave a great talk titled “Digging in Circles”. Bob described thirteen solution circles that were eroded into the bedrock and were utilized for burials by the Indigenous people near the mouth of the Miami River at the the Atlantic Ocean. He presented a highly animated and and amusing series of historical tales of the Miami area. *(JFF Editor)*

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.

SWFAS PRESENTATION SCHEDULE 2026

Note that all SWFAS presentations are free to the public

Also note that newsletters will be distributed each month

JUNE – OCTOBER – NO LECTURES

NOVEMBER 18, 2026, 7:00 PM, BONITA SPRINGS FIRE STATION 24
(enter building in front by the flag poles. Parking is in front.)
Lecturer: Steve Koski
Presentation: TBA

DECEMBER 5 OR 12, 2026 **Field Trip: TBA**

ARTICLES - *PREVIEW*

VOLCANOS DISCOVERED BENEATH THE ANTARTIC ICE SHEET

Scientists have discovered hundreds of dormant volcanos beneath the West Antarctic Ice Sheet via ice cores, ice sheet bed elevation data, and airborne geophysical surveys. This discovery is alarming since the ice cover in the Antarctic is thinning and the reduced pressure on the magma chambers could trigger eruptions that would cause the ice sheet to collapse and melt. This would further drive sea level rise much higher that currently projected. See below.

WHAT HAPPENED TO THE HARAPPIAN CIVILIZATION?

Between 3,000 and 1,000 BC the Harappian civilization flourished in the Indus River Valley in what is modern day Pakistan and northwest India. Recent paleo-climate studies of this time frame in that region offers a reason for the collapse of this civilization despite the many adaptions that were made. See below.

A 5,300 OLD EGYPTIAN METAL DRILL ONLY RECENTLY RECOGNIZED

Excavated in the 1920's, this tool sat unrecognized in the bowels of the Cambridge Museum in England, and was only recently identified as a bow drill. The metallurgy was an uncommon copper alloy that contained arsenic, nickle, lead and silver, and made the metal much harder. The drill also had a strap wrapped around it that could have been the bow string. See below.

ARTICLES

SCIENTISTS SOUND ALARM AFTER FINDING HUNDREDS OF VOLCANOES HIDDEN BENEATH THE WEST ANTARCTIC ICE SHEET

By BeckhamLangford

From MSN at https://www.msn.com/en-us/science/earth-science/scientists-sound-alarm-after-finding-hundreds-of-volcanoes-hidden-beneath/ar-AA1WLc12

Researchers have identified 138 candidate subglacial volcanoes hidden beneath the West Antarctic Ice Sheet, 91 of which had never been recognized before, raising serious questions about what happens when warming temperatures strip away the ice that sits on top of them. The findings, drawn from ice-sheet bed-elevation data and confirmed by airborne geophysical surveys, describe what amounts to one of the largest volcanic provinces on Earth. As climate-driven ice loss accelerates, scientists warn that reduced pressure on buried magma chambers could trigger eruptions, creating a feedback loop that speeds up ice-sheet collapse and drives sea-level rise.

A Volcanic Province Buried Under Miles of Ice

The scale of volcanic activity lurking beneath West Antarctica only came into focus when researchers used bed-elevation data to scan for conical structures hidden under the ice sheet. That effort produced an inventory of 138 candidate subglacial volcanoes, with 91 previously unrecognized. The team cross-checked each candidate against aeromagnetic and aerogravity evidence, as well as existing volcano databases, to filter out false positives. What remained was a dense cluster of volcanic features stretching across a region already known for tectonic instability, implying that the ice sheet conceals a volcanic system comparable in scale to better-known provinces like the Cascades or East African Rift, but far less accessible to direct observation.

This inventory did not emerge in a vacuum. Earlier geophysical work had already provided evidence for widespread volcanic structures beneath the West Antarctic Ice Sheet, based on aerogeophysical surveys constrained by radar ice sounding. Those interpretations used aeromagnetic signatures to distinguish volcanic rocks from surrounding crust, revealing buried edifices and lava fields that never pierce the ice surface. The newer mapping effort built on that foundation, converting scattered hints into a systematic catalog that can be used in ice-flow models and hazard assessments. Together, the two bodies of research show that much of West

Antarctica's bedrock topography is shaped by volcanic processes, with implications for how ice streams are channeled and where basal melting is likely to be concentrated.

Ice Loss Could Wake Sleeping Magma Chambers

The discovery of so many volcanoes under the ice raises a pointed question: what happens to magma chambers when the weight pressing down on them disappears? A modeling study in Geochemistry, Geophysics, Geosystems examined how ice-sheet unloading alters magma chamber dynamics and eruption trajectories in West Antarctica. The authors simulated different rates of ice thinning and collapse, finding that rapid unloading changes pressure conditions inside magma reservoirs more abruptly than slow retreat. That shift can increase magma buoyancy, promote bubble growth, and alter fracture patterns in the surrounding rock, all of which affect whether magma stalls at depth or finds a pathway upward through the crust and into contact with overlying ice.

The rate sensitivity highlighted by this work matters because contemporary climate change is driving ice loss on human rather than geological timescales. Faster retreat concentrates the mechanical and thermal impacts of unloading into shorter intervals, potentially clustering eruptions or intensifying them. The same models suggest that subglacial eruptions would inject heat directly at the ice–bed interface, generating meltwater that can reduce friction and speed glacier flow toward the ocean. In this view, volcanic responses to deglaciation are not a distant, abstract possibility but a process that could unfold alongside the ongoing thinning of the West Antarctic Ice Sheet, amplifying sea-level rise beyond what would be expected from surface warming alone.

Deglaciation and Eruptions: Lessons Beyond Antarctica

The mechanism linking ice loss and volcanism is not confined to West Antarctica. Reporting from The Guardian summarizes evidence that retreating glaciers in regions such as Chile and other high-latitude settings have historically coincided with increases in eruptive activity. In those cases, geological records show that periods of intense deglaciation following ice ages often align with pulses of volcanism, as unloading reduces the confining pressure on magma systems and allows them to respond more vigorously. The same physical principles (pressure changes, enhanced melt production, and altered stress fields in the crust) apply whether the overlying ice is a mountain glacier or a continental-scale ice sheet.

These broader comparisons reinforce the idea that the Antarctic system is unlikely to be an exception. If anything, the sheer thickness of the West Antarctic Ice Sheet means that changes in its mass can exert an outsized influence on the underlying crust and mantle. When kilometers of ice are removed or thinned, the resulting rebound of the bedrock and shift in stress patterns can extend far beyond individual volcanoes, affecting entire rift zones and magmatic provinces. This perspective reframes deglaciation as a coupled climate–tectonic process, in which human-driven warming not only melts ice directly but also perturbs the deep Earth systems that help shape the ice sheet's long-term stability.

Physical Proof That Subglacial Eruptions Have Already Occurred

Models and geophysical surveys describe what could happen, but ice cores provide direct evidence of what already has. Researchers analyzing cores from West Antarctica found physical traces of subglacial volcanism under the ice sheet, in the form of tephra layers, fragments of volcanic glass and rock ejected during eruptions. The tephra's composition, shard shapes, and grain-size distributions pointed to local volcanic sources rather than distant eruptions transported by wind. Crucially, the deposits were embedded within ice that had clearly formed in situ, indicating that the eruptions occurred beneath or within the ice sheet rather than on an exposed landscape later covered by advancing ice.

Dating of these layers showed that subglacial-to-emergent eruptions breached the West Antarctic Ice Sheet within the past 45,000 years, squarely within the span of recent glacial cycles. That timing overlaps intervals when ice thickness and extent were changing in response to natural climate variations, suggesting that the volcanic system is capable of responding on glacial timescales to shifts in loading. The fact that eruptions powerful enough to punch through kilometers of ice occurred so recently in geological terms undermines any

assumption that the province is quiescent. Instead, it implies a system that can transition from dormancy to activity under the right combination of magma supply and ice-sheet stress, conditions that modern warming may be recreating in accelerated form.

Active Rift Zones Signal Ongoing Tectonic Unrest

Beyond the volcanic structures themselves, seismological data reveals that the tectonic system beneath Antarctica remains active. A study in Nature Geoscience documented intraplate seismicity reactivating ancient rift zones across the continent, including regions underlying parts of West Antarctica. Rift zones are fractures in the Earth's crust where tectonic plates have previously pulled apart, leaving weakened pathways that can later be re-opened by changes in stress or buoyant upwelling from the mantle. The observed earthquakes show that these old structures are not fully locked; they can slip, deform, and potentially serve as conduits for magma migration toward the surface.

The combination of a dense volcanic province, proven past eruptions, active rift-zone seismicity, and accelerating ice loss creates a set of conditions that no single line of evidence captures on its own. The inventory of 138 candidate volcanoes maps where potential eruption centers lie beneath the ice. Ice-core tephra confirms that some of those centers have already produced eruptions capable of interacting directly with the ice sheet in geologically recent time. Seismic observations show that the crustal fabric connecting these centers remains mechanically responsive, rather than frozen into permanent stability. And numerical models of ice unloading demonstrate that as the West Antarctic Ice Sheet thins, the pressure changes imposed on this interconnected system can alter magma behavior in ways that favor renewed activity.

Implications for Sea-Level Rise and Future Monitoring

Taken together, these findings suggest that projections of West Antarctic ice loss that treat the bedrock as a passive foundation may underestimate future risks. Subglacial eruptions would not only add heat at the base of the ice sheet but could also roughen the bed, carve new subglacial channels, or deposit ash layers that change how ice deforms and slides. Meltwater generated by volcanic activity could feed fast-flowing ice streams and outlet glaciers, hastening their delivery of ice to the ocean. In extreme scenarios, clustered eruptions along rift zones could create corridors of enhanced basal melting, effectively undercutting key buttresses that currently slow the discharge of inland ice.

For now, the challenge is that most of this activity would unfold out of sight, beneath kilometers of ice and remote from existing monitoring networks. Improving the picture will require expanded seismic arrays, more detailed aerogeophysical surveys, and targeted drilling and coring campaigns designed to capture additional volcanic signals in the ice and underlying sediments. Integrating these observations into coupled ice–volcano models could help clarify how sensitive the system is to different warming pathways. While the emerging evidence does not mean an imminent wave of catastrophic eruptions, it does indicate that the deep Earth beneath West Antarctica is an active participant in the climate story, not a static backdrop, and that understanding its role is essential for refining long-term sea-level forecasts.

SCIENTISTS MAY HAVE SOLVED WHY THIS ANCIENT, ADVANCED CIVILIZATION VANISHED

By: Kasha Patel

https://www.msn.com/en-us/news/world/scientists-may-have-solved-why-this-ancient-advanced-civilization-vanished/ar-AA1RhqRG

At its peak, the ancient Indus River Valley civilization featured gridded streets, multistory brick homes, flush toilets and bustling shops. Its people traded gold, precious stones and items such as bronze carts along the region's waterways. Others carved detailed human figurines and molded clay toys. They grew wheat, barley and cotton, and crafted tools to bring water for crops from nearby rivers. The valley, largely located in modern-day Pakistan and northwest India, hosted one of the most advanced societies at the time, along with Mesopotamia and ancient Egypt. And then — with little signs of fighting or power struggles — it mysteriously disappeared.

Today's scientists have been trying to explain the puzzling downfall of Harappa, one of the valley's largest cities, by looking at the environmental conditions. In a study published Thursday in the journal Communications Earth & Environment, an international team used paleoclimate data and computer models to re-create the climate during the civilization's existence between 3000 and 1000 B.C. They found four intense droughts reduced rainfall and dried up waterways and soils, which probably caused Harappan residents to relocate frequently. "The most surprising finding is that the Harappan decline was driven not by a single catastrophic event, but by repeated, long, and intensifying river droughts lasting centuries," said Hiren Solanki, lead author at the Indian Institute of Technology at Gandhinagar, India.

Of course, the droughts alone wouldn't be the sole reason for the downfall, said co-author Balaji Rajagopalan, who researches hydrology at the University of Colorado at Boulder. But he said if there is less food and a weak governance structure, for instance, then severe successive droughts can push a society "more and more toward decline and dispersement." Even so, the civilization lasted a very long time despite the persistent drought conditions — providing a lesson on adaptation relevant to communities facing difficult environmental conditions today, the researchers said. "The Harappans switched crops, diversified their trade, and relocated settlements to make them more resilient to climate change," Solanki said. "This underscores the importance of proactive planning, diversified water sources, and resilient agricultural systems in the warming world."

Over about 2,000 years, Harappan settlements became more concentrated at sites closer to water — first around tributaries, and then farther east in clusters near the Indus River. To understand the broader context of these moves, the team simulated the climate conditions at the time. They combined the model results with environmental clues, including stalactites and stalagmites in two Indian caves and water level records of five Indian lakes. They determined that between about 3000 and 2475 B.C., vigorous monsoons brought a lot of rain across the region and created much wetter conditions than today. Rajagopalan said the robust monsoon activity can be explained by a cooler tropical Pacific Ocean at that time (La Niña-like conditions), which created conditions favorable to a wetter South Asia. Accordingly, settlements congregated around those rain-heavy areas.

But he said the tropical Pacific began to warm in subsequent centuries, creating drier conditions that decreased rainfall and increased temperatures. Drought ensued. The team identified four droughts — each lasting more than 85 years — between about 2425 and 1400 B.C. The third drought, peaking around 1733 B.C., ranked as the most severe: It lasted about 164 years, reduced annual rainfall by 13 percent and affected nearly the entire region. Overall, the team found the temperature increased by 0.5 degrees Celsius (0.9 degrees Fahrenheit) and rainfall decreased between 10 and 20 percent.

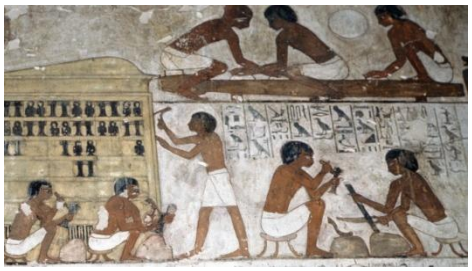
The rainfall changes had profound effects on the ground, co-author Vimal Mishra, also at IIT Gandhinagar, and his colleagues said. Using hydrologic models, they showed lakes and shallow waterbodies called playas shrank, river flow decreased and soil dried up. “That means you cannot move your boats and barges,” Rajagopalan said. “If you’re dependent on trade, suddenly you can only move your goods at only a certain time of the year. You might have to find deeper parts of the river.” Agriculture also became tougher in central regions away from waterways, Solanki said. Those changes pushed people to move and consolidate, which then may have contributed to the shrinking or decline of the society.

The research is a “significant step ahead in studying hydroclimate’s role in the evolution of ancient civilizations,” said Liviu Giosan, a geoscientist at Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution who was not involved in the study. Previous research, including his own, used limited data from caves or minerals to ascertain rainfall patterns, but the new study puts all the records together and shows the water cycle at a larger scale. The methodology could help illuminate patterns in other ancient cultures dependent on rain and rivers, such as Mesopotamia, Egypt and China. “There are unexpected surprises, such as how droughts influenced settlement location choice in the Indus territory, which provides a framework testable in the field by archaeologists,” Giosan said. “It is remarkable that they survived so long under repeated climate crises,” he added. “A lesson for us? Prolonged climatic stress weakens society and could lead to collapse if not prepared.”

It’s unclear if modern communities could face a fate similar to the vanished Indus civilization. Pakistan and India are experiencing temperature increases, as did their predecessors, but Rajagopalan said understanding the future variability of ocean temperatures in the tropical Pacific will have major implications on rainfall patterns. “One of the big million-dollar questions is, under a warmer climate, what is the tropical Pacific going to do?” he said. “That’s where much of the cutting-edge research is in climate.”

ARCHAEOLOGISTS SURPRISED BY 5,300-YEAR-OLD DISCOVERY THAT REWRITES THE STORY OF ANCIENT EGYPTIAN TOOLS

By Arianna Winslow
February 25, 2026
From TheTravel at https://www.thetravel.com/5300-year-old-discovery-rewrites-story-of-ancient-egyptian-tools/



Ancient Egypt, one of the oldest civilizations in the world, has long been regarded as one of the most impressive in all of human history. Lasting over 3,000 years, this continuous culture was defined by more than just pyramids. With the (possibly) independent development of writing, their in-depth knowledge of the Nile River environment, their advances in farming, and their high-end medicine by ancient standards, Egypt was an extremely advanced civilization for its time. Even though archaeologists have been studying Egypt's history for centuries, new discoveries are still happening all the time. In 2026, a team of archaeologists from Newcastle University and the Academy of Fine Arts in Vienna uncovered an artifact that rewrites our understanding of tools in Predynastic Egypt. Spoiler alert: this tool, which looks from the outside to be nothing more than a twisted hunk of metal, is actually the last remaining piece of a drill.

In January 2026, a discovery was published in the journal Egypt and the Levant that would rewrite the way scholars understand Ancient Egyptian tools. In their article, "The Earliest Metal Drill of Naqada IID Dating", archaeologists Martin Odler of Newcastle University and Jiří Kmošek of the Academy of Fine Arts in Vienna uncover a little artifact that has a big history. To the unassuming eye, this tool looks like just a jumbled piece of metal. But in reality, it's an ancient tool. Cataloged as 1924.948 A, the artifact is currently held at the University of Cambridge's Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology. It's made of a copper alloy and has a leather cord wrapped around it several times. The object is only 63 millimeters long and weighs 1.5 grams. Unlike many artifacts from ancient history that have made the news for altering our understanding of the past, this object

wasn't found during a recent archaeological dig. Instead, it was found in the museum archives. The tool was actually found in the 1920s. Discovered at a cemetery in Badari, it had been buried with a man in Grave 3932 of the site. The grave (and by extension, the tool) dates to the Naqada Culture of the Predynastic Period (the 4th millennium BCE) of Egypt's long history. As the name of this time period suggests, the tool is actually older than the Pharaohs! For decades, this ancient object sat in the bowels of Cambridge's museum collection, completely overlooked. Its day in the sun would arrive, though, a full century after its initial discovery.

In the 2020s, when archaeologists reexamined the tool, they discovered that it was more than meets the eye. Outwardly, this tool looks simple. But with the help of magnification, researchers were able to see that this inconspicuous metal piece held secrets of its own. They realized that there were wear marks on it that indicated the tool had been used for drilling. These marks included "fine striations, rounded edges, and a slight curvature at the working end." This combination of marks told archaeologists that the tool had been spun around rapidly rather than being used to make puncture holes. Basically, it was a drill! Based on this evidence, the leather cord wrapped around it is now being reexamined, too. It is now theorized by scholars to be the string that once powered the drill. This was called a bow drill, because the worker would use a bow (the weapon, not the ornamentation) to move the piece back and forth, creating a spinning motion.

Although bow drills were known from later periods of Egyptian history (even featuring in art, such as a captivating scene from the Tomb of Rekhmire from The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York), it's hard to trace just when this invention was first made. As of 2026, 1924.948 A is the earliest identified rotary metal drill from Egypt.

The drill isn't just unique because of its purpose, though. It's also unique because of its substance. The tool is actually made from a copper alloy that wasn't commonly used during this time. The drill's metal contained arsenic, nickel, lead, and silver. Kmošek, one of the authors of the paper, suggests that this uncommon blend would have made the metal harder and more visually striking. This metallic blend may reflect changes in technology and a greater increase in trade during this period.

Though the drill was discovered a century ago, its purpose remained mysterious until the 2020s. Differences in archaeological priorities back then meant that this object wasn't studied as closely as it should have been. Thankfully, the field of archaeology has come a long way since then. While the glittering gold artifacts from King Tut's incredible tomb captivated total attention in the 1920s, modern archaeology has made room for the mundane. We now know that objects like this drill can tell us just as much about the past as an exquisite gemstone brooch or a golden ring. Martin Odler, one of the lead archaeologists on the project, said of this discovery:

"The ancient Egyptians are famous for stone temples, painted tombs, and dazzling jewelry, but behind those achievements lay practical, everyday technologies that rarely survive in the archaeological record. One of the most important was the drill: a tool used to pierce wood, stone, and beads, enabling everything from furniture-making to ornament production."

Odler continued, "This re-analysis has provided strong evidence that this object was used as a bow drill, which would have produced a faster, more controlled drilling action than simply pushing or twisting an awl-like tool by hand. This suggests that Egyptian craftspeople mastered reliable rotary drilling more than two millennia before some of the best-preserved drill sets."

While 1924.948 A is significant because of its status as the earliest Egyptian bow drill, it also has a valuable lesson to teach: even artifacts that aren't "pretty" can have a big story to tell. Turns out, a tiny drill has the capability of being an archaeological discovery that changed the world!

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Find us on Facebook at Southwest Florida Archaeological Society!

Check out our website at *http://swflarchaeology.org/*

SWFAS AND FAS MEMBERSHIP APPLICATIONS

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

JOIN US!

The Southwest Florida Archaeological Society

http://swflarchaeology.org/

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

Our goals are to:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Name (please print) _____

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

Signature: _____Date _____

Please make your check out to SWFAS and mail to:

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

REV. 12052017

FAS Membership Categories

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

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

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

Member Name:_____

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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

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Total Enclosed: $_____

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Send Membership Form and Dues Payment to:

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

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

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