



Southwest Florida Archaeological Society (SWFAS)

OUR 46th YEAR

August 2026 Newsletter

<https://swflarchaeology.org/>

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



DNA, DNA, there's DNA everywhere! I find that in our Recent Research section of the SWFAS Newsletter, more and more of the articles and advances in archaeology concern the use of DNA. I also find that many of us are not up to date on exactly how DNA is sampled, stored, and analyzed, myself included. It behooves each of us to take the time to get current on how DNA is used to enable each of us to evaluate the DNA information that is being presented to us in these articles. One place to start is: <https://medlineplus.gov/genetics/understanding/basics/dna/> .

For those of us who are interested in getting involved in fieldwork, historic black cemeteries that have been forgotten, bulldozed away, and paved over are finally getting needed attention. FPAN has been leading this effort by offering courses in cemetery identification and restoration. A historic black cemetery in Clay County, Florida, has been cleared of trees and, using ground penetrating radar (GPR) has located many unmarked graves. Led by archaeologist Emily Jane Murray, the Public Archaeology Coordinator for FPAN based at Flagler College, this is another example of using archaeology to uncover local history.

RECENT RESEARCH

COOPERS FERRY, IDAHO: ANOTHER SITE EARLIER THAN CLOVIS

Biological samples dated at 16,560-15,200 B.C. from a site at Coopers Ferry, Idaho appear to repudiate the claim that the first humans migrated to North America about 15,000 years ago by walking the ice-free land bridge. This site indicated that humans existed in Idaho over 1,000 years earlier than the land bridge was supposed to have opened. Tools at the site were like those found in Northern Japan. This is another example of evidence against the Clovis first argument and an earlier dated migration into North America. *Source:* Science.org at <https://www.science.org/doi/10.1126/sciadv.ade1248>

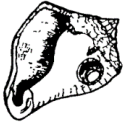
ANCIENT DNA SUGGESTS ANCESTORS OF ESTONIANS, FINNS, AND HUNGARIANS LIVED IN SIBERIA 4,500 YEARS-AGO

Researchers at Harvard University analyzed the DNA of 180 people who lived in northern Eurasia between the Mesolithic and the Bronze Age (11,000-4,000 years ago) and then added them to a database of 1,300 previously analyzed individuals. Their genomes were then compared to those of modern people. One finding they discovered was that the geographical locations of ancient people with a DNA pattern they termed Yakutia_LNBA were associated with present day Uralic-speaking populations. Current European Uralic-speakers are the Estonian, Finnish, and Hungarian languages. *Source:* Live Science at <https://www.livescience.com/archaeology/ancient-dna-suggests-ancestors-of-estonians-finns-and-hungarians-lived-in-siberia-4-500-years-ago>

NEWLY FOUND MAYAN CITY: MINANBE

A newly discovered Mayan city has been found using LIDAR. Crews cut a three mile path to the city using machetes and they named it Minanbe which in the local language means "there is no road". A joint Slovenian-Mexican archaeological team located the site and it appears that it has not been looted due to its remote location and that there were no logging roads near the site. It has a 43 foot pyramid temple, 14 carved altars and stelae and plazas. The site is dated to 839 CE. As soon as further archaeological information is available it will be reported. *Source:* Mexico Daily Post at <https://mexicodailypost.news/2026/06/26/minanbe-the-mayan-city-that-the-campeche-jungle-kept-intact-for-centuries/>

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

THE GAULT SITE IN TEXAS: A SITE WITH PRE-CLOVIS, CLOVIS, AND POST-CLOVIS OCCUPATIONS

The Gault Site in Florence, Texas is a spectacular site that has pre-Clovis, Clovis, and post-Clovis occupation levels dating from at least 16,000-20,000 B.C. This is another site that demonstrates that Clovis was not the earliest wave of people to North America and that the migration to the Americas was much earlier than is currently projected. The site has produced over 2.9 million artifacts. See below.

THE CHAN HOL 3 CAVE SITE IN YUCATAN, MEXICO

Divers in cave sites in Yucatan, Mexico have found the remains of nine individuals that were buried before sea level rose and inundated these caves. Some of the bones have been dated at about 12,000 years old indicating that humans had reached this area much earlier than previously projected. There were two distinct physical types with two distinct cultures coexisting in Mexico at that time. See below.

WHAT DOES THE SHIFTING OF THE MAGNETIC POLES MEAN? CHAOS?

The magnetic north pole recently had shifted a few degrees from its current position which has been a normal occurrence over the years and has been tracked and navigation maps usually display the number of degrees that is magnetic north from true north. These movements have been gradual; however, the earth has had occasions where the poles reverse with the last one occurring about 780,000 years ago. What impact would a pole reversal have on animals, their migrations, insects, GPS, and human cultures? Chaos? See below.

ARTICLES

GAULT SITE REVEALS ANCIENT ORIGINS OF TEXAS

By David Ochsner

February 13, 2020

From LifeandLetters at <https://lifeandletters.la.utexas.edu/2020/02/gault-site-reveals-ancient-origins-of-texas/>



More than 90 years ago the first anthropologist at the University of Texas, J.E. Pearce, began digging at a site near Florence, Texas, in effect turning the first pages on a story many millennia in the making. Perhaps as far back as 20,000 years ago some of the first human inhabitants of the Americas occupied a piece of land, ideally situated between hill and plain, that today archeologists refer to as the Gault Site. According to Tom Williams, assistant executive director of the Gault School of Archaeological Research, in 1929 Pearce and other anthropologists discovered signs of early human settlement on farmland

owned by Henry and Jodie Gault, but it wasn't until the late 1990s that excavations by UT Austin's Prehistory Research Project revealed occupation by the Clovis culture, who were then thought to be the first human inhabitants of the Americas.

Williams, who is also a research associate at the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL), with the Prehistory Research Project, said that when several discoveries around the country revealed that the Clovis culture might not be the oldest in North America, Gault researchers acquired a National Science Foundation Grant to join in the search. What they found would be named one of the top 10 discoveries of 2018 by the Archaeological Institute of America — the only one in the Americas — and garner numerous national headlines.

This landmark discovery preceded a homecoming of sorts for the Prehistory Research Project (formerly known as the Gault Project), which got its start at UT Austin in 1999 as part of the College of Liberal Art's Texas Archeological Research Laboratory. The project moved to Texas State in 2010, but returned to UT Austin in June 2019. Williams says the project offers valuable lab experiences and field opportunities to UT students, as well as opportunities for cross-disciplinary and inter-departmental collaboration for faculty and students in a variety of areas ranging from anthropology and geography to archeology and chemistry. "Students gain valuable experience and learn skills that are transferable to so many disciplines, says Williams. "They can be a part of an exciting project that has changed our paradigm in prehistory research." He says Gault is giving researchers "a huge amount of information about what these people were doing, what environment they were living in, the activities of these hunter gatherer groups were engaged in."

Williams says the research has also shed new light on other prehistory sites around the country. "Sites in Pacific states only date back 16,000 years, but with the discovery at the Gault site we now know people had to be on this continent at least 20,000 years to make it down the Pacific coast and over to Texas. This site in Texas is a benchmark indicating that there has to be older stuff out there. It really has changed our paradigm and enhanced our understanding," says Williams. "We know these people made projectile points and they were going out and hunting. We also have evidence that they were cutting plants, cutting wood, processing hide for clothing, processing grasses for bedding, food — we are trying to flesh out what life could have been like then."

He says the Gault people likely chose the site for the same reasons settlers founded nearby Austin: "This region at the Edwards plateau and Edwards's aquifer is an ecotonal boundary that offers all the resources of the upland plus the coastal plains. Hunter-gatherers found deer and turkey in the hills, while larger animals like Columbian mammoth, horses and camels inhabited the plains. By living in this central place, they had access to both upland and lowland regions." The edge of the Edwards Plateau also consists of Edwards's limestone, which Williams describes as one of the region's single largest sources of chert, a type of rock used in making a variety of stone tools (which Williams and his colleagues are attempting to reproduce in the TARL lab).

With the project back at UT Austin, Williams hopes to attract more students, faculty and volunteers to the project, for there is plenty of work to do, and many discoveries yet to be made. “Gault has already yielded 2.9 million artifacts, and we’ve only excavated 3 percent of the surface,” says Williams. “It’s fairly endless.”

THE GAULT SITE IN CENTRAL TEXAS REVEALS NEW DETAILS ABOUT THE OLDEST NORTH AMERICANS

By: Katheryn Jones

December 2022

From Texas Highways at <https://texashighways.com/culture/history/the-gault-site-in-central-texas-reveals-new-details-about-the-oldest-north-americans/>



Heading west from Georgetown, away from the crowded Interstate 35 corridor, the countryside turns green with meadows and woodlands along State Highway 195. A water tower looms into view, announcing a town with unusually deep roots: “Florence: Est. 18,000 B.C.” A few miles away, near Williamson County’s northern border, a rocky outcrop along the clear, spring-fed pools of Buttermilk Creek reveals the reason why people have been gathering in this place for thousands of years. The limestone wall is streaked by a seam of chert—a sedimentary stone used by North America’s earliest

residents to make tools. The perennial springs and abundant chert in this area—known by archeologists as the Gault Site—made an ideal setting for early humans, says Clark Wernecke, a research associate with the Gault School of Archaeological Research at the University of Texas. “This place was regularly occupied,” he says. “It was the right place with the right stuff. We tend to try to make them more primitive, but these were all people just like us.”

Numerous chert flakes—leftover debris from making stone tools—are scattered around the site. Even more clues lie beneath the soil in stratified layers, where archeologists have excavated millions of artifacts that indicate ancient hunter-gatherers were here 16,000 to 20,000 years ago. That makes it one of the oldest and most archeologically significant sites of human occupation in the Western Hemisphere. It’s a key piece of evidence for archeologists challenging the “Clovis First” theory, a long-held hypothesis that the first people in the Americas—the Clovis culture—crossed a land mass at the Bering Strait from Asia and migrated to points across North America 11,000 to 12,000 years ago.

“When you have a site like Gault, you have the ammunition that says you need to rethink things—and that’s powerful,” says Sergio Ayala, executive director of the Prehistory Research Project at the Gault School. “It’s not a race to have the oldest thing, it’s a race to understand the human story better,” he adds. “Gault is helping archeologists understand the story of who the earliest humans were in North America, and when and why they arrived.”

The ancient pioneers at Gault hunted and butchered birds, frogs, turtles, small mammals, bison, and mammoth. They also harvested chert, which they broke and chipped—in a process known as flintknapping—into sharp-edged knives, points, scrapers, and other tools. And they kept returning for the reliable sources of water, food, and stone.

Archeologists believe people of the prehistoric Clovis culture occupied the Gault Site, in part because they’ve found Clovis artifacts, including distinctive fluted stone points. But stone tools predating the Clovis by thousands of years have also been discovered at Gault and other sites, presenting contradictions to the Clovis First theory. The artifacts uncovered at Gault indicate “many different hunter-gatherer groups, not a single group or culture,” Ayala says. Early artifacts also show the inhabitants incised some of their chert and limestone, scratching delicate fine lines, pyramids, and spirals. The incised stones are “the oldest art in the Americas so far,” Ayala says.

Archeologists have been studying the Gault Site for about 100 years. Named for Henry Gault, who bought the land outside Florence in 1904, the property remained in private hands until 15 years ago. In the 1930s, UT professor J.E. Pearce found numerous artifacts at the site and conducted field work. He also lamented the site was being “destroyed” by looters and people digging up specimens to sell. This continued into the 1980s and ’90s, as a former property owner allowed people to pay \$25 a day to dig up artifacts to collect or sell on the antiques market.

In 2007, Michael Collins, a UT archeologist, used his own money to acquire the site to preserve it. It was one of “the biggest nests of Clovis artifacts I’d ever seen,” he later recalled. “I was just flabbergasted.” Collins formed the nonprofit Gault School and donated the site to The Archaeological Conservancy. For the next decade, archeologists and volunteers from around the world excavated about 3% of the site and extracted 2.6 million artifacts. The excavation area has been mapped and filled in; today it looks like a grassy flood plain.

Now, the work has moved to the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory at UT’s J.J. Pickle Research Campus. In a nondescript portable building, workers are curating the Gault collection—cataloging and organizing the artifacts and creating a vast digital analysis database for future researchers. Another important step will be the publication of the scientific monograph—a report describing the site, its findings, and its significance—by Texas A&M University Press.

Ayala says the scientists’ interest in the Gault Site is about more than the past. “Archeologists are really interested in what that past can tell us about the future,” he says. “We’re interested in where man’s going. Where are we going as a species? Those groups were coming into a new land with a rapidly changing climate. What can we learn from them?”

More public exposure is on the way. Filmmaker Olive Talley, who previously was an investigative reporter and a producer on Dateline, is making a documentary about Gault. A resident of Dallas, she says her goal is to tell a story not only about science but also about the work of Collins and a team of volunteers. “As our ancestors go farther and farther back, it just makes you wonder,” Talley says. “We know from archeology and anthropology a lot about ancestry in Africa. We know a lot about ancestry in Europe and other continents. We’re still learning so much about ancestry in North America.” She hopes to have a rough cut of her yet-to-be-titled film completed by early 2023 and to premiere it by the end of the year. “To me it’s this human story that’s so compelling,” Talley says. “It’s still a wonderful mystery. This is a treasure in our backyard.”

AN ANCIENT SKELETON FROM AN UNDERWATER MEXICAN CAVE SHEDS LIGHT ON EARLY AMERICANS

By: Helen Thompson

February 6, 2020

From Science News at <https://www.sciencenews.org/article/ancient-skeleton-mexico-underwater-cave-early-americans>



Nearly 10,000 years ago, the body of a young woman ended up in a dry cave in southern Mexico. Her bones, discovered by divers in the now-submerged cave, are revealing clues to a short, hard life as well as the history of the first Americans. Traditionally, scientists thought just one group of humans crossed a land bridge connecting Asia to North America around 12,000 years ago. But sinkhole caves in the Yucatán Peninsula have yielded nine other skeletons, including a teenage girl linked to modern native Americans (SN: 5/15/14), that suggest humans

had already reached that far south by roughly 12,000 years ago. Explorers mapping a Yucatán cave called Chan Hol found this new female skeleton, dubbed Chan Hol 3, in 2016. Salty cave water degrades collagen in bones, stymieing usual radiocarbon dating methods. But low levels of uranium and thorium in calcite mineral deposits

from stalactites that dripped onto Chan Hol 3's fingers pegged her skeleton to at least 9,900 years old, researchers report February 5 in PLOS ONE. Tooth cavities indicate she lived on a high-sugar diet until she died around age 30. While it's unclear what killed her, over the years, she sustained three skull injuries — all show healing — and suffered from a bacterial infection.

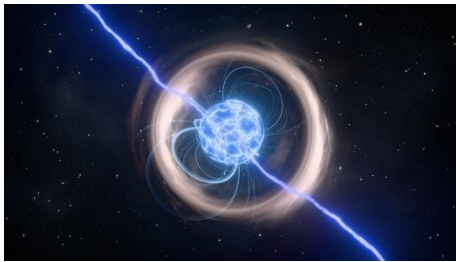
Comparing Chan Hol 3's skull to those from Mexico in the same time period revealed two distinct patterns: round skulls with low foreheads in the Yucatán, like Chan Hol 3's, and longer skulls in Central Mexico. That suggests two human groups — probably with different looks and cultures — coexisted in Mexico around 12,000 to 8,000 years ago, say geoarchaeologist Silvia Gonzalez of the Liverpool John Moores University in England and her colleagues. Genetic studies could determine whether the two groups had different geographic origins or represent members of the same group that split in Mexico and quickly adapted to their varied environments, she says.

THE MAGNETIC POLE SHIFT THAT COULD PLUNGE US INTO CHAOS

By Kathleen Westbrook

January 17, 2026

From Climate Cosmos at <https://climatecosmos.com/climate-science/the-magnetic-pole-shift-that-could-plunge-us-into-chaos-2>



Magnetic pole shifts, a subject shrouded in both fascination and fear, refer to the movement of Earth's magnetic north and south poles. Unlike the geographic poles, which are fixed, magnetic poles are fluid, constantly wandering due to the dynamic nature of Earth's molten core. Scientists believe these shifts, though gradual, can sometimes result in a complete reversal, swapping the north and south poles. This phenomenon has occurred multiple times in Earth's history, with the last major reversal taking place approximately 780,000 years ago. Magnetic pole shifts are

often viewed with an air of mystery, spiraling rumors and theories regarding their potential impacts on modern life. The driving force behind magnetic pole shifts is the movement of molten iron within Earth's outer core. This liquid motion generates an electric current, which in turn produces the planet's magnetic field. It's important to understand that Earth's magnetic field is not a perfect dipole; it has anomalies and fluctuates over time. The planet's geodynamo—responsible for this magnetic field—occasionally destabilizes, causing the poles to migrate. While these shifts are typically slow and span thousands of years, the rapidity of such movements as of late has captured the attention of scientists globally, urging further research into their underlying mechanisms.

Throughout Earth's history, our planet has experienced many magnetic pole reversals, often referred to as geomagnetic reversals. These events have left identifiable imprints in the geological record, particularly in volcanic rock formations and oceanic crust. The study of these reversals reveals that they usually occur over thousands of years, offering ample time for life on Earth to adapt. However, rapid changes in recent decades have sparked debates on whether we may be approaching another geomagnetic reversal, with unknown consequences. History teaches us the reversals are natural, yet the direct effects on human technology remain speculative.

In a world heavily reliant on technology, a significant magnetic pole shift could potentially wreak havoc. Our modern lives are entwined with the functionality of satellites, GPS systems, and telecommunications, all of which could be disrupted if the magnetic field fluctuates substantially. Additionally, the protective shield provided by Earth's magnetic field against cosmic radiation might weaken, posing increased risks. This presents a dangerous scenario similar to a puzzle missing key pieces, where the global positioning systems and weather models could malfunction, sending shockwaves through industries and services. Imagining a world temporarily cut off from navigational aids is daunting but possible.

For many species, the Earth's magnetic field serves as a navigational guide, influencing migration patterns over vast distances. Birds, whales, and even certain insects rely on geomagnetic cues to find their way. A significant shift in magnetic poles could confuse these animals, potentially leading to disoriented migration routes. Changes in migration can affect ecosystems as species arrive in unsuitable habitats or fail to migrate entirely. It's akin to setting sail on a ship with a faulty compass; the destination becomes uncertain, threatening the survival of numerous species.

Though less direct, some theories suggest magnetic pole shifts might influence Earth's climate. The hypothesis rests on the idea that a weakened magnetic field allows more solar and cosmic radiation to penetrate the atmosphere. This increase could affect atmospheric particles and potentially alter weather patterns. While these theories remain less substantiated, they exemplify the interconnectedness of Earth's systems. Changes in radiation levels affecting climate may seem a stretch initially, but much like ripples in water, even minor shifts can have far-reaching effects.

Cultural impacts of magnetic pole shifts are speculative but intriguing. Human societies have always been keen observers of nature, adapting to its rhythm. Historically, magnetism was intertwined with navigation and exploration, shaping the course of civilizations. Today, an awareness of potential shifts invites questions about future preparedness. Cities, infrastructure, and economies depend on stable navigation systems and technology. It's akin to an essential thread in the fabric of modern life, where any disarray forces a reevaluation of resilience and adaptability.

Preparing for a magnetic pole shift involves understanding the potential challenges and devising strategies to mitigate them. The unpredictability of pole movements necessitates contingency plans for technology-reliant sectors. Governments and scientific communities need to work in tandem to fortify systems against disruptions. Public awareness and adaptable infrastructures are crucial to counter the uncertainties posed by possible shifts. Awareness and preparedness serve as shields, offering a semblance of security against the unknown forces of nature. Little can be done to stop a magnetic shift, but robust preparation could determine the extent of its impact on our world.

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
Second of 3-year term
Dr. Tiffany Bannworth
Amanda Townsend
Third of 3-year term:
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.

☐ 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: _____

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.