November Meeting

Please join us on November 9 at the Fernbank Museum of Natural History to enjoy a presentation by James D’Angelo, Ph.D. entitled Cueva de la Pileta. The talk will begin at 7:30pm, with a social at 7:00.

On a trip to Spain in the Fall of 2009, Jim and Natasha D’Angelo were fortunate to have the opportunity to visit one of the few Paleolithic caves in Europe still open to the public. Pileta cave is located in the region of Andalucia in the Sierra Nevada mountain region southeast of Sevilla and 12 km from Spain’s oldest city, Ronda. Pileta cave, which has its own Willendorf “Venus,” exhibits representations of deer, horses, fish, goats, bulls, seal, and signs and abstract figures probably related to a moon calendar and has been almost continuously inhabited from the Upper Paleolithic through the Moorish period, accommodating both Cro-Magnon and Homo Sapiens tenants.

Jim has over 40 years experience in the field of archaeology. At the end of 2009 he retired from TRC where his responsibilities included the direction of archaeological surveys, testing, and data recovery projects, and other specialized studies for cultural resource management projects. In 2005 he helped to organize the Gwinnett Archaeological Research Society, a chapter of SGA, where he is the archaeological advisor. Among GARS’ projects, Jim has been directing archaeological investigations at the Fort Daniel Site in Gwinnett County, and he now serves as President of the Fort Daniel Foundation, a
non-profit organization created to conserve the Fort Daniel site. Prior to moving to Atlanta in 2000, Jim conducted projects for a variety of clients in the eastern and western United States, both as a private contractor and as a staff archaeologist for other firms. In addition, he has participated in academic archaeology projects in the United States, Israel, and Jordan since 1974 and has taught Philosophy, Religious Studies, and Archaeology both full and part-time at the university and college level.

GAAS will host a pre-meeting meal with Dr. D’Angelo starting at 5:30pm at Benedettis Italian Restaurant located at 2064 N. Decatur Rd. Decatur. If you would like to join the dinner event, please contact Allen Vegotsky (770-270-1034 or vegotsky@earthlink.net) so we will have an accurate head-count for table space.

GAAS Information
Hot Line 770-452-0009
Get info about GAAS activities!

Recent GARS Activities (Jim D’Angelo)
On October 23 members of GARS visited a late 19th - early 20th century brickworks ruins in Athens that was probably Georgia's first "tunnel" kiln (see photo). The US Patent dates for this "Shaw continuous kiln" were awarded in 1913 and 1916.

Of this particular kiln design, the 1926 Clay Products Cyclopedia and Equipment Catalog says: About 1908 Mrs. F. D. Shaw (yes, MRS) built a number of tunnel kilns, not any of which proved successful, as far as can be learned… Mrs. Shaw’s activities probably held back the development of the tunnel kiln many years (p.179). These later patents may represent an attempt to address the short-comings of her kiln design. But tunnel kilns did not really catch on until the 1930’s in Georgia. Brick for construction of this kiln would have been made from an earlier type of kiln, surface indications of which were not seen. This brick is quite good, but we also saw examples of very poorly made, hand-molded brick as well as poor quality machine-made brick laying about that represent the history of brick making at this site. An 1874 map of Athens shows the "Barber" brick yard in this location. We were joined for the tour by Ohio brickmaker Lynn Morrison and his wife, Linda who now reside in Atlanta. Lynn has already done a lot of research on the site. I am hoping to work with Lynn and the Stony Creek Nature Center to get this site mapped so that details of the archaeological remains, including pre-“Shaw” s operations can be identified.

The group then had lunch at "Clocked", followed by an excellent orientation to UGA’s Hargrett Rare Book and Manuscript research library conducted by staff.

Garrett Silliman will be the featured speaker at the November 11 GARS meeting. Those who missed Garrett’s talk on Civil War archaeology at the GAAS meeting are welcome to come up to Lawrenceville. For details, visit us at www.thegars.org.

Dr. Durham’s Herb Walk (Jack Winn)
Friends of Scull Shoals will sponsor a guided tour of Dr. Durham’s Herb Walk beginning at 2:00 pm on Sunday, November 7, 2010, at the Scull Shoals Education Center in Greene County. The time changes that weekend, so set your clocks and don’t miss this fun tour. Horticulturist Debbie Cosgrove will guide the tour of the native herbs and other plants used by Dr. Lindsey Durham in his 19th century herbal remedies. The guided tour of the herbal trail is open to the public. These are local native plants, and Mrs. Cosgrove will explain their features and the uses Dr. Durham made of them in his patent medicines. The plants along the trails on the Education Center grounds are a small sample of the many herbs Dr. Durham grew in a 13-acre herb garden near Scull Shoals. Most of the plants grow naturally on this property, and others have been purchased and moved from nearby areas by Mr. and Mrs. Cosgrove and the Friends of Scull Shoals. Patients came from long distances to be treated in his hospital at Scull Shoals, and his large family of Durham medical practitioners continued to treat patients for generations.

The Scull Shoals Education Center is located off Macedonia Road, two miles from Georgia Highway 15, at the intersection of Forest Road 1234. The tour will start promptly at 2:00 pm, so visitors are advised to arrive a bit
early. Mrs. Cosgrove and members of the Friends of Scull Shoals will be available to answer questions before the tour, and briefly afterwards. Parking is available along FR 1234 and on the loop road within the Education Center, from the entry on FR 1234. Cost of the tour is $5.00 per person to defray expenses and help expand future plant offerings.

Dr. Durham’s Receipts: A 19th Century Physician’s Use of Medicinal Herbs, was published in 2008 by Debbie Cosgrove and Ellen Whitaker. The “receipts,” or recipes, were recorded from Dr. Durham’s notes in the Hargrett Rare Book and Manuscript Library at the University of Georgia. Preparing the book gave impetus to the construction of the Herb Walk on the Friends’ property. Copies of their book will be available for sale at the site. For more information, contact Bill or Debbie Cosgrove at: turtle127@windstream.net, or see the Friends web site at www.scullshoals.org.

More to the Story: Artifacts Help Tell Tales (Stephen Dilk, Underwater Archaeologist and Chris McCabe, Deputy State Archaeologist – Underwater)

HPD’s underwater archaeologists have recovered numerous artifacts from over sixty archaeological sites in Phase II of a study of our remote marsh islands and hammocks. The three year study has focused on the effects of erosion on coastal sites, and has included measurements and mapping of shoreline change. The artifacts suggest numerous stories. Pieces of Native American pottery, remnants of colonial wine bottles, buried wharf posts, Civil War cannon supports, and steamboat tableware are just some of the items being studied in order to better understand the coastal inhabitants who once used them.

A nearly intact green-glass wine bottle from the mid-1700s, discovered submerged and partially buried near a former colonial wharf, was likely discarded by a sailor or dockworker after its contents were summarily enjoyed. A section of whiteware dinner plate etched with the name “Greenwood China Company” was found eroding from a former plantation site, implying that dinnerware, specifically designed for use aboard coastal steamboats, had found its way to a group of field-hands living along the river. The same site also produced an aqua colored bottle embossed with the name "Packard & James New York." This merchant firm distributed spices and coffee at the end of the 19th century, and its discovery at a Savannah River landing site hints at important turn-of-the-century maritime sail and steam trading networks.

Yet archaeologist Ivor Noel Hume wrote "...the recovery of artifacts is not, nor should not be, the object of the exercise" (Hume, 1969), and so it is with this study. These finds not only have interesting stories to tell, but also serve as a source of archaeological information for future studies. A relational database and cataloging system, inspired by others in the archaeological community, will register this small collection with others via detailed classifications of type, maker, material, and function. As "three dimensional additions to the pages of history" (Hume 1969), artifacts can be utilized in museums and other public collections to help interpret Georgia’s heritage and, as such, many of these items will be incorporated into appropriate displays statewide. Collectively, the coastal erosion study will not only help assess and prioritize endangered archaeological sites for possible management and mitigation, but also ensure that a few voices from the past will not be drowned out by the steady rush of the tides and invariable changes to our coastal environment. For more information on underwater archaeology in Georgia visit www.gashpo.org/content/displaynavigation.asp?TopCategory=79.
Glynn County Teacher Receives Statewide Archaeology Award  (DNR online Newsletter)

Glynn County 4th grade teacher Ellen Provenzano was recently awarded the George S. Lewis Archaeological Stewardship Award by The Society for Georgia Archaeology (www.thesga.org). The award recognizes individuals who have made outstanding contributions to the preservation of archaeological sites within Georgia. As Glynn County Schools Archaeology Education Coordinator, Ms. Provenzano has worked for 16 years in partnership between the school system and the National Park Service at Fort Frederica National Monument. In this role she has exposed 15,000 students to the concept of archaeological preservation, while teaching them a wide range of state-mandated subjects and higher order thinking skills. Read more on SGA’s website.

Google Will Digitize the Complete Dead Sea Scrolls  (Sebastian Scheiner, AP)

The Israel Antiquities Authority and Google announced recently that they are joining forces to bring the Dead Sea Scrolls online. The new project, however, will widen access to the historical treasure (addressing the limited use issue that scholars have long complained of) and ensure that the original 30,000 fragments are preserved. In addition, the exact copies will be searchable and available in their original languages: Hebrew, Aramaic and Greek. An English translation will be available at first, with additional translations to follow. Both the general public and scholars can expect the scrolls to be available online within the coming months. "Anyone in his office or on his couch will be able to click and see any scroll fragment or manuscript that they would like," antiquities official Pnina Shor said.

The Dead Sea Scrolls are considered an immensely important artifact because they contain segments of the Hebrew Bible and have played a critical role in explaining the origins of Judaism and Christianity.

Book Introduction: Discovering South Carolina’s Rock Art  (Tommy Charles)

For a decade I have scoured South Carolina’s upcountry for examples of ancient rock art carvings and paintings, efforts conducted on behalf of the S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA). As SCIAA’s collections coordinator, I have amassed considerable field experience in both prehistoric and historic archaeology and have firsthand involvement in cataloging 64 sites of S.C. rock art. I have chronicled my adventures in exploration and preservation in the above book published by USC Press.

Although Native American rock art is common in the western U.S., it was believed to be almost nonexistent in S.C. until the 1980s when several randomly discovered petroglyphs were reported in the upstate. These discoveries set in motion the first organized endeavor to identify and document these ancient examples of human expression as they exist in S.C. Over the ensuing years, and assisted by a host of volunteers and avocational collectors, I have scoured the Piedmont and mountains of S.C. in search of additional rock art sites. Frustrated by the inability to find these elusive artifacts, many of which are eroded almost beyond visibility, I began employing methods still considered unorthodox by current scientific standards for archaeological research to assist with my search and documentation.

Survey efforts led to the discovery of rock art created by Native Americans and Europeans. Of particular interest are the many circle-and-line petroglyphs the survey found in S.C. Seeking a reason for this repetitive symbol, my investigation into these finds led to the discovery that similar motifs have been identified along the Appalachian Mountains from Alabama to New York, as well as in the American SW and Western Europe.

The engrossing account of the search for S.C.’s rock art in this new book brings awareness to the precarious state of these artifacts, threatened not only by natural attrition but also by human activities. I argue that, if left unprotected, rock art is ultimately doomed to exist only in our historical records.
Early Humans' Weapon-Making Skills Sharper Than Expected

*(LiveScience.com)*

A delicate, sophisticated way to craft sharp weapons from stone apparently was developed by humans more than 50,000 years sooner than had been thought. The finding could shed light on what knowledge people were armed with when they started migrating out of Africa. The artful technique is known as pressure flaking. Early weapons' makers typically would use hard blows from a stone hammer to give another stone a rough blade-like shape, then would use wood or bone implements to carve out relatively small flakes, refining the blade's edge and tip. When done right, pressure flaking can provide a high degree of control over the sharpness, thickness and overall shape of sharp tools such as spearheads and stone knives, said researcher Paola Villa, an archaeologist at the University of Colorado Museum of Natural History.

Pressure flaking has long been considered a fairly recent innovation, with the earliest examples seen roughly 20,000 years ago in the Solutrean culture in France and Spain. Now, however, researchers say Blombos Cave in South Africa yielded what seem to be 75,000-year-old spearheads made by anatomically modern humans using pressure flaking. "We did not expect to find evidence of this very skillful method for shaping and retouching stone artifacts at such an early time," Villa told LiveScience.

In addition to these sharp points, the site yielded other evidence of modern human behavior, such as artwork in the form of shell beads. These are all linked to the so-called Still Bay industry, a Middle Stone Age tool-manufacturing style that was adopted roughly 76,000 years ago and may have lasted about 4,000 years. "This finding is important because it shows that modern humans in South Africa had a sophisticated repertoire of toolmaking techniques at a very early time," Villa said. "This innovation is a clear example of a tendency to develop new functional ideas and devices. It adds to the complex of novel behaviors already documented at the site, and shows that the Still Bay was a time when novel ideas and techniques were rapidly developed."

The stone points were made of silcrete, or quartz grains cemented by silica, which needs to be heat-treated before pressure flaking. To confirm that was how the newfound artifacts were made, Villa and her colleagues analyzed microscopic details of 159 silcrete points and fragments, 179 other retouched pieces and more than 700 flakes in Blombos Cave from the Still Bay industry. The removal of flakes from unheated silcrete produces scar surfaces with a rough, dull texture. However, the surfaces of silcrete that was treated with heat have a smooth, glossy appearance. The researchers concluded that at least half of the ancient, finished points at Blombos Cave involved pressure flaking with heat-treated silcrete.

The scientists also experimentally crafted stone points using both heated and non-heated silcrete chunks collected from outcrops roughly 20 miles (32 km) from Blombos Cave. They found that unheated chunks could not be pressure flaked, while blocks of heated silcrete yielded points very much like the ones discovered.

Villa and her colleagues speculate that pressure flaking was invented in Africa and proved crucial to survival when Homo sapiens migrated from the continent about 60,000 years ago, leading to the technique's widespread adoption in Europe, Australia, North America and later Africa. "More technological studies like ours, based on experimental replication, microscopic studies and detailed analysis of stone artifacts, supported by statistics, should be applied to other archaeological assemblages in South Africa and in other regions," Villa said. "It is important to understand if there are precursors or antecedents in older industries. It is also important to understand if the method was used in the following period — that is, on the backed blades of the Howiesons Poort, a South African culture dating to 65,000 to 60,000 years ago, thus establishing continuity and cultural transmission between social groups in South Africa."

Pre-Inca Mummies Discovered in Lima

*(3News.co.nz)*

Four 1,150-year-old mummies have been discovered in an ancient burial site in Lima, archaeologists revealed recently. The preserved bodies are believed to be the remains of an elite woman and three children, one of which may have been sacrificed. All came from the Wari, or Huari, culture, a pre-Inca civilization that spread along the Peruvian coast between 600 and 1,000 AD. The discovery was made in the Huaca Puccllana archeological complex in Lima's Miraflores neighborhood. The semi-circular tomb was found at the top of the site's main pyramid - a 25-metre structure made of adobe and clay - and was untouched by looters. So far archeologists have been unable to determine the age or sex of the primary mummy, but the ornamental offerings left with the body - including several ceramic vessels and textile bags decorated with amorphous drawings - suggest that it was a woman.

Archeologist Gladys Paz was led to the tomb after discovering its adobe roof. "This time, we have found an intact tomb for this era - we are talking the second part of the 'horizonte medio' era or 850AD - with an age of 1,150 years. Around the tomb, a principle bundle with a fake head has been noted, along with three accompanying bundles, which for their size would have been children. Two of them are from high social rank and one was probably sacrificed," said Paz.

As the only intact Wari tomb to have been found at the top of the pyramid, it is an important discovery for those studying the period. Mummies and offerings previously found in the area have been found in poor condition. Huaca Puccllana was one of the most important..."
sites for Lima Culture, a pre-Incan civilization, before it became taken over by the Wari. It is a site that attracts large numbers of students and tourists from around the world.

**Columbus Crew Skeletons Free of Syphilis**

(TheAustralian.com)

A popular theory among experts in tropical diseases is that outbreaks of the sexually transmitted infection in the mid-1490s were a direct result of Columbus and his crew returning from their first voyage across the Atlantic in 1492-93. However, the largest excavation of skeletons undertaken in Britain has unearthed seven that suggest the disease was known in England up to two centuries before that.

Archaeologists believe that rough patches on the skulls and limbs of skeletons found at St Mary Spital in East London exonerate Columbus’s crew. Brian Connell, an osteologist for the Museum of London who studied the bones, said he had no doubt that the skeletons were buried before Columbus’ voyage. Radiocarbon dating of the samples is estimated to be 95 percent accurate. "We’re confident that Christopher Columbus is simply not a feature of the emergence and timing of the disease in Europe," Connell said.

The seven syphilitic skeletons from St Mary’s Spital, two from 1200-1250 and five from 1250-1400, are not only better preserved than those considered previously, but buried alongside other skeletons and objects such as coins that corroborate radiocarbon dating results. Connell said it was probably a coincidence that the first well-documented outbreak of the disease was after Columbus’ return. "People were looking for someone to blame. It was called the French pox by the English and the Spanish pox by the Dutch. We all blamed it on everyone else." Tahitians thought of it as the British disease. The bones do not suggest a new culprit, but do suggest that it would be unfair to label syphilis the American disease.

**Scientists Find Sign Cave Dwellers Took Care of Elderly**

(AFAP)

Scientists said recently they had uncovered evidence suggesting cave dwellers who lived in northern Spain some 500,000 years ago took care of their elderly and infirm. University of Madrid palaeontologists discovered the partial skeleton of a male of a European species ancestral to the Neanderthals who suffered from a stoop and possibly needed a stick to remain upright, they said in a statement. "This individual would be probably impaired for hunting, among other activities. His survival during a considerable period with these impairments allows us to hypothesize that the nomadic group of which this individual was part would provide special care to aged individuals," it said. The remains suggested the cave dweller died when he was over 45. They were found at Atapuerca in northern Spain’s Burgos province, the site of several caves containing evidence of prehistoric human occupation. The results of the study have been accepted for publication in the online edition of the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States*, the scientists said.

An earlier study carried out at the same site in 2009 concluded that the cave dwellers who lived there were cannibals who valued the flesh of children and adolescents. In 1994, palaeontologists also unearthed at Atapuerca the fossilized remains of Homo antecessor, or "Pioneer Man", believed to date back 800,000 years.

**Where Pocahontas Said, ’I Do’**

(Wall Street Journal)

Her life has been celebrated in song, story and a Disney cartoon, but no one knew where Pocahontas tied the knot with a tobacco farmer—until now. Archaeologist Bill Kelso and his team were digging this summer in a previously unexplored section of the fort at Jamestown, Virginia., the country’s oldest permanent English colony, when they uncovered a series of deep holes. They believe the holes once anchored heavy, timber columns supporting the fort’s first church, known to have been built in 1608 and the place where Pocahontas got married in 1614.

The 60-foot-long walls and thatch roof are all gone now, but a row of graves was subsequently found in what would have been the church’s chancel - an area near the altar where prominent Anglicans were traditionally buried. "That's when we started high-fiving," said, Mr. Kelso, director of archaeology at Historic Jamestowne, a nonprofit organization that oversees excavations there. "I'm convinced we've found the church."
The church's exact location had bedeviled Jamestown scholars for years. Records say it was built roughly a year after Britain's King James sent a crew of around 100 men, including Captain John Smith, to establish an outpost 40 miles upriver from the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay. The men were supposed to be primarily seeking a profit, not Christian converts. The only previous evidence of a church consisted of remnants of a later church, built in 1617 near the eastern wall of the fort. But this summer's find proves Capt. Smith's men planted their first church in the center of the compound, the first and largest structure anyone would notice after passing through the fort's entrance. "People have never associated Jamestown with religion, but it was positioned to make a statement," said James Horn, vice president of research and historical interpretation at Colonial Williamsburg, which helps manage the fort site.

Pocahontas, a powerful chief's daughter, became acquainted with Captain Smith and the other colonists in 1607 and, Smith claimed, saved his life after he'd been taken prisoner by her father's men. Smith returned to England in 1609 and Pocahontas married settler John Rolfe; three years later, she died in England.

Next spring, forensic anthropologists will exhume the row of chancel graves, which might contain the remains of the fort's first minister or Sir Ferdinando Wenman, a knight who arrived in 1610 to rally the fort's starving few and aid the colony's historic turnaround.

Ancient Romans Recycled Glass
(DiscoveryNews)

The 21st century's three Rs -- Reduce, Reuse, Recycle -- were all the rage in Britain during the last century of Roman rule, a compositional analysis of ancient Roman glass tableware has revealed.

According to the study, published in the Journal of Archaeological Science, large quantities of glass were recycled in Britain during the 3rd and 4th centuries A.D. The reason wasn't exactly a desire to go green, but a shortage of raw glass in the northern regions of the Roman Empire during the last centuries of Roman rule. “It appears much of the glass reaching Britain in the late Roman period was manufactured from recycled material,” Caroline Jackson, at the archaeology department of the University of Sheffield, U.K., told Discovery News.

Believed to have originated in Mesopotamia around 2500 B.C., the art of glass-making spread to Egypt, with the most significant technological revolution -- glass blowing employing a tube -- occurring in the 1st century B.C. in the area of Syria and Palestine. The Romans exploited the technique, and glass-making spread throughout the empire, with glass becoming a common household material.

Made out of sand, glass takes on the color of the chemical elements present in raw material. For example, sand containing iron produces blue-green glass, while iron and sulfur elements make a brownish glass. Skilled Roman craftsmen were able to control glass color through a careful selection of the raw materials, and produced colorless glass by adding a de-colorizer, an element which oxidizes the chemicals in the sand to remove the color. “In the Roman period, this element would have been antimony or manganese,” said Jackson. Resembling crystal, colorless glass was much valued. According to the Roman author, Pliny, the emperor Nero (37-68 A.D.) gave 6,000 sestertia (roughly $250,000) for two clear glass cups of ordinary size, with handles.

A highly developed and successful industry, Roman glass-making still holds some mystery. It is unknown where colorless glass was produced, and scholars still debate how the glass industry was organized. “Pliny suggests that sand for colorless glass was sourced in Italy and it has often been suggested that colorless glass manufacturing was centered in the Rhineland,” Jackson and colleague Harriet Foster from the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service wrote.

In order to understand more about the production and distribution of colorless glass in the late Roman period, the researchers used a spectroscopic technique called ICP-AES to analyze the chemical composition of 128 samples of glass tableware from 19 sites across Britain. It emerged that 46 samples had been de-colored using antimony, 13 with manganese, while the remaining 69 contained both elements. According to the researchers, recycling is the reason for the presence of both antimony and manganese in the 69 samples. They would have resulted from mixing various pieces of colorless broken vessel glass. The analysis also supported the theory of a centralized glass production at locations yet to be determined. “Indeed, further investigation using trace elements analysis and isotopes is necessary to identify potential manufacture regions,” Jackson said.
Announcements

November 13 - **Georgia Chapter of the Trail of Tears Association meeting** - guest speaker Sara Gale, Georgia Department of Transportation archaeologist - Funk Heritage Center; Waleska

November 16 - 7:30pm - **The Imperial Estate at San Felice, Italy: Evidence for Cultural Interaction** by Myles McCallum - AIA Society Event: Athens, GA - Visual Arts Building, Room 116, S. Jackson Street, Athens, GA

November 19–21 - The Biblical Archaeology Society's **13th annual Bible and Archaeology Fest**, to be held at the Westin Peachtree Plaza in Atlanta, Georgia. Twenty leading scholars will convene and address the latest developments in the fields of early Christianity, Gnostic scholarship, the Hebrew Bible, the Dead Sea Scrolls, ancient Israel and Biblical archaeology.

December 1 – January 9, 2011 — **Mystery of the Nile** - Film in IMAX at Fernbank Museum of Natural History; 767 Clifton Road Northeast, Atlanta, GA 30307; www.fernbankmuseum.org; 1-866-633-5252 ext. 3354; Jump aboard a 14-foot raft and join the first team in history to conquer all 3,260 miles of the Nile River from source to sea in one expedition. This breathtaking adventure takes you on a journey down the world’s greatest and most deadly river, the Nile. In true large-format brilliance, witness this astonishing region that is host to abundant historical, cultural and natural treasures. On this thrilling voyage, uncover the river’s majesty as well as its life-sustaining importance to the ancient and modern worlds.

January 25, 2011 - 7:00pm - **At the Western Frontier of Landscape Archaeology in the Nile Delta** by Joshua Trampier - AIA Society Event: Atlanta - White Hall, Room 110, Emory Campus, 201 Dowman Drive, Atlanta, GA

February 23, 2011 - 7:30pm - **The Western Greeks and Their Neighbors** by Barbara Barletta - AIA Society Event: Athens, GA - Visual Arts Building, Room 116, S. Jackson Street, Athens, GA

March 30 - April 3, 2011 - **Society for American Archaeology 76th annual meeting** - Sacramento, California

April 12, 2011 - 7:00pm - **The Dark Side of Archaeology: Sacred Caves of Ancient Mesoamerica** by Holley Moyes - AIA Society Event: Atlanta - White Hall, Room 110, Emory Campus, 201 Dowman Drive, Atlanta, GA

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