I thought I had heard the last from the Kennewick Man, but the current issue of Smithsonian (Sept. 2014, pp. 52-63) provides a fascinating update to his biography. Poor guy had a rough life and an equally rough experience when his remains were discovered near the bank of the Columbia River in Kennewick, Washington. Two college students found the skull in the summer of 1996 and were freaked out. They called the police, who then called in the county coroner. He hadn’t seen anything like it so he consulted an archaeologist, James Chatters. Together the coroner and archaeologist returned to the “crime scene” and recovered an almost complete set of the Kennewick Man’s bones from the sand and mud near the shore of the river. The skull appeared quite old so it wasn’t a recent burial, but what was puzzling was that it did not look like a Native American skull. Moreover, it did not look like an early settler. The teeth showed no signs of cavities and were worn down to the roots, a finding suggesting it was prehistoric. Another surprising finding was a stone spear point embedded in his hipbone.

...continued on page 2
Their suspicions were confirmed by carbon 14 dating- the Kennewick Man was over 9000 years old!

The message from the Kennewick man will be released next month in a 680-page book based on the research of about 50 archaeologists and anthropologists. The book, “Kennewick Man: The Scientific Investigation of an Ancient American Skeleton”, was co-edited by Douglas Owsley of the Smithsonian Institute. But the book and all the research almost didn’t happen! For almost ten years, there was a tug of war for the skeletal remains involving anthropologists, the Army Corps of Engineers, a coalition of northwestern Indian tribes, and others. The Native Americans claimed that Kennewick Man was one of their people and wanted to rebury him immediately and the Army Corps of Engineers claimed that the remains were discovered on their property and sided with the Native Americans. The anthropologists wanted access to the remains for a short time to do some research prior to sending them to Indian tribes for reburial as specified by NAGPRA regulations. Litigation went on for years. Finally, in 2002, the Court ruled that the Kennewick Man was not related to any living tribe and that limited research could be done. A plan of study was submitted and scientists were given 16 days to do research on the remains in 2005 and 2006. In those 16 days, a team of 22 scientists scrutinized several hundred bones and fragments and put the pieces together like a jigsaw puzzle revealing an almost complete skeleton and an intriguing story.

A few of the most interesting conclusions of the study were that: 1) The Kennewick Man does “not belong to any living human population.” His closest contemporary relatives were the Ainu people of Japan and certain Polynesians. 2) The Kennewick Man was about 67 inches, weighed about 160 pounds, was stocky, muscular and right handed. He was about 40 years old when he died. 3) His right arm bones showed signs of stress consistent with throwing a spear often and even fracturing the socket of his shoulder joint. 4) His arm bones suggested frequent up and down motions and his leg bones suggested he waded in very cold water; he may have been a seal hunter. 5) Years before he died, he survived severe trauma to his chest resulting in five broken ribs. There were also depression fractures on his forehead and cranium. 6) The injury that left a spear point in his hip joint occurred about the time he was in his late teens. 7) The fact that he survived several severe injuries suggests that he lived in a supportive community. 8) His diet was rich in marine animals and fish. In brief, the 16 days of access to the Kennewick Man remains provided a detailed description of the Kennewick Man and a way of life in the northwest some 9000 years. The reader is encouraged to check out the September issue of Smithsonian for much more information.

Right: “I’ve looked at thousands of skeletons,” says Douglas Owsley. “They were people, and there were people who cared about them.” (Grant Delin)

Betsy Irwin & Amanda Morrow

Betsy Irwin is an artist and anthropologist specializing in Southeastern Indians. Growing up in a military family, she lived in Germany and the Philippines where she became interested in other cultures. Ms. Irwin has a BA through the University of Alabama’s New College in Fine Arts and Anthropology and graduate work in Anthropology. She currently serves as the Education Outreach Coordinator for Moundville Archaeological Park, the largest city north of Mexico in its heyday. In addition to overseeing guided tours, specialized programs and school outreach, Ms. Irwin directs the Moundville Native American Festival, one of the most highly recognized events of its kind.

Amanda Morrow graduated from Georgia Southern University with her MA in Anthropology, concentrating in Archaeology, in May of 2012. While there, she was an integral member of the Camp Lawton Archaeological Project team and participated in on-camera work for the PBS Time Team America Episode “Lost Civil War Prison”. Since graduating, she has worked for the Illinois State Archaeological Survey near the Cahokia area and at Moundville as the Education Assistant. Her research interests include Civil War POW camps, metallic artifact corrosion and conservation, applications of technology for interpretation, as well as public archaeology.

The year 2014 marks the 75th anniversary of the opening of the Jones Archaeological Museum. It also celebrates the 25th anniversary of the Moundville Native American Festival. In 1989, a small circle of Native American demonstrators hosted around 500 schoolchildren and a handful of the general public at Moundville as part of the Jones Museum’s 50th anniversary celebration. Little did organizers know that this simple beginning would lead to the Moundville Native American Festival as it exists today— one of the largest and most respected festivals of its kind. The festival runs from October 8th through 11th this year.

The festival will be open from 9 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Wednesday and Thursday and 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Friday and Saturday. Admission to the festival is $10 for adults; $8 students; and free for children ages 5 and younger. Group discounts with reservations are available. For more information, or to make group reservations, phone 205/371-2234.

We will be speaking about Moundville’s ancient Mississippian culture as well as the history of the Moundville Park in honor of our 75th Anniversary. Betsy Irwin will also talk about our Festival.

Tuesday, September 9th
Fernbank Museum of Natural History
767 Clifton Rd NE, Atlanta, GA
Starts at: 6:30 pm.

Please join us for dinner at a nearby restaurant after the meeting.
Letter from the President

Dear GAAS Members,

I’d like to welcome everyone back for the new season of the Greater Atlanta Archaeological Society! We look forward to some awesome talks, lectures, and dinner afterwards. Come join us for an enlightened evening of archaeological knowledge and pictures of past cultures!

Your President,
Scott Goodlow

What Does Carbon-14 Mean?

Carbon-14(C-14) is often referred to as the carbon isotope used in radiocarbon dating life-forms in the science community. It cannot be used to date rocks and minerals since there is no C-14 or C-14 decay present.

In our atmosphere, nitrogen(N-14) is converted into C-14. Normal carbon from the air we breathe is C-12 which is the life-cycle between plants and animals. Both C-12 and C-14 change back into nitrogen through a measurable rate of C-14 decay in the sample. In living carbon life-forms, the exchange is constantly equalized between the regular C-12 and the decaying C-14 so the measurable amount is constant through time.

Death is the beginning of C-14 atoms decline and fewer are converted each cycle as time goes by due to the half-life of C-14. Some of the problems with carbon-14 is that in our atmosphere, it’s not in equilibrium, and according to scientists, it’s building up rapidly. It seems there are variable windows of time where the earth’s magnetic field was much stronger in the past, creating much less C-14, which would effect later carbon-14 tests.

Modern carbon-14 testing assures that the C-14/C-12 has been constant through all the natural and man-made changes to the natural carbon balance and accounts for any differences. It is not an exact science, but it is a tool to give us a close estimation of age for all carbon life-forms.

-Scott Goodlow
Modern man crossed paths with Neanderthals about 200,000 years ago, and recent DNA tests have shown that Neanderthals and modern humans (*homo sapiens*) interbred. As much as 4% of the present non-African population have some Neanderthal genome origins.

The current working model is that between 50,000 - 60,000 years ago in Western Asia, the two groups encountered each other and interbred. A later co-habitation in Europe, which shows no intermingling, might have had cultural exchange. Spain has many Neanderthal findings and sites which indicate Neanderthals persisted until nearly 30,000 years ago in small pockets.

Neanderthal sites are presently being tested from Spain to Russia. Advanced radiocarbon dating from the University of Oxford, England, is responsible for the newest dates for Neanderthals.

-Scott Goodlow

*This Jan. 8, 2003 file photo shows a reconstructed Neanderthal skeleton, right, and a modern human version of a skeleton, left, on display at the Museum of Natural History in New York. Humans and Neanderthals may have coexisted in Europe for more than 5,000 years, providing ample time for the two species to meet and mix, according to new research. Using new carbon dating techniques and mathematical models, the researchers examined about 200 samples found at 40 sites from Spain to Russia. (AP Photo/Frank Franklin II, FILE) From: http://www.ajc.com/ap/ap/top-news/neanderthals-and-humans-had-ample-time-to-mix/pCNbpZ/*
The last meeting of the 2013-14 year was held at
Fernbank Museum auditorium on Tuesday, May 13, 2014.

Scott Goodlow, President, began the meeting by:

- Announcing the funeral arrangements for long time member and previous newsletter editor, Gordon Midgette.
- Giving an overview of the SGA meeting which was held at Red Top Mountain on May 10. He recognized members who attended.
- Discussing dinner plans to meet our speaker at Los Loros on N. Decatur Road immediately following the meeting.
- Recognizing Robert Bryant, our newsletter editor, for the outstanding job he has done.
- Announcing the website for CRVI (river trips).
- Les Heyward, vice president, shared information about the Black Mountain class being taught by Dr. Deaver of Emory University.

David Noble announced:

- Members who wished to help pack field supplies for the Deer Run and Glass excavations should meet at Fernbank on Wednesday, May 14, at 10:00.
- The names of people who had signed up to volunteer at the Glass and Deer Run sites.
- The dig at Rattlesnake Ranch will be the second week in June. He has not heard details from Dr. Birch, so an e-mail will be forthcoming as plans are finalized.
- Lyn Kirkland announced that she was circulating a sympathy card to sign for Gordon Midgette’s wife, Carol.

Scott introduced the speaker, Dr. Ben Steere, professor at West Georgia University:
Dr. Steere’s talk was entitled “Mapping Mounds and Towns in the Cherokee Heartland.” He began by sharing why he works with the Cherokee-- his desire for wanting to do work that is relative to living indigenous people---and stated that many indigenous groups in the Southeast now have their own archaeologists, among them the Chickasaw, Seminole, and Choctaw. He gave history of the documentation and excavation of sites in the Cherokee area. His project, The Western North Carolina Mounds and Towns Project, includes the 11 western most counties in North Carolina. The project is creating a database of mounds and towns which can be used to further research, preservation, and public outreach. He stressed the significance of mounds and townhouses as sacred places and expressed his surprise that there had only been 16 mound sites in the area that had been numbered. His hope is that the project will be successful in putting places back on the map by finding lost sites and coming up with new models for re-interpreting the archaeological record. His work included many, many hours in local libraries, archives, and history centers, which revealed details of how mounds were destroyed. He shared old photos of now non-existent mounds. His archaeological and archival research revealed 50 confirmed and possible sites. They hope to prioritize sites for future investigation. Members appreciated his well documented and organized presentation which included many old photos gleaned from hundreds of hours of research.

Scott adjourned the meeting with discussion to follow with our speaker at Los Loros.

Upcoming SGA Meeting

The Society for Georgia Archaeology wishes to announce their upcoming fall meeting to be held in Statesboro, Georgia on Saturday, October 18, 2014. An exciting tour of the newly discovered Camp Lawton will be featured. Hope you can join us!

Submitted by: Leslie Perry
Films have arrived from throughout the world for the 2nd Annual Arkhaios Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Film Festival to be hosted at the Coligny Theater, Hilton Head Island, SC, Oct. 23-25th.

Again this event is free and open to the public.

Jean Guilleux, founder and Arkhaios Festival director, "This year we have had a fantastic response to the call for films, with entries from 8 different countries covering topics which span millennia and are based on more than 25 different cultures. The Screening Committee is busy selecting the 12 hours of programming (about 15 films) which will represent the best of the 40 movies that have been registered by filmmakers. The selected films will form the "Official Selection" to be presented to the public."

Dr. Kim Cavanagh, anthropology professor at USC Gateway, will chair the World Heritage Screening Committee, and Dr. Chester DePratter, archaeologist, USC SCIAA, will chair the South Carolina Heritage Screening Committee.

Arkhaios wishes to thank the filmmakers who have submitted their work. "Based on the high quality of films we have received, this year’s festival promises to be competitive, diverse, educationally engaging, and crowd-pleasing!", said Guilleux.

Arkhaios Film Festival is sponsored by the Coastal Discovery Museum of Hilton Head, and The South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology of the University of South Carolina.

Additional information:
Jean F. Guilleux
Arkhaios Film Festival Director
info@arkhaiosfilmfestival.org
The 9th Biennial Conference on Historic Roads

Savannah, GA   Sept. 26-28

Preserving the Historic Road is the leading conference dedicated to the identification, preservation and management of historic roads. This conference will allow guests to explore southeastern Atlantic coastal roads from the Colonial era through the early 20th century, travel the Dixie Highway in Georgia, and uncover the layers of history found in the urban pavements of Savannah's downtown squares.

Registrants will also learn and network with policy makers, heritage tourism professionals, authors and practitioners from around the U.S. and the world who are on the forefront of this broad and important topic. Deadline for early bird registration has been extended until August 15
Emory Archaeology Blogs

Follow Local Archaeologists in the Field—Emory University and the Carlos Museum Promote Blogs on iSites

Faculty members from Emory University and curators from the Carlos Museum lead archaeological digs in Greece, Azerbaijan, Israel, and Egypt. Follow their work on iSites, a series of blogs from the excavation sites that chronicle their daily activities. To follow blogs from these excavations go to the Michael C. Carlos Museum website and click on iSites.

The website is:  http://www.carlos.emory.edu/iSites.

iOGLANQALA
Hilary Gopnik, principal scientist and lecturer in the Department of Middle Eastern and South Asian Studies, will resume her excavations at Oğlanqala, Azerbaijan from June 20 to July 31, 2014. Teams from Emory and the University of Pennsylvania, as well as a number of specialists from other institutions, will conduct survey and excavation of the lower town, which lies in the valley below the Iron Age palace/fortress excavated in previous seasons. By exploring the town where the farmers, shepherds, and craftspeople who sustained the elites living in the citadel lived, we hope to discover more about how people in the Iron Age managed to negotiate the complexities of urban life.

iMALQATA
In January and February 2014, the Carlos Museum’s Peter Lacovara, Senior Curator of Ancient Egyptian, Nubian, and Near Eastern Art and Diana Patch, Associate Curator of Egyptian Art at the Metropolitan Museum, continued excavations at the site of Malqata, the palace-city of Amenhotep III (1390-1353 BC) and, later, a residence of the young Tutankhamen. Support for this project was generously given by Sofi and Joseph A. Lewis.
iSAMOTHRACE

Beginning July 3, 2014, Emory art history professor and faculty consultant curator at the Carlos Museum Bonna Wescoat and her team of archaeologists returned to the ancient Greek Sanctuary of the Great Gods on Samothrace. Home of one of the premier ancient Greek mystery cults, Samothrace offers a unique view of the ancient Greek world. Wescoat has worked at the site for over thirty years, and is now Director of Excavations.

iTELL HALIF

Excavations resumed at Tell Halif, Israel, on June 1, 2014 and ran through July 4. Under the direction of Emory Professor of Biblical Archaeology Oded Boroski, the team continued to uncover remains from the end of the 8th century BC, when the city – possibly biblical Rimmon – was destroyed by the Assyrian king Sennacherib in 701 BCE in response to the revolt of King Hezekiah of Judah.
Letter from Allen Vegotsky

Dear Folks,

I hope you had a good summer and are looking forward to GAAS (Greater Atlanta Archaeological Society) and relevant area events as much as I am. Announcing the events for September is a bit like writing about Archaeology Month (May) which is filled with opportunities for archaeophiles. I am pleased to report on several September events of special interest, but first I want to add a note from David Kasriel, our Treasurer, who has served GAAS faithfully as President and Treasurer, but sadly for us, is in the process of moving to St. Augustine, Florida. He wrote:

“A few of you may know that my wife, Cathy, and I are relocating to the St. Augustine area in early September. I plan to stay connected to GAAS through my membership, emails, and summer digs, but will not be able to attend many meetings. I am asking for a volunteer to take over Treasurer duties. I believe we need someone who can attend meetings to accept membership dues in the fall and handle other responsibilities locally. This position is not very time consuming and there are only a few bills to pay annually. I can have access to the GAAS account in Florida until my replacement has been found. We currently have $930.15 in the GAAS account of which $160.00 is earmarked for GAAS Research. We have no bills due at this time. “

Note: David will keep his cell phone number and can be reached at (404) 226-1843.

What follows are four activities of interest:

1. September GAAS Meeting: (Tuesday, September 9th meeting (Fernbank Museum of Natural History, Clifton Rd., just north of Ponce de Leon, 6:30 P.M.).

Betsy Irwin and Amanda Morrow will speak to us on Moundville’s ancient Mississippian culture as well as the history of the Moundville Park in honor of its 75th Anniversary. In addition, Amanda will report on the Moundville Native American Festival. The Moundsville, Alabama site is clearly one of the southeastern U.S. important sites, set and preserved in a beautiful park. It was a Mississippian town of great significance, second only to the Cahokia site in Illinois as a political and religious center. It was a large settlement with a central plaza and twenty six earthen mounds protected by a bastioned wooden palisade. At its peak, the town consisted of more than 10,000 Native Americans.

Betsy Irwin is an artist and anthropologist specializing in Southeastern Indians. Ms. Irwin has a BA from the University of Alabama’s New College in Fine Arts and Anthropology and has completed graduate work in Anthropology. She currently serves as the Education Outreach Coordinator for Moundville Archaeological Park. Amanda Morrow graduated from Georgia Southern University with her MA in Anthropology, concentrating in Archaeology. While there, she was an integral member of the Camp Lawton Archaeological Project team and participated in on-camera work for the PBS Time Team America Episode “Lost Civil War Prison”. Since graduating, she has worked for the Illinois State Archaeological Survey near the Cahokia area and at Moundville as the Education Assistant.
The year 2014 marks the 75th anniversary of the opening of the Jones Archaeological Museum in Moundsville. It also celebrates the 25th anniversary of the Moundville Native American Festival. The festival has become one of the largest and most respected traditional events of Native Americans. The festival runs from October 8th through 11th this year and there is a fee for attending. For more information, check out the website http://moundville.ua.edu/moundville/


This is the third annual conference of SECHSA and the first one to be held in the Atlanta area. The thirty presentations will be given not only by folks in our area (New South Associates, Brockington, Georgia State University), but also archaeologists from all over the southeast including the Savannah River Archaeological Research Foundation, the University of Southern Mississippi, Auburn Univ., the University of Alabama, the University of Tennessee, and elsewhere. Pat Garrow, one of the founders of GAAS in 1986, will speak on the 20th. A few members of GAAS will also be presenting. For the complete program and abstracts and fees, check out the SECHSA website.

3. Frontier Days (Saturday, September 20, 10 AM to 5 PM, at the Fort Daniel Archaeological Site, 2505 Braselton Highway, Georgia 124, Buford.

The event will include re-enactors, a trading post, the Fort Daniel Museum, the Archaeobus, live music, a Cherokee story teller, and more. For details, visit the website: www.thefortdanielfoundation.org

4. Bright as Gold Release Party: An 1865 Harvest Wedding (Historic Durham Place, Main Street, Maxeys, Georgia, Saturday, September 13th, 2-5:30 PM.)

This festival will be many things centering on a new book release, celebrating the publication of the fourth and final Georgia historic novel of the Georgia Gold Series by Denise Weimer. In keeping with the theme of the new novel, the event will include period live music, dance, children’s games, crafters, and tours of the recently restored home of four Dr. Durhams and their apothecary. (These four doctors were grandsons of the famous Dr. Lindsey Durham.) If that isn’t enough, the program will also include a re-creation of a period wedding from the novel, talks by area historians, refreshments, and more.

For more information, refer to the website: www.deniseweimerbooks.com/1865-party

Hope to see you at some of these activities. Best wishes,

Allen
"The World's Oldest Temple"

\(~10,000\, BCE (12,000\, BP)\)!

* Jericho 9600-7600 BCE  
  First Writing 3200 BCE  
  Stonehenge 3000-2000 BCE  
  Step Pyramid 2660 BCE *

Hear (and see) more about this recently discovered, amazing site, which is causing something of a revolution in our understanding of the origins of civilization and organized religion.

Based on his 2014 visit to the site, Georgia Archaeologist, James D’Angelo, will present a view of the site and its importance for archaeological and historical studies at the September 11 meeting of the Gwinnett Archaeological Research Society (GARS).

As always, meetings are open to the public: 7:30-9:30 pm in Conference Room A, Gwinnett Administration and Justice Center, 75 Langley Blvd. Lawrenceville.

Dr. D’Angelo has worked in Near Eastern Archaeology since 1974 in Israel and Jordan, and is currently Site Archaeologist at the Fort Daniel site in Gwinnett County, as well as the GARS Archaeological Advisor.

For information on our 6th Annual Frontier Fare, see www.thegars.org or www.thefordanielfoundation.org.

Background photo: Vincent J. Musi/National Geographic Stock.
Fort Daniel
6th Annual Frontier Faire
Saturday, September 20
10AM–5PM
Fort Daniel Archaeological Site
(2505 Braselton Highway/GA 124, Buford)
Admission: Individual = $2 • Family = $5
Reenactors ★ Trading Post ★ Fort Daniel Museum
Food ★ Demonstrations ★ ArchaeoBus

COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGY
Supervised Excavations & Activities for the Family

LIVE MUSIC
The Skillet Lickers will be performing at 1PM.

STORYTELLER
Join Barry Stewart Mann for Cherokee Lore at 2PM.

For information visit www.thefortdanielfoundation.org.

The Frontier Faire is cosponsored by the Fort Daniel Foundation and Gwinnett Archaeological Research Society. Fort Daniel Archaeological Site is owned by Gwinnett County and is managed by the Fort Daniel Foundation.
Dear Readers,

Hello Everyone! I hope we all had a great summer! Mine was pretty spectacular in many ways while in Azerbaijan! I got spectacularly sick and got some spectacular data from flying a drone around the desert-like heat in the mountains. Nothing says archaeology better than getting sick in the field and having a local blitz one through idyllic roads on the way to an ambulance resupply station to hook me up to an IV Bag. Everyone be mindful of salmonella! I’m pretty sure that was the cause. Regardless of my health—which recovered quickly—I was able to get some pretty awesome images using our drone—very similar to the one Jeffrey uses in Mexico, if you’re familiar with his work. Next issue I will do a short write up and show off some pictures of the 3D models I constructed.

As everyone may or may not know at this point—David is moving to Florida. I’m exceedingly envious. It’s a pretty spectacular place to live! I have a feeling I would spend my weekends walking the cobblestone-lined streets of the old town, if I lived there. I wish you the best David in your new accommodations! I would also like to thank Allen, Scott and Lyn for submitting a lot of this issue’s content. They provided ample information for upcoming opportunities to attend in the next few months. Also—if anyone notices the Emory iBlog on Dr. Hilary Gopnik’s research in Azerbaijan—that’s the same project I work on. I’ve talked to Hilary about potentially coming out as a guest speaker, and she seemed keen on the idea. I’ll make sure to forward her contact info to Scott this week and see if she’d like to come out and talk to us one month! Hope to see everyone at our next meeting! I should have more time to attend meetings this semester—I get out of classes at 5PM on Tuesdays now rather than 6-6:30PM. We’ll see if I can make it there on-time with rush hour traffic!

Glad to be Back,
Robert Bryant
(G.A.A.S) 
Greater Atlanta 
Archaeological Society

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Annual Dues for the Year 2014
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