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ON THE COVER: Cover photograph shows Yellow Banks Bluff, along the seaward edge of St. Catherines Island, Georgia, in October 2005.

Recent geoarchaeological investigations here have identified a series of now-buried terrestrial paleosols in this eroding remnant of the Pleistocene island core. The uppermost paleosol dates to 6440 cal B.P. and a probable cultural feature lying above these paleosols yields a date of 6270 cal B.P.—the oldest known cultural event yet documented on St. Catherines. Paleosols provide important clues on eustatic sea levels, climate change, and the occurrence of deeply buried prehistoric cultural artifacts. But the Yellow Banks Bluff is rapidly eroding (between 5 feet to 10 ft per year): in the 35 years since the American Museum of Natural History began archaeological investigations on St. Catherines, between 200 and 300 feet of the bluff has been lost. [Photograph by Molly Trauten.]