



Atlanta Antiquity

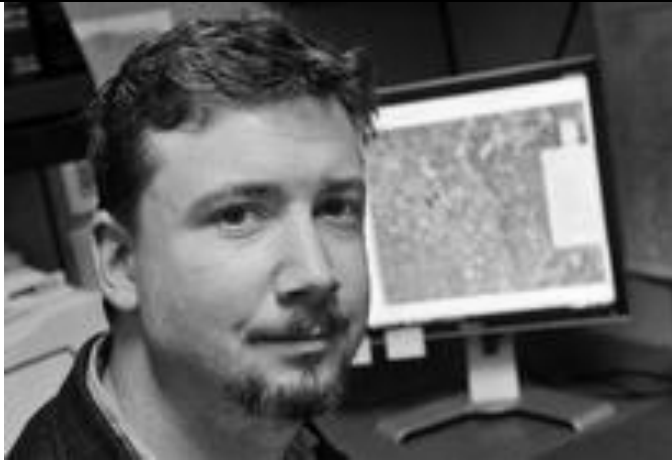
Newsletter of the Greater Atlanta Archaeological Society for
January 2010

Opinions expressed in this newsletter do not necessarily reflect those of the Greater Atlanta Archaeological Society or its board of directors. Articles, comments, and responses to items contained herein are invited

HAPPY NEW YEAR !

January Meeting

(Allen Vegotsky)



Garrett Sillman

GAAS will start off the new year with a stimulating presentation by Garrett Silliman of Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc., who will present a talk on "Current Research in the Archaeology of the Atlanta Campaign" on January 12th at the Fernbank Museum starting at 7:30pm. The speaker provided the following abstract:

"The Civil War was a defining event in our state's history, and has an enormous impact on how we define ourselves as Georgians. The war has been and continues to be a memorial force at the heart of our struggles with issues of race, class and identity. Civil War archaeology has the potential to offer a unique perspective on this defining event. This paper draws from the author's research concerning recent investigations into the archaeology of the 1864 Atlanta Campaign. The core of this study provides insight into the role of CRM in the preservation of Civil War-related sites in the Atlanta Metro area."

Garrett's research blends several approaches including new technology. He uses GIS (geographic

information systems technology) to generate a three-dimensional view of an area, GPS to pinpoint the



Garrett found this stud from a federal knapsack and Enfield bullet, which had been fired, at a site associated with the Civil War battle of Peachtree Creek.



Garrett found this spoon handle and .52-caliber Sharps bullet at the site of a federal troop bivouac at Kennesaw Mountain.

locations of artifacts or structures, ground penetrating radar to reveal underground structures, such as earthworks, highly sensitive metal detectors, and soil testing, among other techniques. Mr. Silliman is employed by Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc., a Smyrna CRM firm. The company provides

ecological, historical and archaeological resource surveys.

At this time there are no final plans for a pre-meeting dinner with our speaker, but contact Allen Vegotsky (770-270-1034 or vegotsky@earthlink.net) if you are interested in attending the dinner.

Holiday Party and Officer/Board Elections

We had another great holiday party back in December, although the attendance was down due to the stormy weather.

The main business part of the meeting was the election of new officers and board members for 2010 and 2011, with the following results:

President	Dennis Blanton
Vice-president	Lyn Kirkland
Secretary	Connie White
Treasurer	Carol Reed
Board (professional)	Jeffery Glover
Board #1	To Be Filled
Board #2	To Be Filled

It is expected that the two open board positions will be filled soon with GSU students or others.

GAAS Information

Hot Line 770-452-0009

Get info about GAAS activities!

Society For Historical Archaeology Meeting *(Jack Kilgore)*

The annual meeting of the Society For Historical Archaeology will be held January 6th through January 9th, 2010 on Amelia Island. The GAAS Board of Directors has used our Scholastic Grant Fund (for the first time) to help defray the cost of attendance by Kelly Woodard to make a presentation. Kelly and Kate Jackson will present a poster depicting work done by Georgia State University students at Flat Rock Cemetery. Dr. Jeffrey Glover, our GAAS Professional Archaeologist, headed the study and plans to give us a report on Kelly's and Kate's presentation in the next

Atlanta Antiquity, as this issue has been printed prior to the meeting.

The Board believes that our Scholarship Fund can be used to good advantage for budding archaeologists, and we invite your cash contributions for future grants. Thank you for your generosity!

GAAS in 1987: The First Year

(Allen Vegotsky)

This is the seventh feature reviewing individual years of GAAS' history based on Newsletters and other documents. As always, I would be happy to receive corrections and supplementary information in this historical series.

Although the origin of the organization was in the summer of 1986, the first full year of its existence was 1987. The first meeting of the year was on January 13th and was well attended. Attendees were rewarded with an interesting and amusing talk by Jerry Manness on the Pinson Mounds [I think the Pinson Mounds are in Tennessee]. The February meeting featured Bob Blakely, a physical anthropologist, then on the faculty of Georgia State University. He spoke about the skeletal remains found at the King Site near Rome, Georgia. This site produced evidence of contact between Native Americans and Spanish visitors (invaders?). At this meeting, it was announced that GAAS, less than a year old, had over 100 members. There was no March Newsletter, but presumably Jim Langford gave a talk at the March meeting on the "Province of the Coosa." Evidently Jim and other members of GAAS had been excavating on this or other north Georgia sites and, at the April meeting, the members participated in a lab session- cleaning and studying artifacts from the sites and socializing. By the April meeting, GAAS introduced the design for its first T-shirts with a depiction of a famous copper artifact found at a Spanish contact site in northwest Georgia. At the May meeting, business issues were discussed and the Newsletter does not indicate that there was a presentation or program. In June, Jack Wynn, Forest Archaeologist for the Chattahoochee and Oconee National Forests spoke on archaeology in the U.S. Forest Service. The July meeting was a business meeting. On August 11th, William Bowen gave a talk on the early Woodland period in Georgia and on September 8th, David Hally from the University of Georgia discussed "Recent Research in Northwest Georgia Chronology." His talk was followed in

October by one from his colleague, Stephen Kowalewski, on his research in Oaxaca, Mexico and elsewhere in Mesoamerica. During the year, there was considerable talk and planning in regard to an official club archaeological site. Unofficially, members worked with Jim Langford in North Georgia and with David Anderson at the Brown Farm excavation. In November, Bill Daniels demonstrated the art of flint knapping and David Anderson discussed the importance of filling out Georgia State Site File Forms for each new site. In December, David Chase talked about area sites threatened by developers and the role of GAAS in site preservation.

Super Museum Sunday

(submitted by Leslie Perry)

Sunday, February 7, 2010, 12:00 noon - 4:00 p.m.

Savannah-area museums (Full listing of participating venues available at www.georgiahistory.com/containers/632).

Georgians and visitors alike experience our area's rich history and cultural life as historic sites, house museums, art museums, and other points of interest in Savannah and coastal Georgia open their doors to the public, providing an exceptional opportunity to experience the history in our own backyard. From Statesboro to Darien, over 40 cultural institutions throughout coastal Georgia participate in this popular GHS's Georgia Days annual family event. Free and open to the public.

Colonial Faire and Muster

(submitted by Leslie Perry)

February 06, 2010 - February 07, 2010

Saturday (Family Day) and Sunday, 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Wormsloe State Historic Site, 7601 Skidaway Road, Savannah

Take your family back in time to the site of one of the earliest and most beautiful colonial-era plantations of the Georgia coast. This popular annual living-history event features costumed re-enactors and vendors offering students and adults a taste of the excitement and adversity of life for the first settlers of colonial Georgia. Highlights of this weekend-long event include cannon and musket firing; blacksmithing, craft, and cooking demonstrations; Native American and slave life interpretations; and period music and dance. An hourly schedule of events will be available upon arrival at Wormsloe. Free and open to the public

Adventures in Archaeology - Archaeological Propection Workshop

(submitted by Leslie Perry)

Field School in North Dakota

Dates: 24 - 28 May 2010

Periods investigated: 18th/19th century

The National Park Service's 2010 workshop on archaeological propection techniques entitled **Current Archaeological Propection Advances for Non-Destructive Investigations in the 21st Century** will be held at the Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site near Stanton, North Dakota. Lodging will be in the communities of Beulah, Hazen, and Riverdale, North Dakota. The park preserves the historic and archeological remnants of the culture and agricultural lifestyle of the Northern Plains Indians during the 18th and 19th centuries. Co-sponsors for the workshop include the National Park Service and the State Historical Society of North Dakota. This will be the twentieth year of the workshop dedicated to the use of geophysical, aerial photography, and other remote sensing methods as they apply to the identification, evaluation, conservation, and protection of archaeological resources across this Nation. The workshop will present lectures on the theory of operation, methodology, processing, and interpretation with on-hands use of the equipment in the field.

There is a registration charge of \$475.00. Application forms are available on the Midwest Archeological Center's web page.

Project website: www.nps.gov/history/mwac

Director/ Project Organizer: Steven L. DeVore

Organization or Institution: National Park Service

Email Contact: steve_de_vore@nps.gov

Method Found to Read 30,000-Year-old DNA

(Deccan Chronicle on the web)

Researchers have developed a way to analyze DNA samples from human remains 30,000 years ago, allowing a direct look into the history of evolution. DNA — the hereditary material contained in the nuclei and mitochondria of all body cells — is a hardy molecule and can persist, conditions permitting, for tens of thousands of years. Using ancient DNA extracted from bones, the biology of extinct animals, such as mammoths, as well as of ancient humans (the Neanderthals), has been successfully studied in recent years. But the special probes that made them possible, cannot distinguish whether the DNA comes from the ancient human sample or was

introduced much later, for instance by the archaeologists who handled the bones.

Thus, conclusions about the genetic make-up of ancient humans of our own species were fraught with uncertainty. Using the remains of humans that lived in Russia about 30,000 years ago, Svante Pääbo from the Max-Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology in Leipzig, Pääbo and his colleagues made use of the latest DNA sequencing (reading the sequence of bases that make up the DNA strands) techniques to overcome this problem. These techniques, known as “second-generation sequencing”, enable the researchers to “read” directly from ancient DNA molecules, without having to use probes to multiply the DNA.

Archaeologists to Explore Feasting Habits of Ancient Builders of Stonehenge

(Culture24)



The team who worked on the Stonehenge Riverside Project in 2009 are to return to their findings to explain the eating habits of the people who built and worshipped at the stone circle over four thousand years ago. Once again led by Professor Mike Parker Pearson from the University of Sheffield, and funded with an £800,000 grant from the Arts and Humanities Research Council, the new ‘Feeding Stonehenge’ project will analyze a range of materials including cattle bones and plant residue.

At the time of the Winter Solstice experts believe people would have brought livestock with them to Stonehenge for a solstice feast. Initial research suggests the animals were brought considerable distances to the ceremonial site at this time of year.

The original Stonehenge Riverside project, which strengthened the idea that nearby Durrington Walls was part of the Stonehenge complex, yielded a surprisingly wide range of material ranging from ancient tools to

animal remains. One of the unforeseen outcomes (of the Stonehenge Riverside Project) is the vast quantity of new material - flint tools, animal bones, pottery, plant remains, survey data, and chemical samples - which now needs analyzing,” explained Professor Parker Pearson.



Bluestone Henge excavation August 2009.

“The new grant from the AHRC for the ‘Feeding Stonehenge’ project allows us to get the maximum information out of this unexpected wealth of remains. We are going to know so much about the lives of the people who built Stonehenge - how they lived, what they ate, where they came from.” A large collection of cattle jaws collected during the last few years’ excavations will now undergo strontium and sulphur isotope analysis to establish where they originally came from and when they were culled. This will give experts a better idea of where people had traveled from to visit the site. The research will also offer a better understanding of the dressing of the famous sarsen stones of Stonehenge and insights into how the public and private spaces at Durrington Walls and Stonehenge differ from each other.

Researchers will also try and ascertain whether Britain’s Copper Age started 50 years earlier than first thought. Circumstantial evidence points to copper tools being in use at Durrington Walls earlier than originally thought. Cut-marks on animal bones should reveal whether they were made by copper daggers as opposed to flint tools.

‘Feeding Stonehenge’, will take place over the next three years. Find out more about the Stonehenge Riverside Project at:
<http://www.shef.ac.uk/archaeology/research/Stonehenge>

Ancient Tree (Almost) Older Than Dirt

(Discovery)

An unassuming tree in southern California has overcome the test of time by surviving for more than 13,000 years. At the top of a small hill in suburban

southern California, there is what appears to be a thicket of stunted, gnarled oak trees wedged between a pile of boulders. A passerby would likely miss this ancient, biological wonder. The entire grove of trunks is in fact one plant, a newly discovered Palmer's oak (*Quercus palmeri*) that researchers estimate is over 13,000 years old, making it one of the oldest plants on Earth.

Researchers, led by Jeffery Ross-Ibarra of the University of California, Davis, found the tree a decade ago during a routine survey of local plant life. It's easy to miss; none of its 70 stems get more than a few feet tall, and it grows in a boulder pile that doubles as shelter from the area's buffeting winds. At first glance, the scientists thought it was an isolated grove of trees, but something didn't add up: None of them produced fertile acorns, so the plants couldn't reproduce. The trees were a little too similar in appearance, too -- almost like identical twins. And Palmer's oaks typically don't grow in the hot, parched environs of Riverside County. The team began to suspect they were looking at a clone.

Genetic analysis confirmed their suspicion. Each of the 70 stems are genetically identical; they are the same plant, currently growing in an oval 25 yards long and 8 yards wide.

Plants can clone themselves in a number of ways. Aspen, for example, sprout roots that grow into new stems, allowing these plants to spread several feet each year. Scientists estimate an Aspen stand in Utah, called Pando, may be tens of thousands of years old, though estimates vary widely. And a creosote bush growing in the Mojave Desert -- dubbed King Clone -- has been reliably dated at nearly 12,000 years old using carbon isotopes.

Stone Age Pantry: Archaeologist Unearths Earliest Evidence of Modern Humans Using Wild Grains and Tubers for Food

(ScienceDaily)

The consumption of wild cereals among prehistoric hunters and gatherers appears to be far more ancient than previously thought, according to a University of Calgary archaeologist who has found the oldest example of extensive reliance on cereal and root staples in the diet of early *Homo sapiens* more than 100,000 years ago. Julio Mercader, holder of the Canada Research Chair in Tropical Archaeology in the U of C's Department of Archaeology, recovered dozens of stone tools from a deep cave in Mozambique showing that wild sorghum, the ancestor of the chief cereal consumed today in sub-Saharan Africa for flours, breads, porridges and alcoholic beverages, was in *Homo sapiens*' pantry along with the African wine palm, the false banana, pigeon peas, wild oranges and the African "potato." This is the earliest direct evidence of humans using pre-domesticated cereals

anywhere in the world. Mercader's findings are published in the December 18 issue of the research journal *Science*.

"This broadens the timeline for the use of grass seeds by our species, and is proof of an expanded and sophisticated diet much earlier than we believed," Mercader said. "This happened during the Middle Stone Age, a time when the collecting of wild grains has conventionally been perceived as an irrelevant activity and not as important as that of roots, fruits and nuts."

In 2007, Mercader and colleagues from Mozambique's University of Eduardo Mondlane excavated a limestone cave near Lake Niassa that was used intermittently by ancient foragers over the course of more than 60,000 years. Deep in this cave, they uncovered dozens of stone tools, animal bones and plant remains indicative of prehistoric dietary practices. The discovery of several thousand starch grains on the excavated plant grinders and scrapers showed that wild sorghum was being brought to the cave and processed systematically. "It has been hypothesized that starch use represents a critical step in human evolution by improving the quality of the diet in the African savannas and woodlands where the modern human line first evolved. This could be considered one of the earliest examples of this dietary transformation," Mercader said. "The inclusion of cereals in our diet is considered an important step in human evolution because of the technical complexity and the culinary manipulation that are required to turn grains into staples." Mercader said the evidence is on par with grass seed use by hunter-gatherers in many parts of the world during the closing stages of the last Ice Age, approximately 12,000 years ago. In this case, the trend dates back to the beginnings of the Ice Age, some 90,000 years earlier.

UCSB Archaeologist Disputes Common Belief About Collapse of Maya Civilization

(ucsb.edu)

For decades, the Maya — and their descendents — have gotten a bad rap from archaeologists, anthropologists, and other scholars who cite the ancient civilization's agricultural practices for its eventual collapse. While they agree that other factors contributed to the fall of Maya society roughly 1,000 years ago, they claim the civilization's slash-and-burn approach to farming caused such widespread environmental devastation that the land simply could not sustain them. However, research conducted by Anabel Ford, an archaeologist at UC Santa Barbara and director of the university's MesoAmerican Research Center, suggests the contrary may be true — that the forest gardens cultivated by the Maya demonstrate their great appreciation for the environment. Her findings are published in the current issue of the *Journal of Ethnobiology* in an article titled "Origins of the Maya Forest Garden: Maya Resource Management."

A forest garden is an unplowed, tree-dominated plot that sustains biodiversity and animal habitat while producing plants for food, shelter, and medicine. Tailored to the local geography, the Maya cultivated the forest as a garden for thousands of years. Today, the Maya forest is dominated by these useful plants, nurtured by traditional farmers of the region who grow a wide array of food, medicine, and spices as well as materials for construction, tools, and utensils. Their forest gardens provide nourishment for their families, maintain soil fertility, secure water, and clean the air.

"We conclude that the vegetation changes that took place between 4,500 and 3,000 years ago were largely a consequence of unstable climatic conditions," said Ford, who co-authored the paper with Ronald Nigh, an ecological anthropologist at Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropología Social, a social science institute in San Cristobal, Mexico. "This climatic chaos forced the Maya to adapt from a society of mobile horticulturists to one of agriculture in a single location." The result was the Maya Forest Garden, a highly productive and sustainable form of resource management that was the foundation of the Maya civilization from 3,000 to 1,000 years ago.

According to the paper, "shifts in the paleoecological record, previously interpreted as evidence of the Maya denuding the forest, can be reinterpreted as evidence of forest management in the form of the Maya Forest garden." Climate change played a significant role in landscape transformations, the paper continues, "and the Maya's adaptation to climatic changes was to intensify the forest management system developed during the preceding millennia, a system that is still in place today."

The ancient Maya, who farmed without draft animals or plows, and had access only to stone tools and fire, followed what Ford calls the "milpa cycle." It is an ancient land use system by which a closed canopy forest is transformed into an open field for annual crops, then a managed orchard garden, and then a closed canopy forest again. The cycle covers a time period of 12 to 24 years. A misconception about the milpa cycle is that the fields lie fallow after several years of annual crop cultivation. "In reality, in the 'high-performance milpa,' fields are never abandoned, even when they are forested," Ford explains in the article. "The milpa cycle is a rotation of annuals with successive stages of forest perennials during which all phases receive careful human management. "As a cultivated field," Ford continues in the article, "the milpa has its own ecology of herbs, tubers, and plants that deter pests of the main crops, enhance soil nutrients, and maintain moisture in the soil. Even before this phase of annual crops is over, the selection of trees and bushes for the woodland stages begins." "It just doesn't make sense that the Maya wouldn't take care of the land," Ford said. "They had to maintain its quality or they wouldn't survive. We assume that the ancient Maya must have destroyed

their environment because that's what people are doing there today. If we're doing it, they must have as well. But the fact is, they managed the landscape. They practiced what I call 'select and grow.' They did not slash and burn themselves out of existence."

She added that the present-day Maya's knowledge of forest gardening is not formally documented in any comprehensive way. "We could save the Maya forest garden if we could learn from these farmers and their observance of nature," Ford said.

French find puts humans in Europe 200,000 years earlier *(Physorg)*

Experts on prehistoric man are rethinking their dates after a find in a southern French valley suggested our ancestors may have reached Europe 1.57 million years ago: 200,000 years earlier than we thought. What provoked the recount was a pile of fossilized bones and teeth uncovered 15 years ago by local man Jean Rouvier in a basalt quarry at Lezignan la Cebe, in the Herault valley, Languedoc. In the summer of 2008, Rouvier mentioned his find to Jerome Ivorra, an archaeological researcher at France's National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS). The subsequent dig uncovered a large variety of ancient animal bones: cattle, deer, horses and also of carnivorous animals related to cats and dogs. More importantly however, about 10 metres (yards) down and under the basalt layer, the team found 20 or so tools, most of which bore traces of use.

The surprise came when argon dating showed the site went back 1.57 million years -- substantially older than many other prehistoric sites -- according to a paper published in the specialist journal, *Comptes Rendus Palevol*. It is older, for example, than the Spanish site at Atapuerca, which dates back a mere 1.2 to 1.1 million years. And as the paper pointed out, the existence of such man-made objects in Europe was extremely rare in this period. In comparison, the first such tools in East Africa date back to 2.5 million years ago, while human settlements in the Transcaucasia region date back to a 1.8 million years ago.

"A discovery as rich as the one in the Herault Valley offers a real opportunity to better understand the Europe of this period," said a statement from the CNRS, France's Museum of National History and the College de France. More digs were planned for 2010 to discover more about the site, the statement added.

Burial cloth found in Jerusalem cave casts doubt on authenticity of Turin Shroud *(DailyMail)*

Archaeologists have discovered the first known burial shroud in Jerusalem from the time of Christ's crucifixion - and

say it casts serious doubt on the claimed authenticity of the Turin Shroud. Ancient shrouds from the period have been found before in the Holy Land, but never in Jerusalem. Researchers say the weave and design of the shroud discovered in a burial cave near Jerusalem's Old City are completely different to the Turin Shroud. Radiocarbon tests and artifacts found in the cave prove almost beyond doubt that it was from the same time of Christ's death.

It was made with a simple two-way weave - not the twill weave used on the Turin Shroud, which textile experts say was introduced more than 1,000 years after Christ lived. And instead of being a single sheet like the famous item in Turin, the Jerusalem shroud is made up of several sections, with a separate piece for the head. Professor Shimon Gibson, the archaeologist who discovered the tomb, said ancient writings and contemporary shrouds from other areas had suggested this design, and the Jerusalem shroud finally provided the physical evidence.

The debate over the Turin Shroud will not go away. Last month a Vatican researcher said she had found the words 'Jesus Nazarene' on the shroud, proving it was the linen cloth which was wrapped around Christ's body. Barbara Frale said computer analysis of photographs of the shroud revealed extremely faint words written in Greek, Aramaic and Latin which attested to its authenticity.

But the shroud-wrapped body dated to the time of Christ discovered in Jerusalem seems to point in the opposite direction. The shroud was found around the remains of a man in a sealed chamber of a burial cave in the Hinnom Valley overlooking the Old City of Jerusalem by archaeologists from the Hebrew University and the Albright Research Institute, both in Jerusalem. DNA tests indicated the man had suffered from leprosy and died of tuberculosis. That was probably why his burial cave was sealed - a move that preserved the shroud and even some of the man's hair for 2,000 years. Professor Gibson said the Turin Shroud did not fit what was known of burial practices in first-century Palestine - now confirmed by the Jerusalem shroud. 'The Turin shroud is a single sheet made with a twill weave. 'The twill weave is known from this part of the world only from the mediaeval period, so we're talking about something that's from the Middle Ages,' Gibson told the Daily Mail.

'But the Jerusalem shroud confirmed another local practice which casts even more doubt on the Turin artefact. 'It wasn't one continuous sheet,' said Gibson, pointing out the Turin Shroud is a single rectangular sheet measuring about 14ft by 3ft. 'What our shroud shows is that the practice of having a separate shroud or wrapping for the body and for the head was common practice. 'There was a separate wrapping for the head itself, which was very important because when they brought someone to burial they would place the head wrapping separately on the face in case the person wasn't actually dead and woke up again, they would be able to blow off the face wrapping and shout for help,' said Gibson. 'This did occur quite a lot in antiquity because they didn't have the medical means we have today. 'The idea was that if you enshrouded somebody, you had a separate set of wrappings for the body and a separate set of wrappings for the head,' he said. Ancient rabbinical writings mention people who woke up, apparently miraculously and lived for years afterwards.

It was the custom at the time for the family to visit the tomb after three days to check their relative was indeed dead. Gibson said this was probably the source of the Gospel story about Jesus's followers visiting his tomb three days after the Crucifixion, when they found it empty.

The Hinnom Valley where the Jerusalem shroud was discovered has long been associated with death. The Gospel of Matthew calls it Akeldama or 'Field of Blood.' It is dotted with Roman-era burial tombs carved out of caves in the rock face. In ancient times, pagan tribes burned children alive there as offerings to the god Moloch. The ancient Israelites called the valley Gehinnom - the Hebrew for 'Hell' - and it was the site where the scapegoat was driven over a cliff on the Day of Atonement in Solomon's Temple.

Bones Find From Abandoned Village Show Tough Life of Medieval Women

(Guardian.co.uk)

The fearsome northern woman of legend and cliché, broadchested and with a frying pan poised to whack sense into her man has proved to have genuine historic origins. Analysis of bones from Britain's biggest medieval excavation has unearthed a race of real-life Nora Battys, ruling a Yorkshire roost nearly 1,000 years ago. Skeletons from Wharram Percy, a village on the Yorkshire Wolds abandoned after the 14th century Black Death, have much larger bones than those of contemporaries elsewhere.

"The differences are really quite pronounced," said Simon Mays, of English Heritage, who has measured 120 sets of women's bones from the site. "Women at Wharram were much more muscular and bigger boned than their city counterparts. Whilst they were still doing the domestic chores and looking after children, they clearly also mucked in with the hard labor in the fields, building up their arm strength." Whether they used this to assert themselves in the running of the village is likely to remain conjecture, but the archaeology suggests that social roles were less divided than they later became. Grinding poverty, if nothing else, obliged the "gentler sex" to multi-task in the fashion of many modern women.

"The research underlines the way that the sexual division of labor was much less marked in rural areas than in the cities of the time," said Mays. "The evidence from the Wharram bones speaks volumes, and reinforces that notion that life in the village was far from a rural idyll."

Like the archetypal Nora, a West Riding dragon played by Kathy Staff in the long-running TV comedy "Last of the Summer Wine," the Wharram women were substantial as well as strong. Their bones are wider than average and with thicker walls, a sign of calcium and other components being deposited as muscles are worked harder and gain mass.

Wharram's insights on the state of medieval Britain are set to continue, as work continues on hundreds of thousands of remains excavated between 1950 and 1990. The site, surrounding a lonely church in a remote grassy valley, is the best-preserved of Britain's 3,500 abandoned villages.

Announcements (Leslie Perry, Terry Hynes, & Allen Vegotsky)

March 18, 2010 at 7:00pm - AIA National Sponsored Lectures - **Jitse H.F. Dijkstra**, University of Ottawa, *Scratched in Stone: The Isis Temple Graffiti Project*, Reception Hall, Michael C. Carlos Museum, 571 South Kilgo Circle

April 22, 2010 at 7:00pm - AIA National Sponsored Lectures - **Robert Lindley Vann**, University of Maryland (Jashemski Lecture), *The Palace and Garden Complex of Kasayapa in Sigiriya (Sri Lanka)*, Reception Hall, Michael C. Carlos Museum, 571 South Kilgo Circle

Membership Application and Renewal Form

<p>Annual Dues for the Year 2010, Check Membership type:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Individual (\$20)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Family (\$25)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Student (\$10) School: _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> GAAS T-shirts (\$10 each) show number of each size: ___ S ___ M ___ L ___ XL ___ XXL</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> SGA Membership (\$20)</p>	<p>Information About You: (Please Print)</p> <p>Name: _____</p> <p>Address: _____ _____ _____</p> <p>Home Phone: _____</p> <p>Work Phone: _____</p> <p>E-mail: _____</p>
---	---

Make your check payable to G.A.A.S. and mail it along with your Membership Form to:

G.A.A.S.
3635 Spring Beauty Courts
Powder Springs, GA 30127

Reminder: If you joined GAAS in 2009 after September 30, then you are also paid-up for 2010 and need not pay dues for 2010. If you have any questions about your status, contact either the Treasurer or the Newsletter Editor.

Greater Atlanta Archaeological Society

Officers

				<u>Term Expires</u>
President:	Dennis Blanton	(404) 929-6304	email: dennis.blanton@fernbankmuseum.org	1/1/2012
Vice-President:	Lyn Kirkland	(404) 872-5124	email: Lkirkla@aol.com	1/1/2012
Secretary:	Connie White	(404) 375-0380	email: theconz2@yahoo.com	1/1/2012
Treasurer:	Carol Reed	(770) 439-1502	email: creed4512@bellsouth.net	1/1/2012

Board of Directors

Dr. Jeffrey Glover	(Professional Archaeologist)	(404) 413-5164	email: jglover@gsu.edu	1/1/2012
Terry Hynes		(404) 876-2561	email: preclovis@gmail.com	1/1/2011
Pat LoRusso		(678) 493-0103	email: patlorusso@comcast.net	1/1/2011
(to be filled)				1/1/2012
(to be filled)				1/1/2012

Program Chair	(need a volunteer)			
Newsletter Editor	Louie Campbell	(770) 452-0009	email: camplouie@yahoo.com	