



Thoughts galore at UMd. symposium

What is planned to be the first of a series of special seminars on Maryland archeology took place at the University of Maryland November 8. Abandoning the site report format, three panels of experts shared their views on what is known about various periods in the state's past and what the challenges are for the future.

"I don't think there is any doubt that we should move ahead on additional, more focused symposia," said conference chairman Jim Gibb about plans for followup sessions. "The scopes, subjects and structures of those symposia require some thought."

In introducing the meeting, chief state archeologist Richard Hughes said, "There has been some very exciting work in Maryland archeology ... particularly in historic archeology." Later, speaker Joe Dent of American University added, "There are exciting things going on in prehistory archeology."

The subject for the November session at College Park was "The Future of Maryland's Past." After the formal presentations, many in the audience of 78 joined with the panelists in give-and-take questioning.

The session was divided into three sections: Late Prehistory, the Development of Indigenous Cultures; Cultural Conflict, Native Americans and European Colonists, and Early History, the Development of European Colonial Culture. Each session had three speakers as well as a moderator, who set the stage for the talks that followed.

Academics, state employees and private archeologists all took part.

What follows are some of the thoughts raised by the speakers and questioners, but not necessarily the focus of their remarks:

- Comparing the 1300s Winslow Site, the 1400s Hughes Site and the 1500s Accokeek Site, Dent said that things kept getting bigger, bigger areas, bigger houses, longer occupations. Palisades, which at Winslow seemed designed to separate culture from nature, later took on a more defensive nature.
- Archeologists often look in floodplains more than uplands because the floodplains offer more sealed information, according to Bob Wall of Towson University.
- "We don't know much about the Middle Woodland - we have the artifacts, but not the context," Wall also said.
- Some of the things we don't know about the precontact period, Dennis Curry of the Trust said, are village layouts, house layouts, storage and subsistence, burial patterns, "who these groups were, where they came from, where they went." "We have a lot of assumptions we just take for granted," he said. "I think a lot of these questions may not be answerable for decades."
- Curry also suggested changing excavation procedures to open large areas of villages, instead of just small parts.

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Upcoming events

December 6: ASM Board meeting. Crownsville, 10 a.m. All are welcome.

March 12 - 14, 2004: Mid-Atlantic Archeological Conference annual meeting, Rehobeth Beach, Delaware. Maryland archeologists will have a leading role in arranging this. If you are interested in giving a paper contact Bernard K. Means, bkmeans@juno.com, or Steve Bilicki, bilicki@dhcd.state.md.us. If you would like to help out at the conference, contact Wayne Clark, clarkw@dhcd.state.md.us

March 20: Annual archeology workshop. Crownsville.

March 31 - April 4: The Society for American Archeology, Montreal, Quebec. Information at 202-789-8200.

April 17: ASM Spring Symposium, "The Way It Was: Reflections on Maryland Archeology." Crownsville.

Volunteer opportunities

The following volunteer opportunities are open to CAT program participants and other ASM members:

ASM field session collection: Volunteers are needed to work on up-grading collections associated with previous field sessions. Work will start with the Nolands Ferry collection. Nolands Ferry is a Late Woodland site excavated by ASM in 1978 under the leadership of Donald Peck. The lab in Crownsville will be open Tuesdays from 9:30 until 4. For additional information contact Louise Akerson akerson@comcast.net or Charlie Hall hall@dhcd.state.md.us.

Winslow Site artifacts lab work: The washing has to get done before anything else, so they can't promise there will be any cataloguing, but the more people who come in to wash the faster they will get to it. The archeology lab is in the basement of Hurst Hall at American University. For directions or questions, contact Kelsey Woodman at AUArchLab@hotmail.com

Ongoing: The Northern Chesapeake Chapter is offering field and lab work. Call Bill McIntyre at 410-939-0768 or williamlmac@comcast.net

The Lost Towns Project of Anne Arundel County. Call 410-222-7441.

Mount Calvert lab work. Call 301-627-1286.

CAT Corner

Bob Wall will be giving a class on **prehistoric ceramics Dec. 13** will at Mt. Ida in Ellicott City, 10a.m. - 2:30 p.m. Bring a bag lunch, only light refreshments will be provided. Twenty student limit. Email Ed Hanna at wmdasm@yahoo.com to register and for directions.

For members only

Help wanted: Would you like to do more to help ASM function but have never been asked? Or do you now have more opportunity or desire than you did before? We hope so. *There are many ways to help and with current technology this often can be done at a distance. Here are some options:*

1. Serve on a committee.
 2. Assist with activities such as setting up for meetings, helping with field school, contacting schools, selling publications.
 3. Share skills in organizing events, photography, database management, internet, word processing, desktop publishing.
 4. Mentoring new members, general volunteer labor.
- If you want to assist, let us know when sending in your ASM renewal form.

Bill Lynch, longtime ASM activist, dies at 88

Bill Lynch, a member of ASM since 1971 and a smiling presence at field schools and conferences, died October 5 at age 88. For his years of service to ASM he became in 1987 the fifth person to receive the Society's top honor, the William B. Marye award.

At the time of his death, Bill was working on the artifacts from the Robert Long House in Fells Point in an effort to publish the results of a 10-year excavation which he and his wife Muriel conducted in the basement and backyard of that house. Their work brought the importance of archeology to the attention of the Society for the Preservation of Federal Hill and Fells Point.

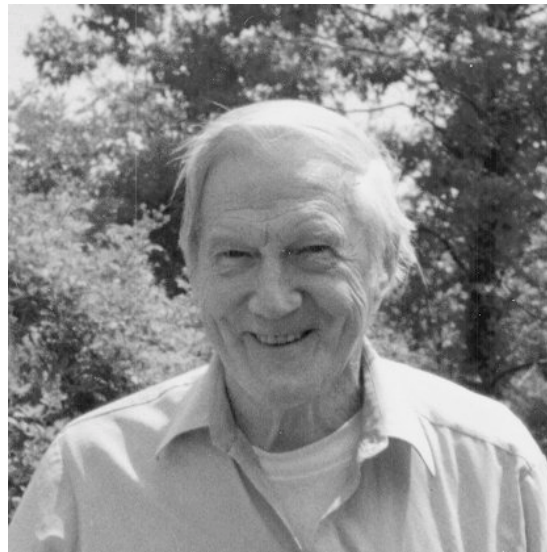
Bill assisted many archeologists in the state in surveying and testing archeological sites. He also assisted in developing, transporting and setting up the Geological Survey's Division of Archeology's traveling exhibit, "Maryland Archeology: Journey Through Time." In addition, he served in several positions with ASM's Central Chapter.

Bill's wife and partner in his many activities, Muriel, died in 1987. The two were so proficient in excavation techniques that they often were asked to train newcomers. They knowingly - and happily - worked the outskirts of a site, trying to determine the site limits, even though these often were unproductive squares.

"Bill and Muriel were like Mom and Dad to those of us 'younger' archeologists, and they are truly missed," said Norma B-Wagner, another Marye award winner, on learning of Bill's death.

Active was the word for Bill. In addition to ASM, groups that he was involved with included Toastmasters, the Baltimore Campers Association, Association of Iron and Steel Engineers, the Steppingstone Museum Association, the Science Center Associates, The Society for the Preservation of Federal Hill and Fells Point, The Baltimore County Historical Society, the Baltimore County Geological Society, the Needlework Guild of America, Friends of the Enoch Pratt Free Library and The Dundalk-Patapsco Neck Historical Society.

Usually Bill was not just a paper member, but took on active roles, including demonstrating the use of early 20th century farm tools at the Baltimore County Farm Museum. Bill said that he had had to retire from the Bethlehem Steel



Sparrows Point Tin Mill in 1978 because he was too busy to go to work.

His son, Michael, said, "Time and circumstance [the Depression] did not permit Bill Lynch to attend college, but he had an inquiring mind, a love of reading, and a willingness to experiment (albeit at his own speed) which led him to become a highly educated man and a skilled craftsman. These gifts were enhanced by his willingness to share them with anyone that he met."

Michael noted that his father "collected things - all sorts of things - but he was especially interested in tools. He liked to do fine work with wood, metal and leather and dabbled with printing, mapping and calligraphy. He was always meticulous and wrote drafts of personal correspondence as well as society letters and reports before putting pen to the final version."

Bill grew up on the family farm on the Patapsco Neck and later on a larger farm in Long Green Valley. Soon after being graduated from Towson High School in 1931, he went to work for Bethlehem Steel. He and Muriel, a Towson High School classmate, were married in 1939 and are survived by four children, daughters Linda, Christy and Martha as well as son Michael. Bill also is survived by two sisters, Ruth Porter, 91, and Esther Archer, 101, who live at the Wesley Home in Baltimore.

Contributions in Bill's memory can be sent to the Maryland Science Center Development Office, 601 Light Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21230.

Profiles in Maryland Archeology

A visit with ... Annetta Schott

One of an occasional series of articles on figures in Maryland archeology. In October Annetta Schott of the Northern Chesapeake Chapter became the first person to complete ASM's Certified Archeological Technician program.

Q. How did you get interested in archeology?

A. I've always been interested. I've always taken out books from libraries about ancient peoples. Every time I went to a museum I would get fascinated by the things I saw and where they were found. I was fascinated about anthropology. My parents used to shoo me away from cases that had all the mummies, so I wouldn't get bad dreams or something like that, but I found it fascinating rather than scary.

Q. Then how did you specifically get involved in archeology?

A. I saw something in the paper announcing Archeology Month and I said, "That's my opportunity."

Q. When was that?

A. About four years ago. I hit the ground running with the Northern Chesapeake Chapter and haven't stopped, and I don't intend to stop.

Q. Who are some of the people who are influential for you?

A. Bill McIntyre was probably my first contact and had a very professional approach to archeology, so that was a really good introduction. And then Stephen Israel was very, very influential. I worked two years with him at the Morris Meadows rockshelter. He taught me an awful lot. I got to use the transit. I learned a lot of new skills and a different way of looking at archeology. And Jim Gibb: I've had the privilege of working with him quite a lot this past year. Those are, I think, the three main people. There are a lot of other peripheral characters who have added a lot of flavor and color to the archeology I've seen so far. Jack Davis. Wilbur Iley, who is a reformed pothunter. He has a collection that is really, really extensive and so I've been able to see some of the things that are indigenous to our area, which helps a lot when you are doing a lot of analyzing.

Q. Do you enjoy lab work and field work both, or do you have a preference?



A. I enjoy all aspects of it, some more than others. I like washing up, because you never know what is going to be revealed under the mud. I like the sifting, because it is a challenge to make sure you don't miss anything. And excavating, it's a matter of doing it in the levels so that you don't mess up your paperwork.

Q. What sites have you worked on?

A. The Barton Site this past year. I've been working at Garrett Island going on about four years now. Swann Harbor. The Cresap House. The O'neil lighthouse, up in Havre de Grace. The Morris Meadows rockshelter. Quite a few others. Melwood Mansion, down in Upper Marlboro. I found that really interesting. It's a 1720s mansion house where we are excavating the cellar area.

Q. You seem to be doing both historic and prehistoric - you enjoy them both.

A. Yes. I have a real prejudice towards the prehistoric, but I'm getting a greater appreciation of historic, mainly because it's easier to date. But prehistoric appeals to the imagination a little bit more, I think. But you have to be very careful of that - you can imagine too much.

Q. What do you think of the CAT program?

A. It's been an interesting experience. It's been a lot of work. I think everybody that I've come in contact with has been really helpful. One challenge is to know just what questions to ask, and that requires work on your part to do the reading, so you can ask the right questions and be headed in the right direction. Otherwise you won't pass muster.

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A visit with ... Annetta Schott

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Q. What do you plan to do with your CAT certificate?

A. I plan to do it [archeology] professionally full time, or as full time as you can get. I intend to eventually form my own company and possibly since I don't have a degree - as yet; I'm still working on that, I'm going to school -- and work with archeologists and do contracts.

Q. Where are you going to school?

A. Just at a community college at this time to get all the basics, then I'll head out towards, probably, Towson. But that's where I'm headed. I just hope I live long enough to complete it.

Q. Do they have enough courses at the community college?

A. They have enough courses to get me started. I've got less than a year's worth of credits so far. I've got a ways to go. I'm a late bloomer.

Q. Do you have a job also?

A. Archeology is my job now.

'Take the time to listen, teach and learn'

The following is excerpted from remarks by ASM President Carol Ebright at the November 8 seminar, "The Future of America's Past."

I'm here today primarily because of my interest Native American/archeologist relationships. The title of this session could as easily be applied to current relationships between modern Native Americans and archeologists in Maryland as to the 16th and 17th centuries. As you may know, Maryland presently has no state or federally recognized Indian tribes. But there are many indigenous Native Americans living in the state. The 2000 federal census counted 15,423 individuals in Maryland who claimed Native American ancestry. And Maryland has several coherent communities of descendants of Piscataway, Nanticoke, Accohannock and Shawnee Indians.

The Future of Maryland's Past — that is, the future of continued productive archeology in Maryland — needs to include a greater focus on positive interactions between archeologists and Maryland Indians. We have much to teach each other if we can get past our cultural, historical, academic and just plain human biases.

Archeological studies in this region are dominated by archeologists of Euro-American heritage. We need to be constantly aware of the perception that we are the victors writing the history of the vanquished. Archeologists need understand, respect and acknowledge past abuses by archeologists and ethnologists. And we need to acknowledge the continuing impact of historical events on modern Indian communities.

Maryland archeologists need to welcome and encourage Native American participation in archeological excavations and the interpretation of data. We need to do this as a device to foster cooperation, to obtain first-hand knowledge about possible interpretations of archeological remains, to dispel myths about how our discipline really operates and to understand the issues of importance to modern Maryland Indian communities.

Native Americans need to be more open to the significant information about lost cultural heritage that only archeology can provide. They need to understand the very broad anthropological perspective of modern archeology, to understand its scientific basis and to understand how the discipline has grown.

Archeologists and Native Americans may never agree on many issues, but we need to understand and accept our differences and find ways to compromise and work together. We all need to stop talking past each other and take the time to listen, teach and learn.

The Future of Maryland's Past needs to actively involve the ALL the descendants of the turbulent years of contact in the 16th and 17th centuries to avoid the continuing conflict between Native Americans and archeologists in our own time.

Correction: Contrary to a statement in last month's newsletter, fans of the Barton Site insist it is in Allegany County, not Garrett.

Thoughts galore at UMd. symposium

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- There is no typical colonial site, said Julie King, of Jefferson Patterson Park. "Archeological sites in the same neighborhood can vary." Also, digging has shown that probate inventories didn't list all possessions. Also, Indian artifacts sometimes showed up, either in the ground or on inventories, and were being used by the colonists.
- "Colonial men and women were not just like us, only shorter," she said. "They had vastly different life experiences and expectations."
- "The most important archeological site in Maryland is Baltimore," said Mark Leone, of the University of Maryland, citing the city's industrial past and its ethnic groups. Leone also showed some pictures of historic plantation sites using Lidar computer imaging which greatly enhanced traces of early landscaping patterns.
- Both Leone and John Seidel, of Washington College, spoke of the need for more exploration of black sites and of the black role in Maryland's history. Seidel also mentioned the advances being made in underwater archeology.
- Julie Ernstein, of the University of



Discussant Virginia Busby answers a question about the contact period as moderator Carol Ebright and others look on.

Maryland, said archeologists should speak out in promoting their cause, rather than waiting for others to possibly do it for them.

- Wayne Clark, from Jefferson Patterson Park, warned from the state's population is going to double in the next 30 years and said a lot of potential sites are going to be destroyed in the growth process if something isn't done. He spoke of the need for systematic research objectives tied to areas of highest risk over the long term. "The big challenge is what do we do with the Chesapeake and Atlantic coastal plains."
- Esther Doyle Read, of Anne Arundel County, said archeological research should be prioritized to where development is going to happen.
- One way or another, said Hughes, "90 percent of the archeology that we get done is coming out of government."
- Seidel said that even as housing is booming, funds for archeology are drying up. He offered these figures on recent MHT noncapital grants:

FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL	ARCHEOLOGY
2001	\$529,400	\$176,540
2002	840,000	188,200
2003	421,400	102,600
2004	208,500	24,000

Slave village sought near Frederick

By Frank D. Roylance

Condensed from the Baltimore Sun, October 29, 2003

FREDERICK -- On a grassy rise just west of Route 355-- once the main wagon road between Frederick and Georgetown -- archeologists are probing the earth for traces of what may be the largest slave "village" ever uncovered in Maryland.

If they're right about the spot, as many as 90 African-Americans lived and worked in a row of wooden houses set on this low hill 200 years ago. They were enslaved to help work a 748-acre plantation founded in 1795 by Payen Boisneuf, a Frenchman who had fled a slave revolt in Haiti.

While no trace of the slave quarters remains above the ground, the National Park Service and the University of Maryland have joined forces to determine whether forgotten details of daily life in this community can be uncovered.

"This is a really important, really significant site -- important to our understanding of slavery in Maryland," said Joy Beasley, a National Park Service archeologist and cultural resource manager for the Monocacy National Battlefield, where the dig is located.

By one account, Boisneuf was a particularly cruel master. Julian Niemcewicz, a Polish traveler who happened on the plantation called L'Hermitage en route from Georgetown to Frederick in 1798, wrote a scathing memoir. He said that the master and his family "foam with rage, beat the negroes, complain and fight with each other. In these ways does this man use his wealth, and comforts his life in its descent toward the grave."

Traces of the long-vanished slave community began to emerge last year during a 22-acre metal-detector survey of cultural resources on the property. Limited excavations this month have added to an inventory of thousands of artifacts.

Kneeling in the grass yesterday, University of Maryland archeologist Brandon Bies sorted through dozens of plastic bags filled with metal buttons, iron nails, hinges, broken tobacco pipes, animal bones, fragments of broken brick, ceramic pottery and tableware. All of it points to a densely populated domestic settlement on about two-thirds of an acre. And it all dates to the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

Nearby, paid and volunteer archeologists uncovered what appeared to be traces of a structure about 16 feet wide and 12 feet deep -- similar to slave quarters unearthed elsewhere in the Middle Atlantic region.

"The kinds of artifacts are consistent with the kinds of artifacts from other slave contexts, in Virginia, for example," Beasley said.

Marylanders in 1800 saw little reason to record the details of slave life, she said, "so there is very little information about these people in the historical record. One of the only ways to learn about them is from the archeological record."

Archeologists will also be looking for African or Haitian influences at the site, because Boisneuf is known to have brought at least 14 slaves from Haiti when he fled.

Historians had almost no information about the plantation until they happened on the Niemcewicz memoir.

Beasley said there are obvious exaggerations in the account. But "we have been able to verify the presence of court cases brought against the family -- six against Boisneuf and one against Victoire [his daughter] for cruelty to their slaves. The cases were brought by citizens in Frederick, but were thrown out of court and never tried."

By 1820, census records show only 40 slaves on the property. In 1827 it was sold, and eventually became known as the Best Farm. The slave quarters disappeared and the land was tilled by tenant farmers until 1993, when the park service acquired it as part of the Monocacy National Battlefield.

The park service will need more funding to continue the excavation, conserve the artifacts found there and interpret the site for park visitors.

"This represents a really important research opportunity," Beasley said. "It's also important that it is owned by the National Park Service, because the site is going to be protected."

Lost Towns re-creates 17th century kiln

By Molly Knight

Condensed from the Baltimore Sun, October 27, 2003

Al Luckenbach, who smokes several Tareytos a day, is within a few days of fulfilling his pipe dream.

He intends to fire up -- at about 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit -- a reproduction of a 17th-century clay pipe kiln. If he succeeds, he and his colleagues at Anne Arundel County's "Lost Towns" archeological project will have effectively re-created the only kiln of its kind known to have been unearthed in the New World.

The kiln remains were discovered in 1991 by Luckenbach and his colleagues on a plot of land that is known as Providence, a colonial settlement along the Severn River. They have spent the past two weeks re-creating the kiln on a grassy slope in the middle of London Town, a colonial village in southern Anne Arundel County.

Tobacco and smoking pipes are a rich part of the early history of this continent, Luckenbach said recently at London Town, one of three colonial villages under excavation by the Lost Towns project.

"Back then, every man, woman and child was smoking tobacco," said Luckenbach. "In the Chesapeake area, the remains of 10-year-olds have been discovered with grooves in their teeth from clenching pipes."

Tobacco pipes, he added, also serve as reliable diagnostic tools for dating material from digs.

"Pipes are kind of like cars," said Luckenbach. "You can tell what decade they're from almost at first glance."

Settled in 1683, London Town was once one of the busiest ports in Maryland. Its remains were discovered nine years ago along with the neighboring colonial settlements of Providence and Herrington. Together, the three villages have offered archeologists and historians a look at life on the Chesapeake Bay in the late 1600s and early 1700s. During that time, London Town boomed as a South River ferry crossing and tobacco port.

In the 1770s, when the Maryland Assembly put restrictions on tobacco exportation, the village declined. It took exhaustive research for Luckenbach and his co-workers to prove that the pieces of kiln and clay pipes they found on land once owned by farmer Emanuel Drue were the remains of a pipe-making enterprise.

To confirm their finding, Luckenbach called British archeologist Allan Peacey, an expert on pipes and kilns, who confirmed that the artifacts came from a 17th-century kiln.

"It was a defining moment for me," said Peacey, standing proudly next to the site of the re-creation.

Recently, with a grant from the Maryland Humanities Council, Peacey traveled to London Town to help re-create the kiln. An amateur potter, Peacey used his skills to build the kiln's "muffle," a circular shield that holds the pipes in place while they are being fired. In the center of the muffle, he constructed a "cross-pipe prop" -- a cluster of already-made pipes that supports the ones being fired.

For the past two weeks, archeologist Tony Lindauer has spent long nights stooped over the kiln, building its base structure. The task has been difficult, Lindauer said, because unlike most builders of his time, Drue did not use bricks for the base.

"He knew how to work cobble and clay," said Luckenbach. "For him, brick would have been child's play."

In the 17th century, Peacey said, multiyear apprenticeships taught people to light kilns -- a complicated process in which the fire is fed logs gradually over the course of 10 hours, raising the internal temperature by about 100 degrees an hour.

Although building a kiln out of brick would have been simpler, Lindauer said doing so would have defeated the purpose of the project. "If we cheat in any way, we won't know exactly how he did things," he said. "And we won't have a product that looks like his did."

Compared with many of the crude, unadorned pipes of the 1600s, Drue's creations were works of art, Luckenbach said. Traveling many miles up the Severn River in his boat, Drue sought out every color of clay he could find, molding pipes in swirling patterns and decorating them with intricate patterns, he said.

"He clearly thought of himself as an artist," Luckenbach said. "We didn't just find a pipe maker, we found a pretty cool one."

Luckenbach hopes to sell the pipes made in the new kiln in the London Town gift shop. But the re-created kiln and pipes will serve as a much more significant part of London Town: an educational tool. The kiln will be one of several interactive exhibits scheduled to open at London Town aimed at teaching students and tourists about life in the colonial days.

(Luckenbach reports that the kiln was fired and was "basically a great success.")

More of Iceman's secrets are revealed

By Michael Stroh

Condensed from the Baltimore Sun, October 31, 2003

A pair of German climbers were the first to spot the shriveled tea-colored corpse, peeking from the Alpine ice 10,500 feet above sea level. It soon became obvious the body, pried from the pass with a jackhammer, was no unlucky modern mountaineer. Radiocarbon dating revealed the 5-foot-2 man drew his last breath 5,200 years ago, making him older than Egyptian royal mummies. The press called him the Iceman. Scientists nicknamed him Otzi, after the region just south of the Italian-Austrian border where he turned up.

Since his discovery in September 1991, Otzi has been providing scientists with an unprecedented glimpse into daily life in prehistoric Europe.

The mummy has also proved to be the coldest of cold cases. But creative forensic work over the past 12 years has slowly been prying loose his secrets, addressing questions about Otzi's age, diet and - most intriguingly - what killed him. Now an international team of scientists appears to have solved one more long-standing riddle: Where was Otzi from?

Geochemist Wolfgang Muller of the Australian National University in Canberra compared samples from Otzi's teeth, bones and intestines to soil and water samples collected from the mountainous region where he was found. As he describes in today's issue of *Science*, each type of biological sample offered researchers a window into a different period of Otzi's life.

Tooth enamel, for example, forms in childhood and remains essentially unchanged until death. So anything Otzi ate or drank between ages 3 and 5 would leave behind chemical clues in his teeth.

Slivers from Otzi's thighbone, on the other hand, provide a record of Otzi's adulthood, since the minerals in them regenerate every 10 to 20 years. Finally, Muller and his team found specks of the mineral mica in Otzi's intestines that helped pinpoint his whereabouts in the months before his death.

The scientists were lucky that the soil and water in the region turned out to be chemically diverse. Rainwater north of the rocky pass where Otzi was found contains different forms of oxygen than rainwater to the south.

What the samples showed is that Otzi most likely spent his childhood south of his final resting place, possibly in a village called Feldthurns in the Eisack Valley. As an adult, he made his way west and lived in the Etsch Valley. In all, the evidence shows, Otzi never strayed more than 40 miles from his childhood home.

"It's really a door into early history," says Horst Seidler, an anthropologist at the University of Vienna who heads the committee that coordinates Otzi research. Muller's study, he says, was "ingenious."

Studying Otzi, he notes, is not easy. Since 1998 Otzi has resided in a custom-built, climate-controlled vault in the South Tyrol Museum of Archeology in Bolzano, Italy.

It took Muller two years to obtain permission to enter the vault - housed in a former Bank of Italy building - and obtain small samples from Otzi. Researchers don scrubs and surgical masks to enter the vault, which is kept at a constant 21.2 degrees Fahrenheit and 98 percent humidity. To prevent the refrigerated air from sucking moisture from the 30-pound corpse, Otzi is kept encrusted in a thin layer of protective ice, which gives his turkey-brown skin a reflective sheen.

Muller's study is only the latest tantalizing discovery about Otzi made over the years. Bone studies showed that he was probably 46 years old. Pollen grains of the hop hornbeam tree dredged from his gut signaled that Otzi probably died in late spring, since that is when the tree blooms.

By analyzing the contents of his intestine, Italian researchers last year determined Otzi apparently dined on ibex, a type of wild goat, cereal grains and wild deer meat in his final hours.

Figuring out what killed him, however, has proved more elusive. Three lines on his only surviving fingernail indicate that Otzi was seriously ill three times in the months before he died (the marks - called Beau's lines - form when the nail stops growing because of trauma or disease). Another study turned up evidence of parasitic whipworm infestation in his intestine that probably caused wrenching diarrhea.

In 2001, however, X-ray studies revealed a flint arrowhead buried in Otzi's back not far from his lung. And this year Tom Loy, a molecular archaeologist at Queensland University in Australia, revealed he found preliminary evidence that Otzi had defensive wounds on his hands. Loy added that he found DNA evidence of blood from four other people on Otzi's tools and clothing.



If you want to take part in the CAT program or to keep getting the ASM monthly newsletter, the Journal and other benefits, you will have to renew your membership. December 31 is the cutoff date, but why wait and get tangled in the holiday rush. A registration insert is inside this newsletter. -- Photo by Karen Ackermann

Chapter notes

Anne Arundel

The chapter meets on the third Wednesday of the month from 7:30-9 in the Chesapeake Room, Heritage Center, 2664 Riva Road, Annapolis. Contact Karen Ackermann at karenlta@juno.com

December: No meeting.

January 21: Charlie Hall on "Tennessee Rockshelter Archeology: Shelter Selection and Use Throughout Prehistory in the Mid-South."

February 18: Susan Langley will present 'Spinning Straw into Gold: Handspun Yarn Production.'

March 17: Elizabeth Ragan will present "Celtic: More Than Just a Basketball Game."

April 21: Carol Ebright or Jim Gibb

May 19 - Jim Gibb

Central

Phone Stephen Israel at 410- 945-5514 or ssisrael@abs.net, for information.

Mid-Potomac

Contact james.sorensen@mncppc-mc.org or heather.bouslog@mncppc-mc.org or call them, 301-948-5053.

Midshore

The Mid Shore Group meets at 7:30 on the fourth Friday of the month at the SunTrust Bank on Goldsboro Street in Easton. However, the April meeting is held at the Talbot County Historical Society Auditorium.

Monocacy

Meets the Wednesday closest to the 15th of each month at the Walkersville Middle School. Contact Joy Hurst at 301-663-6706 or email hurst_joy@hotmail.com. Website: www.digfrederick.org

Northern Chesapeake

Meetings are the second Thursday of the month. Contact Dan Coates at dancoates@comcast.net

December 11: Covered dish dinner at Harford Glen. Stephen Potter of the National Park Service will speak.

January 8, 2004: Steve Bilicki of the MHT on Susquehanna Underwater Survey. Maritime Museum. 7.

February 12: Don Robinson on "History of Delta." At the Harford Historical Society House. 7.

March 11: TBA

April 3: Symposium: "Where have the Archeologists Gone?" Harford Glen.

May 23: Annual picnic. Broad Creek.

Southern

Meetings the second Friday of each month at 7:30 p.m. in the MAC Lab meeting room. Call 410-586-8584 or katesilas@chesapeake.net for information.

Upper Patuxent

Programs are the second Monday of each month at 7:30 at Mt. Ida, near the court house in Ellicott City. Most are preceded by dinner at 6 at the Tiber River Café in Ellicott City. Contact Lee Preston at 443-745-1202 or maurice_preston@clc.hcpss.org

December 8: "Archeology in Howard County: What We Know and What We Wish We Knew," by Charlie Hall, state terrestrial archeologist.

January 12: "Norway and Sweden: Culture and Archeology," by Charles and Helen Koontz.

February 9: Ireland, Joe and Marilyn Lauffer.

March 8: Pot Luck Dinner at 6:30. After 7:30 business meeting, a talk on Algeria and Morocco, Cherry Koontz.

April 12: Native American Tools and Technology: The Americas to Howard County, Lee Preston.

Western Maryland

Programs are the fourth Friday of the month, at 7:30 pm in the LaVale Library, unless noted. Contact Ed Hanna, 301-777-1380. Chapter email- wmdasm@yahoo.com Website - www.geocities.com/wmdasm

December: Holiday break - No meeting

January 23: Annual Social and "Show and Tell"--*You* are the program.

February 27: Brian Corle - Latest Discoveries and Controversies at Canal Place.

March 26: A hands-on program to be announced.

The Archeological Society of Maryland Inc. is a statewide non-profit organization devoted to the study and conservation of Maryland archeology.

ASM, Inc. members receive the monthly newsletter ASM, INC, the biannual MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGY, reduced admission to ASM, Inc., events and a 10% discount on items sold by the Society. Standard active annual membership rates are \$20.00 for Individuals and \$30.00 for families. Please contact Dan Coates for publication sales at ASM Publications, 716 Country Club Rd., Havre de Grace, MD 21078-2104, or (410) 273-9619, e-mail: dancoates@comcast.net. For additional information, and membership categories, please contact Phyllis Sachs at P.O. Box 65001, Baltimore, MD 21209, (410) 664-9060, e-mail: psachs4921@aol.com.

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