



Paw Paw Cove sites purchased

From various sources

EASTON - After raising nearly \$1 million in three months, the Eastern Shore Land Conservancy has purchased a 10-acre property on Tilghman Island's Paw Paw Cove containing several archeological sites and will attempt to gain National Historical Landmark status for the area.

Efforts to acquire the property had taken a turn for the worse after the Talbot County Council, which had committed \$500,000 to the project, reversed itself and redirected the funds to an unrelated project, meaning all the money for the purchase had to be raised privately.

The conservancy bought the property, the southernmost part of the 30-acre stretch off Black Walnut Point Road, for \$975,250 raised from 25 gifts, seven pledges and one loan. Beth Jones, director of the non-profit Bay Hundred Foundation, helped coordinate the fund-raising effort.

Rob Etgen, executive director of the conservancy, said the group is interested in buying the second parcel of Paw Paw Cove, which includes a house and pond. It is on the market for \$1,195,000. Etgen said the seller is interested in the sale.

The 10-acre parcel has part of 18TA212C and part of 18TA212B. 18TA212B is a Paleo Indian site tested by Darrin Lowery while 18TA212C is an Early Archaic to Late Woodland site south of the stream head, according to Wayne Clark of Jefferson Patterson Park. The area's archeological heritage, thought to go back 13,000 years, is to be the subject of a Nova documentary on PBS.

In addition to the area's archeological significance, its geology provides a gently sloping sand beach that has not eroded in more than 150 years, even though most of the Chesapeake Bay frontage on the western shore of Tilghman Island erodes significantly each year.

Etgen and others met this summer with the Talbot County Council. After giving a brief overview of the sale and their goals, they played a video of Dennis Stanford, chairman of the Department of Anthropology and director of Paleo-Indian Research at the Smithsonian Institution, talking about the cove's archeological importance.

Stanford's theory, based in part on 13,000-year-old relics Lowery found at Paw Paw Cove as a child, is that the first Native Americans migrated to the Chesapeake Bay area from Europe during the Ice Age.

Begun in 1990, ESLC is a private, nonprofit land conservation organization dedicated to preserving the farmland and habitat on the Eastern Shore. A 29-member volunteer board of directors, chaired by former Gov. Harry Hughes, includes a diverse group of Eastern Shore landowners representing the agricultural and business communities as well as local governments.

It already has helped landowners to protect nearly 36,000 acres of farmland and important habitat on 188 Eastern Shore properties.

Upcoming events

September 11: ASM board meeting, Crownsville. 10 a.m. All are welcome.

October 1 - 2: Catoctin Regional History Conference, Frederick Community College. 301-624-2803 or bpowell@frederick.edu

November 4 - 7: Joint ESAF - Ontario Archeological Society meeting, Midland, Ontario.

November 13: Annual ASM Fall Meeting, at Brookeside Gardens' Visitors' Center, 1800 Glennallen Avenue, Wheaton, Md.

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 has started with the Nolands Ferry collection. Nolands Ferry is a Late Woodland site excavated by ASM in 1978. The lab in Crownsville will be open Tuesdays from 9:30 until 4. For additional information contact Louise Akerson rakerson@comcast.net or Charlie Hall hall@dhcd.state.md.us.

Montgomery County lab and field work. Call 301-840-5848 or contact james.sorensen@mncppc-mc.org or heather.bouslog@mncppc-mc.org. CAT opportunity.

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

Mount Calvert. Lab work continues and field work is beginning. 301-627-1286.

Job openings at Historic St. Mary's City, Mt. Vernon

Historic St. Mary's City is looking for an Archeological Conservation Assistant to work with a team in a box-by-box survey of the archeological collections. The assistant will examine the current packaging and condition of the artifacts and provide information regarding the future needs of the collections.

Additional duties include contributing to the project's final report and assisting in creating an educational brochure on archaeological conservation which will be published on both the web and in hard format.

The position will begin this fall and continue for about 37.5 40-hour weeks at \$13.50 an hour. No benefits are offered, but assistance finding housing is available.

For more information, email sdhurry@smcm.edu or call 240-895-4973. Applicants should send a cover letter outlining any specific collections management and/or conservation experience, resume and three professional references to: Silas D. Hurry, Archeological Laboratory Director, Historic St. Mary's City, PO Box 39, St. Mary's, MD 20686.

In Virginia, Mount Vernon is looking for archeological field assistants to complete excavation of an 18th Century whiskey distillery. Work is through the end of November.

The field assistant will, among other things, perform the various aspects of field work and help in supervising interns and volunteers. A field school and class work in archeology is required, field work in the Chesapeake area is a plus.

Send a cover letter, resume and three references to: Eleanor Breen, Mount Vernon Ladies Association, Mount Vernon, Virginia, 22121. For information, call her at 703-799-6303 or email her at ebreen@mountvernon.org

Cat Corner

Chris Davenport advises all CAT participants to keep checking the CAT area on the ASM website for activity updates.

Just how old is the Barton site?

By Frank D. Roylance

From the Baltimore Sun, August 9, 2004

Bob Wall is too careful a scientist to say he's on the verge of a sensational discovery. He makes no claims beyond what he can support with hard data.

But the Allegany County soybean field where the Towson University archeologist has been digging for more than a decade is tossing up hints that someone camped there, on the banks of the Potomac River, as early as 16,000 years ago.

If further digging and carbon dating confirm it, Wall's field could be one of the oldest and most important archeological sites in the Americas.

"You're talking about the time period of the first settlement of the New World by human beings," said Mark Michel, president of the Archaeological Conservancy. "It would be extremely significant if it pans out."

Archeologist Dennis Curry, of the Maryland Historical Trust, said simply: "It would be as exciting as hell, I'll tell ya."

He said Maryland has only one thoroughly excavated and documented site - the Higgins site near Baltimore-Washington International Airport - that comes even close. "There's Paleo Indian material there," Curry said. But none of the Clovis points and tools found there is older than 10,000 years.

For now, the true age of Wall's find is still in doubt.

Three radio-carbon dates taken from organic matter found in the buried soils all suggest the site dates to roughly the same time - 14,000 BC. But another, derived from charcoal found beside an ancient hearth found at the same depth, was pegged to "only" 7,000 BC.

"Not as old as we thought," Wall said. "But there's still some question about how old this is. We've got some conflicting dates now, so what we need is a good charcoal sample [for more carbon dating] and a diagnostic artifact" - a tool or other object whose design clearly shows its age.

The discovery of a human presence in Maryland in a period anywhere near 14,000 BC would throw fuel on a raging debate among archeologists: When was the continent first peopled, and by whom?

As word of Wall's early dates trickled out to other scientists, he started hearing from them. One e-mailed, "I hear you're getting some early dates. ... What's going on?"

"I have to tell them, 'Don't get too excited,'" he said.

For decades, Curry said, archeologists were taught that the first humans came to North America after the end of the last Ice Age, about 13,500 years ago, crossing a "land bridge" from Asia into what is now Alaska. They quickly spread across the continent, the theory proposed. And their presence has been recorded by the beautiful stone tools they left behind - all younger than 13,500 years. Their tool technology was named "Clovis" for the New Mexico town where it were first described.

But in the past decade a handful of excavations in the eastern United States have turned up traces of different tools and encampments buried beneath the Paleo Indian sites of the Clovis people. So they're presumed to be older, or pre-Paleo.

For example, burned wood found with tools at a Virginia site called Cactus Hill, south of Richmond, was dated to 18,000 years ago. Spear points and bone found in a rock shelter at Meadowcroft, Pa., near Pittsburgh, were up to 19,000 years old. There are a handful of others.

But all such finds have been controversial. Skeptics argue that the sandy soil at Cactus Hill might have allowed ground water to mix older organic matter with much younger artifacts, which would fool carbon-dating technology.

And the layering of deposits in rock shelters is notoriously complex. Meadowcroft's excavators might have simply confused older layers with younger ones.

But a pre-Paleo find in Wall's bean field in Western Maryland would be harder to dispute, Curry said.

On the floodplain where Wall is working, silt is deposited by the river, and the soil builds up over time. Any dropped artifacts are buried in simple, stable horizontal layers, with the oldest buried the deepest. "It's a very good site ... for trying to prove a case for this pre-Paleo stuff," Curry said.

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Just how old is the Barton site?

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Wall, his students and volunteers have been digging in the Potomac floodplain near Pinto since 1987.

Called the Barton site, it has been an extraordinarily rich and important find. In 2002, the New Mexico-based Archaeological Conservancy spent \$96,426 (including \$50,000 from the Maryland Historical Trust) to buy and preserve 31 acres of it forever.

People have lived there off and on for millennia. A Clovis projectile point found on the surface decades ago by an amateur collector testifies to Paleo Indian occupation thousands of years ago, Wall said. His own digs have turned up fragments of limestone-tempered Page pottery used by hunter-gatherers and early farmers between AD 900 and the 1300s.

By the 1400s, a stockade village appeared, built by people who hunted, fished, gardenened and used shell-tempered Keyser pottery.

Next came a Susquehannock Indian settlement, built alongside the vanished Keyser village in about 1600. They were gone by the 1620s, driven out, perhaps, by smallpox epidemics.

An abundance of trade beads and other European products in the bean field testify to the brief presence, about 1700, of what was likely a Shawnee camp.

But for Wall, the enduring appeal of this floodplain to Maryland's earliest inhabitants, and that old Clovis point, hint at the possibility of much older occupations.

In 1993 and 1994, he and his crews dug their first deep shaft at the Barton site - about 6 feet down. The soils at the bottom contained organic material, the remains of riverside plants. They were carbon-dated to roughly 14,000 BC - or 16,000 years ago.

At first, "I didn't think that much of them," Wall said of the early soils, "because they didn't have any artifacts." It was simply an ancient riverbank.

In 1999, his team dug a similar shaft about 200 meters to the north and twice again found soils dating to about 14,000 BC. More importantly, a hole dug alongside revealed what appeared to be the first signs of human occupation on the same ancient surface - fire-cracked rock, signaling a hearth, with charcoal alongside it. In 2000, his group found stone flakes indicating tool-making at the same spot.

At that, Wall thought, "We may really have something here." But accelerated mass spectrometry (AMS) tests on the charcoal yielded a date of just 7,000 BC and threw cold water on the find.

Wall said it's possible the sample was contaminated by younger organic material that seeped downward in the soil. But he's taking a very cautious stance.

"I'm accepting that the AMS date is probably not that far off - maybe a little more recent than it should be. ... My guess would be we probably have an Early Archaic horizon ... maybe 9,000 or 8,000 BC," he said.

But with so much conflicting evidence, he said, he'll keep looking. "We need to ... run at least a half a dozen more dates."

Looking for charcoal and artifacts 6 feet down means digging up heavy river silts and clay and then carefully pushing it all through screens. It's back-breaking work, with very little payoff. But Wall and his volunteers are going at it this summer in a series of weekend digs.

If they find nothing, Wall said, they'll probably try it again next year in a different spot. "It's an important enough question," he said.

Maryland pupils win state archeology contests

Four Maryland pupils have won state archeology prizes that ASM helps to sponsor in this year's edition of a nationwide history contest. The Maryland winners are:

Jennifer Housely, Rebecca Quick and Amanda Weller for their exhibit "Sunken Dreams." They are pupils at Central Middle School in Anne Arundel County, where Joy Niemenski is their teacher. Junior Group Exhibit category.

Daniel Philip Ryan for "Cortez and Montezuma: The Sword and the Scroll." He goes to Eastern Technical High School in Baltimore County. Leah Renzi is his teacher. Senior Individual Documentary category.

New obstacle for Kennewick Man study

By Tomas Alex Tizon

Condensed from the Los Angeles Times, August 2, 2004

SEATTLE - For a few days last month, the country's top forensic anthropologists thought they were finally going to get their chance to study Kennewick Man.

The eight-year legal battle over the 9,300-year-old bones, one of the oldest skeletons found in North America, appeared finished after five Northwest Indian tribes decided not to pursue their case to the U.S. Supreme Court. The tribes claimed that Kennewick Man was an ancestor and should not be desecrated by scientific study.

Two courts ruled in favor of the eight plaintiff scientists who believe the bones - discovered in 1996 along the Columbia River near Kennewick, Wash. - could yield insights on the earliest inhabitants of the Americas. The skeleton, in one preliminary study, was found to have some Caucasian features, suggesting that groups other than Asians might have migrated to the continents thousands of years ago.

But soon after the scientists' apparent victory, a new legal obstacle emerged - this time from the federal government. Late last week, the Army Corps of Engineers, which has custody of the skeleton and had sided early on with the tribes, objected to so many aspects of the scientists' study plan that a new round of litigation is probable, the scientists' attorney said.

The earlier court battles focused on whether Kennewick Man should be subjected to scientific study. The new legal fight will be about how his bones will be studied.

"This case is long from over," said Alan Schneider, a Portland, Ore., lawyer representing the scientists. Schneider said the government is using the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, which empowers the owners of archeological finds, to hinder the scientists' plan of study.

Schneider predicts that he will have to go to court "to compel the government" to hand over the skeleton. "That seems to be the direction we're heading."

Jennifer Richman, an attorney for the Army Corps of Engineers in Portland, would say only that the scientists' plan was "subject to reasonable terms and conditions."

The tribes also want to have a say in how the bones are studied, hoping to minimize the "destruction of tissue" and the "desecration of the remains," said Debra Croswell, a spokeswoman for one of them, the 2,500-member Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation in northeastern Oregon.

A U.S. District Court in Portland and later a federal appellate court said the tribes failed to prove an ancestral link to the skeleton. The deadline to appeal the case to the U.S. Supreme Court was July 19. Kennewick Man is being kept at the Burke Museum of Natural History and Culture in Seattle.

The discovery caused a stir not only among tribes, whose identity as the continents' "original" inhabitants seemed jeopardized, but also among scientists whose long-standing theory on how the Americas were populated was turned on its head. Kennewick Man and the recent discoveries of ancient skeletons in South America seem to suggest that the continents were peopled by several waves of early migrants who used different routes.

Kennewick's skull resembled those of Polynesians or the Ainu, the original inhabitants of Japan, scientists say.

To believe that the early inhabitants of the Americas all came from the same place "has always seemed a little too simple for me," said George Gill, a forensic anthropologist at the University of Wyoming and a plaintiff in the Kennewick Man case. American Indians, he said, show a remarkable variety of physical features. And differences in tools, artifacts and cultural practices among tribes also suggest different origins.

Most of the "new thinking" on how the Americas were populated has not reached the public yet, remaining in the domain of a small group of scientists. Gill said this is partly because the discoveries are coming so quickly, and the theories changing so rapidly, that scientists can barely keep up. A decade or two from now, he said, the scientific community will probably have a radically different view on the "original" inhabitants of the Americas. Kennewick Man, which Gill calls "one of the most important archeological finds ever in North America," could play an important function in the evolving theory.

Gill hopes he'll get a chance to finally study the ancient skeleton.

"Most of us in this line of plaintiffs already have gray hair," he said. "The way it's going, we may not be around long enough."

Answer to Mystery Picture non-contest

Did you recognize the woman speaking to an ASM audience in last month's newsletter? If you thought it was Iris McGillivray, you were right. If you were sure it was someone else, you were wrong.

Switch to agriculture had drawbacks

By Bradley T. Lepper

From the Columbus Dispatch, July 27, 2004

More than 3,000 years ago, inhabitants of what is now Ohio began to intensify their use of a number of plants with small seeds, including maygrass, goosefoot, knotweed and sumpweed.

For most of the preceding millennia, hunters and gatherers wouldn't have bothered with these third-rate veggies. They weren't worth the time to collect and process.

Although the seeds are highly nutritious, it isn't surprising that we refer to some of these plants as weeds.

Ohio State University archeologist Kristen Gremillion reports in the April issue of *American Antiquity* that we still don't know for certain why people used these plants.

Nevertheless, the peoples of the Ohio and Mississippi River valleys turned to them in a big way.

Within a few centuries they transformed these plants into domesticated food crops that fueled the achievement of the Adena and Hopewell cultures in Ohio and neighboring states.

The independent transformation of local plant varieties into fully domesticated plants was something that only a handful of cultures around the world accomplished.

Mesopotamians domesticated wheat and barley, Mexicans domesticated corn, the Chinese domesticated rice and Ohio's American Indians domesticated the set of plants archeologists call the Eastern Agricultural Complex.

It is not likely that one explanation will fit the circumstances of each of these cultures, but understanding why hunting and gathering peoples would give up their way of life to become farmers is one of the biggest questions in human history.

Jared Diamond, author of *Guns, Germs, and Steel: The Fates of Human Societies*, wrote that, in some ways, it was the biggest mistake the human race ever made.

This startling claim is supported by the observations that worldwide the first people to become sedentary and rely on only a few kinds of plants for their daily bread experienced declines.

Those affected their general health, reduced leisure time, caused rapid deterioration of their environment, created pronounced social inequalities and increased the frequency of warfare.

Tilling the soil was, at least in its early stages, the opening of a Pandora's box of health problems and social ills. The one saving grace was that farming could reliably produce more food per acre of ground than hunting and gathering.

This suggests that one factor may indeed lie at the heart of this mystery. Hunters must become farmers if population grows beyond the ability of the land to support the hunting and gathering way of life.

Editor's note: Lepper is curator of archeology at the Ohio Historical Society. His archeology column runs every other Tuesday in the Columbus Dispatch.



Looking for identity via archeology

By Jamie Stiehm

Condensed from the Baltimore Sun, August 13, 2004

All summer under the Annapolis sun, Maisha Washington taught archeology and history techniques to two dozen African-American children - secretly hoping that digging into the past will inspire a few of them to choose a future in one of those fields.

"We need to broaden the career options we give our children," said Washington, the education administrator at the Banneker-Douglass Museum, which sponsored the program for low-income youths with the University of Maryland.

Yesterday, in a carriage house overlooking the historic Paca House garden on the last class day, Washington said the program already had produced results. The children know how to dig artifacts from a site and how to measure, record and interpret objects like buttons, coins and fish bones.

Her collaborator in the summer program, University of Maryland professor Mark P. Leone, said, "It's in no way an academic exercise. It's an exercise in life and translating African-American culture. They are the next generation who will replace me."

This is the fourth year for the program, which Washington designed to combine science, history and archeology. The Banneker-Douglass Museum focuses on African-American history, including the Underground Railroad, and the university has conducted various archeological digs in the city.

The main idea was to teach children how to "put together the picture of what life was like in historical context," Washington said.

A lace tablecloth, for example, might be a valuable find recovered from a dig, she told the class yesterday.

She also reminded them that slave quarters were likely to have a small religious symbol used for "warding off evil" tucked in a corner.

To get their attention the first day, Washington told the group members that archeology was invented to investigate ancient Egypt. And, in an appeal to cultural pride, she said it was a shame there are few African-Americans in the field that started in Africa.

The children, ages 7 through 12, started listening then, she said. As the summer progressed, the group learned about slavery in the capital city since the days when the grounds of Paca House were the site of the city house of a plantation owner with slaves.

Some of the older children conducted oral history interviews with lifelong residents of historically black communities in Annapolis: Clay Street, Eastport, Highland Beach and the section known as Downtown.

"It improves the way they look at themselves," Washington said. "They very seldom have access to professional adults, and documenting history is something they don't normally do. They should think of this as a career."

T'keyah Pulley, 12, and Rickia Coates, 10, learned such skills as reassembling plates, cups, vases, statues and other artifacts.

"They tell a story if you imagine how they were used," T'keyah said.

She also took part in the oral history portion of the program, interviewing Kirby J. McKinney, 56, director of the Stanton recreation center.

He told T'keyah about the vibrant Clay Street neighborhood he knew as a youth - with a YMCA, shops and movie theaters - and cried while talking to her.

"He cried because his history is gone and his neighborhood is changed," T'keyah said. "I think he cried because he misses our past."

Washington, a historian and educator, says she intends to make the curriculum available nationally on the Internet, to inspire other archeology teachers and pupils.

In general, the 7- and 8-year-olds saw digging into the past as a treasure hunt, while the 9- and 10-year-olds liked the story aspect. The oldest children were best at reassembling a certain image of the past, she said.

Even the program's home base - the Paca House grounds - revealed an important piece of pre-Civil War Annapolis to the participants. "A lot of African-American children have never been to the Paca gardens," Washington said.

Special election notice

Gary Grant has withdrawn his candidacy for a seat on the ASM Board of Trustees in the current election. If you haven't sent in your ballot yet, please take note. For ballots already received, Gary's total will be eliminated and the following totals moved up when the votes are counted at the Fall Meeting.

Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc. Annual Meeting Minutes 18 October, 2003

(In accordance with ASM Bylaws, the minutes of the last annual meeting are published for the membership before this year's meeting, Nov. 13 in Wheaton.)

The 40th Annual Meeting of the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc. was hosted by the Southern Chapter of ASM, Inc. on Saturday 18 October 2003 at the Maryland Archeological Conservation Laboratory, JPPM, St. Leonard, Maryland.

Julia King, Director of JPPM, gave welcoming remarks, noting that the ASM travel grants to assist researchers using JPPM resources were very helpful.

Carol Ebright, President of ASM, who thanked Kate Dinnel, President of Southern Chapter for hosting the meeting, called the business meeting to order at 10:05 a.m.

Secretary's Report: A motion to accept the minutes of the 2002 Annual Meeting as published in the September 2003 newsletter was seconded and unanimously approved.

Treasurer's Report: Written and oral report given by Sean Sweeney, who reported on the current status of the treasury: General Operating Fund - \$6,355.47; Publication Fund - \$23,624.85; Field Session Fund - \$29,311.05 (of which \$17,405.67 is reserved grant funds); Dawson Bequest CD - \$18,154.49 (of which \$15,000 was transferred into a 1-year CD); CAT Program Fund - \$1,660.29; Net - \$58,106.71.

Membership Report: Written and oral report by Phyllis Sachs. The Society has 332 members, of whom 82 are new, with a mailing list of 439.

President's Report: Carol Ebright reported that even with a slight membership decline the society was in good shape. Sadly, Linda Durbin of the MHT Office of Archeology died suddenly on 7 October 2003. Through her work at MHT Linda made tremendous, largely unheralded, contributions in support of ASM.

Carol thanked the Northern Chesapeake and Central chapters for their welcome support at the 12th Annual Workshop in Archeology as well as the Monocacy and Western Maryland chapters for their invaluable help at the Spring Symposium. The 32nd Annual Tyler Bastian Field Session was a return to a very damp Winslow Site, another successful activity thanks to PI Joe Dent, MHT staff and ASM members.

For the first time archeology groups were invited to participate in the August Common Ground Pow Wow. Several CAT workshops were held and Carol thanked Jim Gibb for spearheading the program and getting it up and running, many thanks also to Chris Davenport for taking on the task of continuing the program. ASM also owes thanks to Myron Beckenstein for his stellar work on the newsletter and John Fiveash for assuming responsibility for running and updating the new ASM web-site. Thanks to Silas Hurry for all his work for ASM on the old website. Louise Akerson continues to handle grant contracts for ASM as well as now working on upgrading the old ASM Field Session collections. Despite the budget cuts Archeology Month was a success, thanks to ASM chapter and member support.

Finally, Carol noted that ASM needs to continue building relationships with the Maryland Native American communities and also to ensure that sites found by ASM members are formally recorded for their protection.

Chapter Reports:

-**Monocacy.** Nancy Geasey reported the chapter meets regularly and members volunteer at the Best Farm site. Members have 70-80 pages of church history to translate from the Old German, hoping to find a clue to the location of the Monocacy Church. Members also appeared on local cable TV in support of hiring a county archeologist for Frederick.

-**Anne Arundel.** Karen Ackermann noted meetings have resumed and the group is looking for a site to use for chapter digs. The chapter now has a web page linked to the ASM website. A field trip to the MACLab was very successful and the chapter hopes to make another visit soon.

-Western Maryland. Roy Brown reported the chapter has 72 family members and meets regularly for presentations, which recently included Dick George on the Monongahela culture and Bob Wall on the Barton site. The Fall 2003 issue of the Archeological Conservancy's publication had a cover article on the Barton site.

-UPAG. Marilyn Thompson noted that UPAG has 39 members and meets regularly at Mt. Ida for a monthly lecture program. Recent presentations include Jacob Yates on the Aegean and Charles Hall on Howard County sites and the importance of site reporting.

-Southern. Kate Dinnel reported the chapter hopes to hold elections soon and is working on raising membership.

-Central. Written and oral report from Steve Israel. The chapter does not hold regular meetings but is active in public outreach programs. Kristin Ward, Jim Davis, Chuck Fuller, Becky Morehouse, Wayne Clark and Stephen Israel prepared an exhibit for display at UMBC of Dr. Kattee Vitelli's 1971 and '72 excavations on the campus. Dr. Vitelli gave a lecture on Iron Age pottery and archeological ethics at UMBC on 8 October to open the exhibit. A report on the Big Piney Run Rock Shelter was passed to MHT in September 2003, while reports on the Morris Meadows and Big Gunpowder Falls Rockshelters remain to be completed. Chapter members visited Wilbur Iley and will be submitting site forms for five previously unrecorded sites.

-Northern Chesapeake. Dan Coates reported the chapter continues to be very active with 40-50 members regularly participating in diverse activities at various locations to accommodate both Cecil and Harford county members. The chapter also continues to handle publication sales for ASM. It is hoped to finish a report soon on fieldwork at Garrett Island. Dan is working on re-cataloguing the collection at Liriodendron Ice House Museum to use in public displays. Bill McIntyre is updating the displays at the Concord Point Lightkeepers House. Hurricane Isabel destroyed the Havre de Grace boardwalk and caused erosion at several Bay sites.

-Mid-Potomac. Jim Sorensen noted that on November 8th the chapter will host a seminar on forensic archeology at the Needwood Mansion. The seminar will include hands on activities, including a simulated dig as well as a lecture from Smithsonian specialist Chris Dudar.

Symposium. "The Future of Maryland's Past" organized by Jim Gibb will be held November 8th at University of Maryland College Park. Information available at this meeting's registration desk.

AWARD PRESENTATIONS

William B. Marve Award. Chairman Tyler Bastian thanked fellow committee members Myron Beckenstein, Roy Brown, Alice McNamara and Jim Sorensen for their able assistance in reviewing submissions for the award.

Louise Akerson was presented with the award for her significant contributions to the advancement of archeology in Maryland. Louise has held numerous leadership positions in archeological organizations and is past president of ASM, the Council for Maryland Archeology and the Middle Atlantic Archeological Conference. She currently represents archeological interests on two state panels and serves as ASM's grants administrator, a critical position for obtaining and coordinating funding for many archeological programs. Louise for many years was archeological curator at the Baltimore Center for Urban Archeology and is presently leading the ASM effort to upgrade the field session collections.

Pat Seitz Memorial Teacher of the Year Award – The 2003 award was presented earlier this year, at a reception in Annapolis, to **M. Lee Preston, Jr.** Lee has been teaching in Howard County high schools and community college for 36 years and serves as a role model for all archeology students. He wrote the original anthropology curriculum guide for county schools in 1972 and the new version in 2002. The anthropology class is a full-year course and includes cultural and physical perspectives as well as highlighting archeological sites throughout Maryland. He provides students with hands-on learning including field and lab work, flint knapping, pottery replication, artifact identification and human measurements. Lee exemplifies the ideal in motivating, assisting and encouraging not only his students but new teachers as well.

ASM CAT Program

Jim Gibb reported that the ASM Certified Archeological Technician program, initially conceived by Don Wilson and Bob Newbury, had finally come to fruition with it's first graduate from the program. Jim noted that **Annetta Schott** represented the model of an ideal candidate, fulfilling all the formal requirements while also supporting ASM and its activities. Jim presented Annetta with the certificate of completion.

The meeting adjourned at 10:55 a.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Alison J. Pooley, Secretary, ASM, Inc.

Chapter notes

Anne Arundel

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

Sept 15: Carol Ebright on lithics.

Nov 17: Richard Hughes on Benjamin Banneker.

Central

Central chapter does not have meetings, but tries to stay active with projects. This fall Central Chapter plans to continue its field work at the Clarke Farm Property, in southern Carroll County, where four concentrations of prehistoric lithics have been found on the surface. Also, chapter members will assist in various phases of finishing up the Morris Meadows Rockshelter Site report and the chapter will continue to survey and identify potential stable floodplain surfaces for future archeological exploration. 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 301-840-5848.

Mid Shore

The Mid Shore Group meets at 7:30 on the fourth Friday of the month at the SunTrust Bank on Goldsboro Street in Easton, from January through September. However, the April meeting is held at the Talbot County Historical Society Auditorium. Contact Bill Cep at 410-822-5027 or email ccep@crosslink.net

Monocacy

The Monocacy chapter 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. Chapter website: www.digfrederick.org

Northern Chesapeake

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

Southern

Meetings are 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 p.m. 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 roseannlee@earthlink.com

September 13: Vaughan Brown Memorial lecture. Lee Preston on "The Wallace Site Revisited: Lithic Analysis and a Hands-On Pass a Round."

October 11: Charlie and Helen Koontz, "Greece by Land and Sea."

November 8: Pot luck supper at Mt. Ida 6:30. Meeting speaker Steve Israel on "Promoting Maryland Archeology."

December: No Meeting.

January 10: Lee Preston on "25 Years of UPAG: and 12,000 Years of History."

February 14: Pot luck supper at 6:30 at Mt. Ida. Meeting speaker Chris Davenport, "More Bone from the Bone Man: Osteology and Faunal Analysis."

March 14: Kathy Fernstrom on "Highlights of Florida Prehistory."

April 11: Charlie Hall. Subject TBA.

May 9: Pot luck supper at 6:30. Meeting Myron Beckenstein on "The Popham Site."

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.

September 24: "The French and Indian War: Virginia and Maryland Frontier" - Charles C .Hall, president of The Ft. Edwards Foundation.

October 22: "No, I Will Not Stop and Ask for Directions! Pleistocene Arrival Theories for the New World and Their Implications for Maryland." - Chris Davenport.

November: Field Trip in lieu of regular meeting - TBA

December: Christmas Break, No Meeting.

January 28: Annual Show-and-Tell Social.

New magazine offers a free look

There is a new archeology magazine and to spread the word the publisher is offering a free copy of its first issue. Scheduled to appear six times a year, Archaeology World Report will feature archeological articles, reports, interviews, and book reviews on various archeological sites and projects around the world. The magazine said all of the content are written by professional archeologists who act as correspondents within his or her particular region of the world.

The offered first issue has articles from the United States, Canada, Greenland, Great Britain, Australia, Antarctica, Europe, Japan, South Africa, etc. Send a self-addressed, stamped large 9x12 envelope to:

Archaeology World Report
220 Huntstrom Bay NE
Calgary, Alberta T2K 5W6 Canada

Two 37-cent stamps will get your letter to Canada and another two should be on the big envelope. Canada, we are told, will accept U.S. stamps for the return mail. The publisher says responders won't not be put on any mailing or spam list. For further details check out the web site at <http://www.archaeologyworldreport.com>

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.

Submissions welcome, please send to Myron Beckenstein, 6817 Pineway, University Park, MD 20782 myronbeck@aol.com, (301) 864-5289.

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