



18MO9 – Story and pictures, Pages 6, 7

Upcoming events

July 14 – 27: Archeology Society of Virginia Field School. Keyser Farm site near Luray. Contact Mike Barber, 540-265-5211 or mbarber@fs.fed.us

August 1 – 3: Powwow, Charles County Fairground. Questions? Try commonground@mdindiantourism.org

August 16: American Indian Heritage Day, JPPM. 410-586-8502.

September 13: Potomac River Prehistoric Conference. Alexandria, Va. Jack Hranicky, 703-256-1304.

October 18: ASM annual meeting, JPPM MAC Lab.

November 1 – 2: First Annual Native American Indian gathering, The Lockhouse, Havre de Grace. Contact Rev. Amy Paul, 410-942-0542.

November 13 – 16: ESAF meeting, Mt. Laurel, N.J. www.siftings.com/esafmt.html

Volunteer opportunities

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

May 13 – July 5: Public archeology at Smith's St. Leonard. Tuesdays through Saturdays. Tuesdays and Fridays are lab days. Reservations required. Kirsti Uunila. 410-586-8555.

July 7 – 11: Preston Cemetery Survey. Revolutionary War-era site. Smithfield Plantation at Blacksburg, Va. jhardison@fs.fed.us or lwedin@vt.edu

Ongoing: The Northern Chesapeake Chapter is offering lab work, usually on Tuesdays, Thursdays and some Sundays between 9 am and 2 pm. Call Bill McIntyre at 410-939-0768 or williamlmac@comcast.net.

Lab work on Winslow Site artifacts. Call 202-885-1840.

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

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

CAT Corner

August 9: Lithics workshop by Carol Ebright, at JPPM. 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Bring a bag lunch. Sodas and coffee will be provided. Registration limited to 25. CAT program members have first priority until July 18th. To register call or email (preferred): Kate Dinnel, Southern Chapter, katesilas@chesapeake.net or dinnel@dhcd.state.md.us Phone: 410-586-8584 (day, voice mail), 410-586-3375 (evenings, no answering machine) For directions to the park see www.jefpat.org/1directions.htm



Canadian artifacts sent to garbage dump

From various news and email reports

TORONTO -- An estimated 433,000 Canadian artifacts were lost when workmen smashed into a storage facility at the University of Toronto in Scarborough and tossed out the 289 boxes they found there.

"The scope of the loss is staggering," said Christine Caroppo, president of the Ontario Archeological Society, which had sent the collection to the university in the 1970s for safekeeping.

"There is no chance of recovering the artifacts and associated papers. None," said Marti Latta, an anthropology professor who tended the items.

The artifacts dated as far back as the 15th century and are the last vestiges of sites that have since been paved over by developers.

Caroppo said, "The current inventory: some or all artifacts from 23 sites, of which 21 are aboriginal and two are colonial. The lost material - 289 boxes of various sizes - included field records, analysis data, lithic raw material and personal books and papers as well as artifacts, faunal bone and botanical remains. An estimated total of 433,000 artifacts (not all diagnostics), have been destroyed.

"Most of the sites excavated by members of the OAS in our early years are utterly gone."

In late April, workers at the Scarborough campus cleared out a storage area in an underground tunnel that administrators said was unsafe. Stored alongside an assortment of old blackboards and used equipment, the boxes, kept in locked cages, were pitched in the garbage and eventually taken a garbage dump in Michigan.

"Somehow someone got the idea they were trash," said Latta.

In explaining why there was no chance of recovering the artifacts, she said, "The Crawford Farm Landfill, in Michigan, receives 30,000 tons of garbage daily (multiply this times the number of days since May 3, the probable date of disposal). All garbage is compacted. Once in the fill, the company pours a potent mixture of raw sewage and selected chemicals down bore holes to speed deterioration of the garbage. Even if we could locate the artifacts in the dump, even if they hadn't been crushed to powder, they would be toxic.

"We may have an excellent archaeological site there in about 400 years!"

The university had notified department heads at Scarborough that the tunnel would be cleared, but Latta never received the message. The OAS said it did not hold her responsible.

A while later, Latta visited the tunnel and discovered to her surprise that the boxes were gone.

"I kept thinking, somebody's going to say, 'Open this door, and everything's stored here.' But it never happened," she said.

"I've met with the Principal of the U of T Scarborough, Paul Thompson, on several occasions," Latta said. "He has offered to fund the publication of site reports from the destroyed sites, so that the information which they contained will not be lost."

Latta said she also had met with "Bill Donaldson, longtime member of the OAS and the individual who was directed the excavations of many of these sites. Bill took the news philosophically, saying that he'd seen similar things happen before. He invites all his friends to visit the Sarnia museum and see the last two surviving pots from the Cleary Site, which he fortunately borrowed from me last year."

Latta tried to be philosophical herself. "This was an accident which could easily have happened in almost any institution, particularly in circumstances where reduced staff are pressed to handle increased responsibilities," she said. "Even institutions such as the Smithsonian Institution, which have extremely sensitive and well-defined procedures, have occasionally experienced unforeseen lapses.

Latta also has spoken to representatives from Iroquois groups, who have ancestral ties to the makers of the artifacts.

"They've been very understanding — they know it was an accident," she said.

"I can reassure them, at least, that there were no burials in the disposed collections," she said.

The university will no longer discard stored items without a thorough review, said Melissa Joseph, a spokesperson for the Scarborough campus.

Maryland Budget Update: The Maryland Historical Trust remains a breeding ground for ulcers as it keeps waiting for the word on budget cuts. We will keep you informed when there is something to report.

Iraq looting reports get better, worse

Compiled from Washington Post reports

While considerable attention has been focused on the looting and damage to antiquities in Baghdad, the scale of damage may be far greater in the rest of Iraq, home to some of the most ancient sites of human civilization, according to the most comprehensive survey to date.

Tens of thousands of Iraqi artifacts were looted after the war from remote areas in Iraq, and many sites continue to be ransacked, a group of American experts said after making a systematic assessment of the damage to Iraq's archeological heritage.

"These sites have been ripped from the ground in the same way as you tear pages of history," said Henry T. Wright, an anthropologist at the University of Michigan, who led the team of scientists.

Perhaps more damaging than the loss of museum antiquities is the loss of artifacts from remote sites not yet catalogued and studied.

"We don't know what we're losing," said Elizabeth Stone, an anthropologist at the State University of New York at Stony Brook. "We just know we are losing an enormous amount."

In the ancient city of Nimrud in northern Iraq, entire slabs of palace walls have been looted. "The panels set around the main chambers had been stolen," said Tony Wilkinson, an archeologist at the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago. Guards had driven off the thieves after a gunfight, he said, but "there were bullet holes in the cuneiform inscriptions."

The palace of Sennacherib in Nineveh was "in a sad state," he added. Iraqis had built army encampments around the site, and looters had dug up the floors of the palace looking for gold or ivory.

Wright said the little village of Qirmez-Dere had been damaged by foxholes built before the war.

The scientists said the museum at Babylon had been looted and the library burned. A museum in Ctesiphon on the Tigris River also had been looted.

Responding to the conflicting reports about damage to the National Museum of Antiquities in Baghdad, McGuire Gibson, a University of Chicago expert on ancient Mesopotamia, said damage far exceeded the 33 items recently reported. That number, he said, reflected the items taken only from the main galleries.

Stone said the looting is primarily driven by wealthy collectors in Europe, North America and Japan who provide a market for the stolen goods.

At a recent conference with archeologists in Jordan, Iraqi museum administrators said that whatever the exact number of lost items turns out to be, it was still a tragedy that could have been prevented if the museum had been protected by U.S. soldiers.

On June 7, a team of U.S. investigators from the Customs Service and State Department released a summary of a preliminary report that concluded that 3,000 pieces were missing. And more importantly, of the 8,000 or so exhibit-quality, world-class pieces of jewelry, statues and cuneiform clay tablets, only 47 were unaccounted for.

Iraqi officials at the museum confirmed the U.S. numbers, with a slight adjustment.

"There are only 33 pieces from the main collections that are unaccounted for," George said. "Not 47. Some more pieces have been returned." Museum staff members had taken some of the more valuable items home and are now returning them.

The confusion arose, in part, because many of the museum's best pieces had been removed long before U.S. troops entered Baghdad, George said.

In 1990, before the Persian Gulf War, 179 boxes containing the Treasures of Nimrud were hidden in a vault beneath the Central Bank of Iraq, where the items -- gold and ivory pieces unearthed from four royal tombs in 1989 -- remained untouched for more than a decade. The collection was unearthed in early June after the basement where the vault is located was drained of sewage water that had filled it.

Even if the initial numbers were overblown, the museum still suffered serious losses.

Historian finds help in archeology

By Carl Schoettler

Condensed from The Baltimore Sun, May 27, 2003

The woman in the grave at the African Burial Ground in New York was clearly a very special person.

Her teeth were filed into an hourglass shape and she was buried wearing a wristlet of yellow and green beads and a belt or sash at her waist made of cowrie shells and 111 glass beads.

She came from Africa and she was a person of stature in the black community, perhaps a spiritual leader, says Cheryl LaRoche, a Ford Fellow at the University of Maryland, College Park.

"This is an honorific burial," says LaRoche, who worked for several years as an archeological conservator on the African Burial Ground, the largest and oldest black cemetery yet found in urban America. Some 20,000 people were buried there through most of the 1700s.

LaRoche's master's thesis was an analysis of the beads worn by the woman, who has by now become archeologically famous as "Burial 340." She's now a doctoral candidate in American Studies at Maryland.

"My dissertation is looking at the free black community and its association with the Underground Railroad," she says.

And she's startled historians by asserting that there is mounting archeological evidence that plantations based on the labor of enslaved blacks in the north were not uncommon. She's editing a book that will include the work of archeologists on a half-dozen Northern sites from Massachusetts to Illinois, including one in Maryland that is unusual because of its location near Frederick, not commonly thought of as plantation country.

"Archeology gives you access to history in areas where there are absences and voids," she says.

While she was at graduate school at the Fashion Institute of Design in Manhattan to learn the conservation of objects of art, her professor, Gary McGowan, got the contract to conserve the artifacts from the African Burial Ground.

He encouraged LaRoche to "move away from object conservation and move into archeological conservation," she says. "I started working conserving artifacts from the African Burial Ground and a couple of other sites."

Object conservators are the people who put together Greek vases and other historical artifacts in museums. Archeologist conservators deal with degraded, corroded, sometimes unrecognizable stuff, freshly dug up.

Some 180,000 artifacts came out of the burial ground. "Many of these were shroud pins," she says. "It's not like we're conserving these huge artifacts. They're small, coins and pins and so forth."

"More than likely," LaRoche says, "all the black population of early New York, slave and free, would have been buried there because churchyards were closed to them."

"What physical anthropologists and archeologists will tell you," she says, "is that the enslaved population at the burial ground were worked to death. It shows up in the skeletons.... when you look at the remains and the conditions of the bones and where the fractures were. There are several skeletal indications."

"Burial 340" worked extremely hard doing manual labor, Michael Blakely, one of the nation's pre-eminent anthropologists, said in a paper he read at the National Institutes of Health. Lesions on the woman's thigh and arm bones denote excessive repetitive stress. Blakely supervises analysis of 427 "burials" from the Manhattan site at Howard University in Washington.

LaRoche says she returned to graduate school because she thought the story of slavery "that was being told was often inaccurate, incomplete and continued to perpetuate an image of African-Americans that I didn't find to be true."

"Particularly when you work on the Underground Railroad and you look at these people who are resourceful, who are persistent, who are outwitting slaveholders. Many of them were caught, sent back and risked death. They died in the quest for freedom."

"You see people who are running these huge plantations, doing all the work, black men and women," she says. "Then you start to read the history that you receive in the books about people who are childlike and can't take care of themselves and can't think for themselves."

To LaRoche, it didn't make sense. "I had to come back and take a look at this for myself," she says.

She is astounded in quite a different way by the research that reveals slaveholding plantations in the North.



Dennis Curry enjoys his time in the field. (Photos by George Evans, Kelsey Woodman and the editor)

Winslow 2003: The Year of the Rain

What rain? On Friday, May 30, there wasn't a drop of it. Of course, it had rained for the preceding seven days of this year ASM Field School and there was still more rain to come, but nobody ever became an archeologist for the air conditioning.

And the mud. There was that too. Even before the session started May 23 the port-a-potty people decided the road into Winslow was too bad for the truck to deliver its three-stall cargo to the site itself, so it dropped them by the side of the road about half a mile away. Twice, hunter-gatherer crews drove out in John Newton's pickup truck to haul two of the containers to where they belonged.

The road only deteriorated. In an effort to save the path as much as possible, dig directors quickly designated a place about a mile away from the site as the parking area and said only 4-wheel drive vehicles should attempt the trip in. But even that was too optimistic. Charlie Hall's van quickly got bogged down and had to be towed to safety. It spent the rest of the dig parked ahead of the worst areas.

Most of the ASM volunteers walked in or were customers of Dennis Curry's taxi service. Joe Dent's van helped out at the beginning, but after a few days it was tied up with the American University students.

By Friday, May 30 - you remember, the first sunny day - even Dennis could make it no more. The intrepid driver's intrepid machine bogged down coming off the final turn and sunk in deeper than its axles. Quickly a rescue was organized and Joe Dent's van sped out to save him. But it got stuck before it reached him.

So there we were, both machines stuck, immobile, in the mud and ruts and pools of water. Did we despair? Yes. Did we give up? No. A rescue of the rescue was organized. A handful of field schoolers dropped their trowels, picked up shovels and marched out to dig the two vehicles free. Dig dig dig. Spin spin spin. Dig dig dig. Spin spin spin. You get the picture. Hopeless.

Well, not quite. Among those present was Dan Coates, of the Northern Chesapeake chapter, who happened to have some needed specialized skill: How to rescue bogged-down U.S. Army tanks. Up he drove in his little truck and spin spin spin, tug tug tug and Dennis' 4-wheel was free. Then the towline was switched to Dennis' vehicle and Joe's rescue vehicle was rescued.

The rain closed the site only one day, Memorial Day, but it did cut down attendance quite a bit and did make for a very wet site and due to both these factors did reduce the amount of excavating that could be done.

All told, 76 volunteers turned out and another 13 signed up but never showed up. The best attendance was recorded on Wednesday, with 35 volunteers on site, and seven no-shows. But the following day 19 people didn't show up and only 21 did. Among those coming out during the dig were two winners of this year's poster contest, Isabel Van Zijl from Ellicott City and Matthew Cregar from Have de Grace.

Joe Dent will have a full report on the dig in a forthcoming newsletter. Reserve your copy now.



Richard Slattery (in cap) tells of early area explorations; Tyler Bastian visits his namesake.



Dennis' taxi service mudd-les through; the potty-hunters return with their prize



Dan Sappington and Mary Gallagher dig away; Dick Brock without his famous lunchtime lounge chair.

Profiles in Maryland archeology

A visit with ... Roy Brown

One of an occasional series of articles on figures in Maryland archeology. In addition to being a mainstay of the Western Maryland chapter, Roy Brown has designed the ASM T-shirts for many years and is actively involved in reproduction archeology, the making of Indian goods using old-time methods. He has spoken on his experiments at several ASM functions.

Q: How did you get started in archeology?

A: My daughter, Courtney, saw an advertisement in the paper that there was to be a meeting on the Cresaptown dig, conducted by Dr. (Bob) Wall, and she wanted to see it so I took her to it and we both got hooked on archeology. I joined the Western Maryland and have been involved ever since.

Q: How old was she?

A: She was 12, so that would have been in '85.

Q: The archeology you have been involved in has been Maryland archeology the whole time?

A: Right.

Q: What are some interesting projects or digs that you've worked on?

A: Well, of course the Barton site digs have all been the top of the list. Such a rich site. You get to work features, intricate, one culture on top of another culture on top of another culture. It's a challenging excavation. But just the variety of the field sessions we've done over the years.

Prehistoric. Historic. It's been enlightening.

Sometimes a little dull, too many bricks. But that's part of it.

Q: What is your favorite discovery?

A: Probably in '95 at the Barton field session. In the unit I was working in was this small, round feature filled with charred corncobs and circled by developed postholes. And it suddenly occurred to me that it probably was something that I have done myself - a smoking pit for hides. Because the corncobs had no corn on them, they were just cobs. So they were using the cobs to create smoke to process the hides and it was like a personal connection. I had done this.

Q: This segues into something else. You are very active in experimental archeology. How did you get involved in that?

A: Again through ASM. Carol Ebright at the first field (ASM Barton) session, the one in the corn field. I came to an evening lecture and walked in and there were all these lithics all over the place, on a table display. I found out that you can actually make them, if you worked at it hard enough. Carol's talk was a stimulus for getting into it. I had been interested in that sort of stuff since I was in Boy Scouts. I've become more focused on it because of archeology.

Q: And you started on lithics and then branched out?

A: Well, I kind of wanted to learn every little facet of what life must have been like back then. Make a tool then use the tool, learn how to tan hides, make things out of cattails and bark and so forth. You learn the lifeways of the people in every facet that you could.

Q: What interesting things about the Indians have you learned from doing this?

A: They were much more in tune with their environment than I think we give them credit for. They must have known every plant and every season and what they yield. You have to, to live off the land, their grocery



store. Probably was a very hard life, a hard, short life. There probably is still some connection between us and our ancestors, some residual DNA or something that tells us how to twist cord and make stone tools. All our ancestors did it at one time.

Q: Were there any surprises when you were trying to reproduce things?

A: Yes. In Boy Scouts I had tried to tan hides and had never been successful. It always came out hard, it always became rawhide. Just taking the same instruction book with greater discipline as an adult that you had as a child, doing it step by step. I have a craft book on the Ojibway Indians. That's what I had used as a child and hadn't been successful. As an adult, though, I was surprised how easy it is to make a very nice buckskin. It's not a magical formula. It's just a step-by-step process.

Q: Has archeology in Maryland changed over your years in it?

A: Well, I'm not that involved with what goes on downstate. In the Western Maryland Chapter, we've become really a very strong, active chapter. Have a lot of people who, when I first got into it and I got into it as a collector, so I just walked fields and collect artifacts. And most of the members were collectors at the time, when I joined. And you can see that shift in the Western Maryland Chapter. They're more interested in the archeology, in collecting data and knowledge, than in owning nice objects.

Q: What about field techniques?

A: They haven't changed that much. We're still digging soil with shovels, pressing it through screens and bagging.

Q: What advice would you have for someone who wants to get involved in primitive technology?

A: Go to Oregon Ridge, first weekend of May. There's a gathering of extremely knowledgeable people there. They're very willing to share knowledge and sit down and talk to you, explain what they are doing. If you don't get hooked on it there, you probably won't. There's volumes of books. The Society for Primitive Technology puts out a publication that's just filled with how-to things you can do. It's just getting involved in it a little bit at a time.

(The Society of Primitive Technology can be reached at PO Box 905, Rexburg, Idaho 83440 or www.primitive.org)

Archeologists, Indians meet at JPPM

As part of the effort to promote greater understanding between archeologists and Indians, representatives of both groups were on a state panel that met at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum in April to examine how the MAC Lab deals with prehistoric artifacts.

The Archeological and Historical Liaison Committee is part of the Maryland Commission on Indian Affairs and was set up to enhance the relationship between the two groups. AHLC's focus is heavily oriented towards issues of repatriation of Native American remains and the treatment of human remains found accidentally or in ongoing excavations.

At Jeff Patt, the committee members tried to get a general overview of how the MAC lab organizes collections, what information is collected, how access is controlled, what information is kept private and what the public can get access to in terms of collections, publications and internet resources. There was a general request that various collections be made available for educational purposes to tribes and tribal instructors through the MAC Lab. Another request was that funerary objects in collections be identified and, if possible, be re-associated with the human remains at the MAC Lab.

ASM's collection of West River Adena artifacts was examined and a discussion was held on allowing the collection to be viewed at the ASM Fall Meeting at the lab. It was suggested that a Native American be present to talk about the importance of these objects to Maryland Indians.

Several initiatives exist to improve the relationship between Maryland archeologists and Indians. The Council for Maryland Archeology (CfMA) spearheads one of these initiatives, through the Native American Liaison Committee (NALC). A representative from NALC attends nearly all of the monthly Indian Affairs Commission meetings to keep abreast of issues important to the Indian communities. NALC actively looks for opportunities to interact and cooperate with Maryland Indians in positive ways.

By August, the hope is to have a joint CfMA/MCIA/ASM brochure prepared on preserving archeological sites and preventing looting.

ASM has been actively working to foster better relations. There has been increased participation by Native American presenters in recent years at the Annual Workshop and the Spring Symposium. Although rained-out for two years running, Indian students were scheduled to participate in the last two ASM Field Sessions at the prehistoric Winslow site and the MCIA commissioners were invited to attend this year. MCIA commissioners and organized Maryland Indian communities receive the ASM newsletter and journal to keep them informed of archeological activities in the state.

An upcoming event in which AHLC, NALC, and hopefully ASM will cooperate is the Common Ground Pow Wow to be held August 1, 2, and 3 at the Charles County Fairgrounds. Both Native American craft replication and archeological equivalents will be exhibited.

How French cannon ended up off Fells Point

By Jamie Stiehm

Condensed from The Baltimore Sun, June 3, 2003

The mystery of how a 200-year-old French cannon came to rest in the murky waters off of Fells Point has been solved -- and it has nothing to do with pirates or the War of 1812.

It was just a prank, carried out by a couple of young wharf denizens 50 years ago.

The 500-pound cannon, thought to date from the age of the Napoleonic Wars, was discovered in April by workers doing bulkhead restoration for the Fells Point Landing project near Bond and Caroline streets.

It was turned over to the Maryland Historical Trust, and experts said its fleur-de-lis indicated a French pedigree, probably dating to the early 1800s. They theorized that it might have been a prize from a captured French merchant ship, but were unable to say how or when it ended up rusting in Baltimore's harbor.

But William Rohrman knew. The 68-year-old retired trucker, who lives in Shrewsbury, Pa., read The Sun's May 8 account of the cannon's discovery. The news brought back memories about growing up in Fells Point.

One summer night in the 1950s Rohrman and some friend were horsing around on the waterfront when they saw that the cannon - hit by a truck - had become dislodged from its vertical stance outside Rukert Terminals Corp. at the foot of Bond Street. The cannon and another one had been positioned to serve as bumper posts to keep trucks from knocking down the warehouse walls.

Rohrman and his friends muscled the heavy cannon onto a handcart used to haul 55-gallon drums.

The idea of stealing the cast-iron relic quickly paled when the cannon proved too cumbersome. And they didn't want to be seen walking around with a cannon, so over the side it went.

Howard Wellman, lead conservator of the Maryland Archeological Conservation Lab, said he found Rohrman's account "amusing" and helpful in tracing the historical object's path through time.

However, he said, the method of preserving the iron cannon would stay the same.

"Seawater is seawater," Wellman said. "Much of the damage was probably done initially, early in the 50 years of sitting on the bottom. So this doesn't substantially change the nature of the treatment in this case." place.

FRANK AND ERNEST BOB THAVES



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, send your name, phone number and/or email address to President Carol Ebright at cebright@sha.state.md.us

Keeping track: ASM Secretary Phyllis Sachs requests that you notify her of changes in address, telephone or email. An up-to-date list is our best way of getting in touch with you and keeping your publications flowing.

Chapter notes

Most chapters are in their summer hibernation. Here is information on meetings during the school year.

Anne Arundel

The chapter meets on the third Wednesday of the month.. Contact Karen Ackermann at karenlta@juno.com

Central

Phone Stephen Israel at 410- 945-5514 evenings, 410-962-0685 day, 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.

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

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 Mt. Ida, near the court house in Ellicott City. Contact Lee Preston at 443-745-1202 or lpreston@mail.howard.k12.md.us

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

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, 9256 Feathered Head, Columbia, MD 21045, myronbeck@aol.com, (410) 381-9115.

President

Carol A. Ebright
cebright@shastate.edu

Vice-President

Elizabeth Regan
(410) 548-4502
esregan@wellsbury.edu

Membership Secretary

Phyllis Sachs
(410) 664-9060
psachs4921@aol.com

Secretary

Allison Pooley
(410) 747-1973
pooleyd@aol.com

Treasurer

Sean Sweeney
(410) 569-8715
SWEENEYS@BCPL.NET

At-Large-Trustees

Louise Akerson
(410) 995-0259
lakerson@comcast.net

John Newton
(410) 558-0011
jnewton@mdot.state.md.us

Susan Buonocore
Columbia, MD 21045

John L. Seidel, PhD
(410) 778-7756
jseidel@washcoll.edu

Jim Sorensen
(301) 434-0316
jsorensen@mcpcpsstatermd.us

Paul Thibault
(301) 946-6488
pmthibault@earthlink.net

ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED

Non-Profit Org.
U.S. Postage PAID
Baltimore, MD
Permit No. 7850

Archeological Society of Maryland
ASM Ink
P.O. Box 65001
Baltimore, MD 21209-5001

