



World archeology meeting coming to DC

For the first time in its history, the World Archeological Congress is coming to North America for its major conference. Not only to North America, but to Catholic University in Washington. The program, to run June 21 - 26, is being held in partnership with the Smithsonian's National Museum of Natural History and its National Museum of the American Indian and in collaboration with the Getty Conservation Institute.

Sessions are available on new technology for field work, rock art meanings, on differences around the world in the approach and focus on historical archeology, designed landscapes (speakers include the University of Maryland's Mark Leone), on pillaging and on the cultural heritage of Afghanistan. And this is only a part of the morning session on Sunday, the first day of talks.

The WAC calls itself the only representative worldwide body of practicing archeologists and the speakers this year come from all over the globe. WAC holds its international congress every four years to promote the exchange of the results of archeological research, professional training, site conservation, public education and "the empowerment and betterment of Indigenous groups and First Nations people."

Three themes will be featured:

- programmatic/policy issues concerning corrections and future directions in the practice of global archeology.
- practical/technical knowledge to increase self-reliance and responsibility in protecting sites, artifacts and intellectual property.
- theoretical frontiers and research results with relevance across tribal and national boundaries.

Besides the many talks, exhibits and tours have been planned.

The previous congresses have been held in England, Venezuela, India and South Africa.

In addition, in light of the war in Iraq, "WAC and war" will be a focus of the congress. This is planned to be addressed this in several ways, but particularly through a theme on Archeology and War.

The complete session costs \$450 for nonmembers or \$230 for students, payable at the door. A reduced two-day rate of \$200 is available for those choosing to attend either the Sunday-Monday or Wednesday-Thursday sessions.

Details on the meeting, including the complete program and information on registering, can be found at www.american.edu/wac5/

Upcoming events

May 31 – June 8: Barton 2003 Field Session.

June 21 – 26: Fifth World Archeological Conference, Catholic University. www.american.edu/wac5

June 21 – 22: Shenandoah Valley powwow, Quicksburg, Virginia. 540-477-8616.

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.

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

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

Chapters offering a trip to the MAC Lab and JPPM

ASM's Anne Arundel and Southern chapters are sponsoring a field trip of the MAC Lab at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum on June 21st, beginning at 10 a.m. Tours of the Sukeek's Cabin and Smith-St. Leonard sites also are available if there is enough interest.

There is no charge for any of these activities but the sponsors need to know how many people will be attending. Register by contacting Karen Ackermann at karenlta@juno.com or 301-390-8020 by June 18.

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,

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.

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

Profiles in Maryland archeology

A visit with ... Dennis Curry

First of an occasional series of articles on figures in Maryland archeology. Dennis Curry, a stalwart at the Maryland Historical Trust, has been actively involved in major ASM activities for years.

Q: How did you get started in archeology?

A: In college [Catholic University]. I was an English major and **I wasn't thrilled with the English department. At the time** I was taking a human evolution course from Bill Gardner that was really cool and I had always been interested in stuff like that. So I went and talked to him and said, "What kind of opportunities are there in archeology and anthropology?" He told me about writing for National Geographic and all kinds of stuff like that and second semester I switched majors.

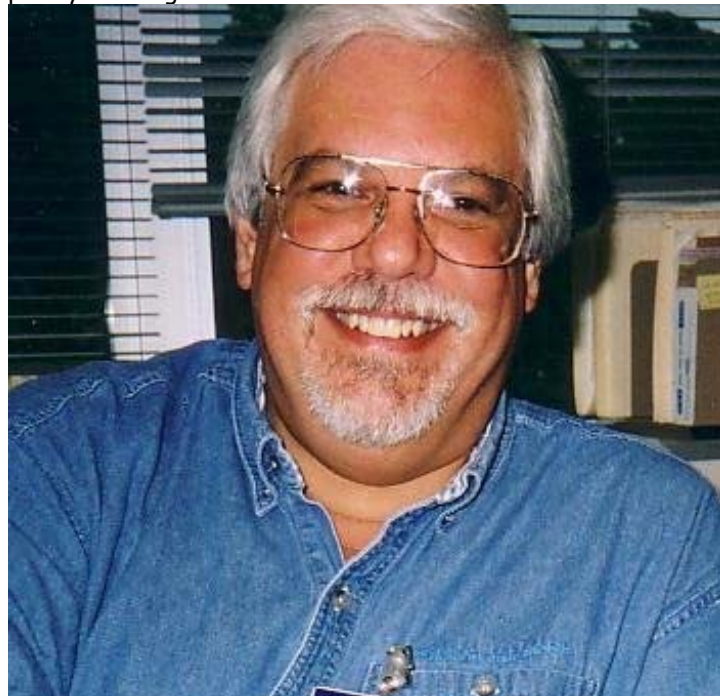
Q: How did you come to Maryland archeology?

A: I started working for the state in 1977, but I was working in Maryland with Bill Gardner and the people at Catholic **before that. We worked at Piscataway, at Fort Meade,** at Aberdeen Proving Grounds, a big survey of Indianhead Highway down in Prince Georges and Charles County. **That would have been in '73, '74, '75,** somewhere in that range. I was still in graduate school, in fact some of it I may still have been **an** undergraduate.

Q: What interesting projects have you worked on?

A: Well, the first one was probably one of the most spectacular that anybody could ever hope to work on, the Thunderbird project in the Shenandoah Valley with the Catholic University field schools and stuff for three years, three seasons. **To be able to work on a Paleoindian site** first of all is pretty incredible, **but that site was stratified and we were able to find artifacts** and features that were still in place. We had a house pattern there, which is probably the oldest house pattern in **North America.** Really tremendous. We got to work with a lot of soils people, geologists and **do a lot of environmental reconstruction.** It was certainly a highlight. Here in the state, Rosenstock was probably one of the best sites I've ever worked on, **a really intact village site. It was a lot like** Winslow, an uncluttered site - at least the first year. Of course Rosenstock seemed pretty clear the first year too and it got muddier as we went along. Joe Dent says, "Maybe we should stop now." But **Winslow's** uncluttered and it seems pretty clean as far as where the features are.

That house pattern that we found last year is **really spectacular. And now we're in a position to** predict stuff like that and go out and test it. It's pretty exciting.



Q: How has archeology changed over your years?

A: It's certainly gotten, I think, less academic. I guess I was fortunate when I worked for Gardner. He always tried to turn CRM projects into something academic.... settlement patterns and what not, and he based that on all these little surveys that we did and his observations that would come out of these surveys. So, while we were doing CRM work for money, and he had a firm that we all worked for, it was driving research as well, and every year he would give a paper at the **MAAC meetings** and basically summarize some aspect of what we had done in the last year or two. I don't see a lot of that any more, at least not these broad syntheses. Another reason is the academic institutions **have** withered in anthropology. As people retire and die, they are withering even more.

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College Park is the only real anthropology department we have in the state. Towson has one, but it's mainly manned by part-timers. Catholic, well, Bill Gardner's dead now and they're not replacing him. American really is the best thing we have going, with Joe Dent, **for prehistoric archeology**. That's part of the reason. People get a degree and they go into CRM and they can get a job and they just go from project to project. I'm not belittling CRM, that's very important, but then you need some thinkers - and Gardner was one of those kinds of thinkers - who put things together and come up with theories that people could bash at. That's the only way we're going to improve.

Q: What do you think the future is for Maryland archeology? And could it be improved?

A: Certainly it can be improved. If you can't improve something or work to improve something, you shouldn't be in the business, especially something as amorphous as archeology. One of the reasons I got into it was that I always felt everybody has an opinion, everybody's opinion counts and it's a matter of how well you build your argument, how well it stands up. And some of them stand up for a long time. **Paleoindians** were the first people here: that stood up for what, 60, 70 years. Now we're trying to knock that down. So it's a constant re-evaluating of what we think we know. So you can always improve things. As far as Maryland archeology goes, it would be nice if Towson could get some **more** full-time folks in its department, **if College Park could add a**

prehistorian and if we could start building up some of the student bodies like we had back in the '70s, **with 10-15** graduate students and maybe 50 undergraduates, all interested in archeology.

Q: Is Maryland archeology different from archeology elsewhere?

A: Yes, to some extent, just because the way the state is set up. I'm talking mainly from prehistoric archeology here. **The geographic variety in Maryland is greater than many states have. So the archeology in Western Maryland is very different from the Eastern Shore archeology. On the other hand, lots of stuff that we do here in Maryland is mirrored in other states. Take for instance the article on Old Copper that I just wrote. I had finished a draft of the paper when I found out that Darrin Lowery had been doing some stuff about copper on the Eastern Shore; he knew Greg Lattanzi up in New Jersey was doing stuff with it and that he and some other folks just presented a paper on Old Copper artifacts in New Jersey. No one ever knew there was Old Copper stuff in Maryland and all of a sudden it is just not in Maryland. It is in New Jersey, it's probably in Pennsylvania and Delaware and it's something that we need to look at. Yes, we have different things going on, but we also have common ties to the archeology in other states. And sometimes it's in the most obscure areas like Old Copper artifacts or Adena sites because they're so distinctive and readily recognized.**

1700s remains reburied in ceremony

By Andrea F. Siegel

Condensed from The Baltimore Sun, May 9, 2003

An emotional ceremony yesterday returned the remains of an unknown child, probably a colonial-era slave, to the spot where they were unexpectedly discovered last fall at Historic London Town & Gardens. All that remained of the child were teeth, the outline of a coffin and stains in the dirt.

Archeologists excavating the site of a long-gone building in the colonial tobacco port along the South River believe the child was buried beneath the floorboards, in keeping with an African tradition.

If so, it would be the first subfloor slave burial discovered in the Chesapeake area and is believed to be the only one reported in North America, said Al Luckenbach, chief archeologist for Anne Arundel County.

Focusing on African-American ways, the service, which drew about 140 guests, featured the plaintive cries and singing of the actress depicting the child's mother as a rhythmic drum beat in the background.

The public ceremony, attended by County Executive Janet S. Owens and other elected officials, showed the child a wide respect she would not have known some 300 years ago in her brief life.

The child was believed buried under a house built about 1725 by Stephen West, a London Town tavern keeper who owned seven slaves upon his death in 1752. Construction to re-create the house will begin this year, Luckenbach said, and the child again will rest beneath the floorboards.

Did Pocahontas sleep here?

By Frank D. Roylance

Condensed from The Baltimore Sun, May 7, 2003

GLOUCESTER, Va. - Archeologists digging on a farm above the York River believe they have found Werowocomoco, principal village of the Indian chieftain Powhatan, who controlled the Virginia Tidewater when the English established the Jamestown colony in 1607.

It was at Werowocomoco that Powhatan's daughter, Pocahontas, purportedly intervened with her father to spare the life of Capt. John Smith, Jamestown's military leader.

That story may be more myth than reality, historians say. But there is no doubt about the importance of Powhatan and Werowocomoco (pronounced weh-ro-wuh-KO-muh-ko) to the history of Virginia and the United States.

"While the association of Werowocomoco with Jamestown is important, it really represents far more - literally, the culmination of over 15,000 years of Native Americans living in what we today call Virginia," said E. Randolph Turner III, regional director of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

The York River site is about 16 miles north of Jamestown on a farm owned by retired lawyer Bob Ripley and his wife, Lynn. Archeologists said test excavations have uncovered a wealth of Indian and European artifacts consistent with a substantial village from the period.

Turner said the preliminary work "provides convincing evidence that we have indeed found the village."

Comparisons of three 17th-century maps with modern landforms and historic descriptions of Werowocomoco helped convince archeologists that they had found the right place. The conclusion was bolstered by thousands of pottery shards and arrowheads collected over the years by Lynn Ripley and thousands more found in test digs last summer.

"The arrow points right here," Turner said.

Archeologists found artifacts ranging from the Archaic period (before 1000 B.C.) to the Late Woodland period, which ended in 1607. Among their finds were small, elongated blue trade beads of a type used by the English in exchanges with Indians.

Archeologists have suspected for more than a century that the property was the site of Werowocomoco, but interest grew after the Ripleys bought the 300-acre farm seven years ago. As the couple explored the woods and fields, Lynn Ripley found so many artifacts that she notified local archeologists in 2001.

"We just thought it would be a shame to deny this knowledge to the people of Virginia," Bob Ripley said.

They called in Turner and two archeologists from the College of William and Mary, David Brown and Thane Harpole. The scientists dug 603 test pits across 50 acres and found artifacts in 510. That rich bonanza is "one of the reasons we believe it is what it is," Brown said.

More than 20 professional and student archeologists will return to the site this summer for systematic excavations. But the Ripleys insist that the farm will not become a museum.

"We want to continue to live in our home and enjoy our property," Bob Ripley said.

At the Ripleys' insistence, the archeologists approached Virginia's Indians and won support from five of the eight state-recognized tribes before going public. The scientists ultimately joined with a representative of the Indian community to form the Werowocomoco Research Group.

The Indian representative, Deanna Beacham, said the tribes hope the arrangement will "set a precedent for cooperative archeology."

The tale of the Indian princess who intervened with her father, Powhatan, to spare Smith's life is a staple of popular American history. But many historians suspect that Smith concocted the story to enhance sales of his memoirs.

He never mentioned the incident until 1624, "after everybody else was dead and couldn't contradict him," said anthropologist Helen C. Rountree, an authority on early Virginia and the Powhatans.

Werowocomoco, the name means "King's House," was the seat of Powhatan's political and military power over 25,000 Indians in Tidewater agricultural hamlets from the James River north to the Potomac.

"As Powhatan district capital towns went, it was fairly small," Rountree said. "It was important because of who lived there."

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By late 1607, the village probably housed fewer than 200 inhabitants in scattered huts of reed or bark mats laid over frames of bent saplings.

"You would not have been impressed at all," Rountree said.

However, Smith was impressed enough. Living with Powhatan were a dozen or so of his wives (he had as many as 100 during his lifetime) and many of his older children, including Pocahontas.

Powhatan's political confederacy was tied together by the Algonquian language, customs and family ties.

"He was a hereditary chief, but his powers were mainly military and ceremonial," Rountree said.

He was entitled to payments of tribute from his district chiefs - mostly corn, deerskins and luxury goods, such as beads and copper.

Powhatan "was an outstanding military organizer, and he was a fantastic warrior himself," Rountree said. His people faced the constant threat of raids by the Monacans and Mannahoac tribes to the west and by the Massawomecks to the north.

Relations between the Powhatans and the English were punctuated by fighting, raids, trade disputes and constant demands by the English for food.

After an English raid in search of corn, Powhatan got sick of the newcomers, Rountree said. In late January 1609, he abandoned the village for a new, less-accessible capital called Orapax at the headwaters of the Chickahominy, and later for a town called Matchut on the York River.

Old French Cannon found off Fells Point

By Jamie Stiehm

Condensed from The Baltimore Sun, May 8, 2003

A French, cast-iron cannon thought to date from 200 years ago -- during the Napoleonic Wars -- was presented to the Maryland Historical Trust yesterday by the Baltimore marine contracting company that recently discovered it under the water off Fells Point.

The cannon was raised late last month by workers doing bulkhead restoration for the Fells Landing project near Bond and Caroline streets.

"It's the first time I've physically seen a French cannon with a fleur-de-lis from that era," said Scott S. Sheads, a National Park Service historic weapons officer based at Fort McHenry.

He, underwater archeologists, Corman-Imbach Marine Inc. managers and workers who witnessed yesterday's transfer at the contractor's complex in Curtis Bay were awed by the preindustrial cannon's well-preserved shape and its distinctive fleur-de-lis -- a symbol of France -- pressed into its iron.

"It's beautiful in design and clarity of detail," Susan B. Langley, the state's underwater archeologist, said as she examined it.

The cannon, rusted to an amber color, weighs about 500 pounds and measures 56 inches long, Corman-Imbach engineers said.

It was taken to its new home yesterday at the state archeological conservation lab in Calvert County, where it will be kept in saltwater and treated to prevent further corrosion. But first, an industrial X-ray will be taken to determine if it is loaded with a live charge of gunpowder, state officials said.

"Even after 200 years, it can explode on you," said Howard Wellman, lead conservator of the Maryland Archeological Conservation Lab.

The cannon's history may never be known. But that did not stop Sheads and Langley from searching the cannon's surface for clues and coming up with a plausible story line -- that perhaps it was a prize from a captured French merchant or freighter vessel.

They said its size and shape indicated that it was probably a field gun used on a merchant vessel, not necessarily a remnant of a warship.

While Britain and France battled each other in the Napoleonic Wars between 1793 and 1814, the United States was at odds with France from 1797 to 1800, Sheads said, in an "undeclared naval war." If an American vessel had a hostile engagement with a French merchant vessel, the captain might have taken the cannon as a victory prize.

Sunken boat may be 1812 schooner

By Rona Kobell

Condensed from The Baltimore Sun, April 22, 2003

It started with little more than a scant reference in a 190-year-old letter, then progressed when sonar equipment picked up some metal wreckage under the murky waters of Bodkin Creek.

Now, historians believe that the mass under the Pasadena creek could be the remains of *The Lion*, a Baltimore schooner the British burned during the War of 1812.

If historians working on the project can prove that the vessel is *The Lion*, it would be rare evidence of a War of 1812 skirmish in Anne Arundel County, said Kim Nielsen, director of the U.S. Navy Museum in Washington. It also would probably draw more attention to Hancock's Resolution, a preserved stone farmhouse and cemetery overlooking Bodkin Creek.

"The assumption was that it was just a farm schooner or something small to take vegetables to market," Nielsen said. "But it was an actual naval engagement. It is a much bigger deal than we first thought."

Last fall, archeologists with the Maryland Historical Trust used sonar equipment to photograph the creek's bottom. Armed with a letter from Capt. Peter Parker of the British army that described burning a schooner near Bodkin Point and residents' stories that a wreck existed, the archeologists were able to find an approximate location to search. The equipment picked up what appeared to be the outline of a boat's bottom.

Using museum resources, Nielsen found microfilm of a 150-page diary from a British lieutenant that describes how soldiers chased after a schooner called *The Lion* in Bodkin Creek and burned it. That information corresponded with Parker's letter, which he wrote to Vice Admiral Sir Alexander Cochran in August 1814, the month the British burned Washington. The *Lion* could have encountered a diversionary British force that came north toward Baltimore.

Armed with a name, archeologist Steven Bilicki pored through the Lloyd's of London ship registry and found two *Lion* schooners -- one from Baltimore and one from Salem, Mass. Both were run by privateers -- independent crews the U.S. government hired to supplement the Navy and harass the British. Privateer ships that raided British vessels generally gave the government half the loot, dividing the rest of the spoils among themselves.

But even this much information is more than historians such as Bilicki usually have when searching for lost vessels. Often, they have only a remote hope that the vessel's name will still be on the wreckage -- a difficult prospect in this case because the schooner was burned, and as little as 10 percent of it may be left.

Bilicki plans to dive in Bodkin Creek during the summer with magnetometers to do more research on the wreck.

The finding could be a boon for Hancock's Resolution, which is planning to stage a re-enactment of the skirmish in August.

"Two years ago, we had no idea that this thing had even taken place," said Jim Morrison, founder and president of the Friends of Hancock's Resolution.

When Morrison learned about the farmhouse site in 1997, he lobbied the county to help repair a leaking roof and save it from decline. Several archeological digs revealed remnants of an old farmhouse kitchen and shipping docks.

FRANK AND ERNEST BOB THAVES



Book review: It was a dark and stormy site

Birthright, by Nora Roberts, Putnam, 464 pages, \$26

Imagine my surprise several weeks ago when I opened the New York Times to see that the number one work of fiction on their bestseller list is based on Maryland archeology! The book is "Birthright" by well-known novelist Nora Roberts. My curiosity was piqued.

I quickly made my way to a bookstore. "Birthright" was not hard to find. The cashier gave me this somewhat quizzical look and politely inquired if it was intended to be a gift or was I really going to read it? Eyes to the floor I just replied that I read everything about Maryland archeology. She still had this "go figure" look on her face as I quickly left.

The author has written 46 other books, all listed on the first page. A number were published under a pseudonym. Many of those had titles that started with words such as Naked, Rapture, Vengeance, Betrayal or Seduction. Those penned under her real name seemed to have titles that were a bit more dreamy or romantic.

I plunged (a word suggested to me by several scenes in the book) into the text. And it *is* centered on Maryland archeology, at least Nora Roberts' version. Reading the book I quickly found that it was best to keep repeating the mantra that this *is* a work of fiction. It made it easier, especially in terms of the archeology.

The story starts with a local developer happily destroying nature to put up a new subdivision near Antietam Creek in western Maryland. His backhoe operator unearths a skull and more follow, along with artifacts. Work is stopped and the developer and his workmen are unhappy (the developer is later murdered on-site). The local preservation society and its solicitor, Lana Campbell, however rejoice at the end to the development and the find. In the world of fiction, archeology does completely stop construction. Lana, a recently widowed single mom, continues to be a major and I might add steamy character in the novel.

Enter the protagonist, Dr. Callie Dunbrook. Dr. Dunbrook has been engaged by a Baltimore consulting firm to investigate the site. She drives a Land Rover, she listens to heavy metal music yet plays the cello, she's fetching and she's also a first-rate archeologist. In the rare world of this novel there is even the need to have a site anthropologist to help her with interpretation. And the best available anthropologist for this project is none other than Callie's ex husband, Dr. Jake Graystone. Let me just say that description of Jake begins with his field hat and sunglasses and ends with "and the body beneath them was prime." You get the picture.

Other characters include a whole crew of archeologists, from students to professionals. One excavator dies on site, another is drugged and nearly dies and the rest come close to buying the farm at various points.

Most of the tragedy (and mystery) stems from Callie discovering she is not the child of the Philadelphia couple she thought to be her parents. It turns out she was snatched from her stroller at a Hagerstown Mall and passed off (at a high price) by nefarious parties as a child in need of adoption. Of course, her real birth mom recognizes her dimples as Callie does a TV interview at the site. A quick DNA test settles the matter.

A brother she has never known then comes into the picture and he hooks up with Lawyer Lana to help long lost sister Callie solve the mystery. And poor Callie goes on to lead the excavation of the site, come to terms with her ex-husband (they do much of this in a sleeping bag) and catch the bad guys who had done this to her and what are now her two sets of parents. It was quite amazing to me how many metaphors the book's author managed to extract from archeological methods as Callie confronts her very complex distant and recent past.

Unfortunately, the Maryland archeology in the book is fanciful and downright curious. The author does understand the excavation process and must have read up on field methods. But the story ultimately focuses on the excavation of a "Neolithic" site with "5,000-year-old human burials." It is a site that would more likely found along the banks of the Euphrates River. The site itself and what they discovered there - for instance, at a settlement dating to 5,000 years ago was an equally old stone carving of a cow, an animal just not known in North America before Europeans arrived - is simply incredible if you know anything about Maryland's real past. The story could easily have been set at an actual Maryland site (such as Winslow) with much better effect.

I'll admit that I had fun reading the book. It's part romance novel, part murder mystery and part archeology (albeit not very real prehistory). View it as a good beach book. It's just too bad the archeology is so contrived. For that reason alone I would wait for the paperback. As for the on site murder and mayhem, I won't reveal the culprit. But do keep an eye on the person digging next to you this summer....

- Reviewed by Joe Dent, archeologist at American University

Book note: Peabody and Emerson at it again

Children of the Storm, by Elizabeth Peters, W.W.Norton, 400 pages, \$26

Elizabeth Peters is another Marylander writing about archeology, but with her it isn't a one-time shot. In fact, this latest is her 15th novel featuring the remarkable Amelia Peabody Emerson and her family of Egyptologists battling the secrets of the sands and ever-present villains. This latest takes the saga up to the post-World War I era. Ms. Peters knows her archeology and knows how to tell an adventurous tale. If you haven't met Peabody yet, now is a good time to start and then catch up on what you missed.

- The Editor

Chapter notes

Most chapters are into their summer hiatus. Here is information on where they meet 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 evening, 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

Monocacy Archaeological Society 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.

Northern Chesapeake

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

June 22: ASCN annual summer picnic, Jerusalem Mill, Kingsville.

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. For information contact Lee Preston at 443-745-1202 or lpreston@mail.howard.k12.md.us

June 9: Pot Luck End of Year Get Together.

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 Web site - www.geocities.com/wmdasm

Lithics anyone?

ASNC president Dan Coates reports his chapter was inspired by Carol Ebright's April talk to the chapter on lithics, inspired and left hungry for more so members could "reach a comfortable lithics recognition level."

So at each meeting next season Coates will show the chapter a sample of a mineral in both natural and worked state. Members will be given an artifact made of the mineral and a short fact sheet about the material.

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.

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