



ASM Ink

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www.marylandarcheology.org

Field school: The pipes were calling

Like a squadron of cicadas they descended on Swan Cove, ripping through the grass, tearing into the earth and generally causing organized mayhem. But what fun they had. And what results.

More than 70 ASM members showed up at Swan Cove for this year's Tyler Bastian Field School and joined the Anne Arundel County Lost Towns Project team in looking for traces of a pipe-making facility thought to have been on the site some 350 years ago.

As usual, some participants were able to come out for only a day, but many came for several days, some camping out or staying elsewhere in the area.

In contrast to last year's Great Deluge at the prehistoric Winslow Site in Montgomery County, the weather this year was basically dry. But hot, thanks to an early heat spell that seemed to coincide with the field school dates. Plenty of water and shade was available and not a man or woman was lost.

Using the Lost Towns work model, participants either worked digging squares or manned screens to sift whomever's dirt came their way. Others spent at least part of their time in the on-site lab.

The hope of the field school was to find traces of a pipe-making kiln believed to have been on the site starting in the 1650s. Plenty of pipe stems and bowls were found, as were a wide variety of pottery and metalware, including nails and a "smoker's companion," sort of a Swiss Army knife for pipe smokers. A smattering of prehistoric lithics and pottery showed up too.

A report on the findings will appear in future issues of this newsletter, but it let it suffice for now to say that site director Al Luckenbach was seen to be smiling and many photographs were taken, especially of an area that seemed to indicate industrial use.

A series of lectures by members of the Lost Towns staff kept the lunch hour interesting. A special attraction of this year's field school was having one Saturday devoted to a visit to London Town and a chance for participants to try their hand at pipe-making.

Special thanks go to the contingent from the Maryland Historical Trust, Charlie Hall and Dennis Curry, and to the Lost Towns team: Al Luckenbach, Jane Cox, Dave Gadsby, Lauren Franz, Carolyn Gryczkowski, John Kille, Toni Lindauer, Erin Piechowiak and Shawn Sharpe.

For those wanting to assisting continuing Lost Towns projects, volunteers are accepted for field and lab work. Call 410-222-7441.

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Upcoming events

May 29 – June 6: Barton site field school in Rawlings. wmdasm@yahoo.com

June 5: ASM board meeting, Crownsville. 10 a.m. All welcome.

July 24 (10-4) and 25 (1-4): Native American Lifeways with Daniel Firehawk Abbott. Hancock's Resolution, 2795 Bayside Beach Road, Pasadena. 410-255-4048.

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. **NOTE NEW DATE**

Volunteer opportunities

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

The Office of Archeology is conducting a survey of approximately 100 acres of the former Springfield Hospital Center for the Town of Sykesville, Carroll County. The work will involve pedestrian survey and systematic shovel test pit excavation. Most of the work will take place on weekends. This will be an excellent opportunity to learn about archeological site identification theory and practice. Register with Charlie Hall at 410-514-7665 or by email at hall@dhcd.state.md.us

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 under the leadership of Donald Peck. The lab in Crownsville will be open Tuesdays from 9:30 until 4. For additional information contact Louise Akerson akerson@comcast.net or Charlie Hall hall@dhcd.state.md.us.

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.

To avoid those ticks and Lyme disease, log off

From the Washington Post, April 9, 2004

Want to avoid ticks? Avoid sitting on logs, experts advised.

Researchers at the University of California at Berkeley used themselves as bait to see where the greatest risk of picking up a tick was, and they found logs were the worst places to sit.

"We sat on logs for only five minutes at a time and in 30 percent of the cases it resulted in exposure to ticks," said Robert Lane, a professor of insect biology who led the study.

"The next riskiest behavior was gathering wood, following by sitting against trees, which resulted in tick exposure 23 percent and 17 percent of the time, respectively," Lane said in a statement.

Writing in the Journal of Medical Entomology, Lane and colleagues said they were looking for ticks carrying *Borrelia burgdorferi*, the bacteria that cause Lyme disease.

Profiles in Maryland archeology

An interview with ... Maureen Kavanagh

Maureen Kavanagh was a familiar face to ASM members, working at many field schools before she was named to head the Maryland Historical Trust's Geographic Information System (GIS) program. Now she is back as the state's new chief archeologist.

Q. How did you get started in archeology?

A. I didn't really do any archeology until I went to grad school at the University of Wisconsin in Madison. I was a cultural anthropology major in college and it was a couple of years after that I decided that I wanted to go into archeology.

Q. What made you decide?

A. When I graduated with a cultural anthropology degree I guess I didn't know really what I was going to do with that degree. I was working for the federal government in Washington and hadn't really chosen much of a career path. I used to go down to the Smithsonian, to some of the lectures there, and I saw the Leakeys down there giving a presentation on some of their discoveries in Africa and all of a sudden it all kind of clicked for me that this was something that I'd be really interested in doing myself.

Q. How did you end up in Maryland?

A. I was in grad school a couple years and looking for a summer job and I got a list of all the state historical preservation offices, all the state archeologists, and wrote letters to a bunch of them looking for a summer job and the only answer I got back with a job offer was from Tyler [Bastian, the former Maryland state archeologist]. So I came here to do my summer job and it just so happened that I was from Maryland originally and it was quite a coincidence that my only job offer came from where I started out from.

Q. From where in Maryland?

A. The Washington, D.C., area. Bethesda, downtown Northwest D.C. So it was kind of like coming back to where I had started from.

Q. You were working for the [Maryland] Geological Survey?

A. Actually, I was hired to be the field assistant for Don Peck, who was doing the Monocacy survey at that time for Tyler. He hired me to be his summer field assistant. So my first job was at the Noland's Ferry site, to help out there at the [1978 ASM] field school. And after that I did some survey - I was the field surveyor for Don and went out and surveyed the valley for sites as his assistant. And after that I went back to Wisconsin and finished up my master's and had a series of



other jobs with Tyler after that and then finally at a certain point it became more or less continuous employment at the Geological Survey.

Q. And then when it merged with the Trust you merged with it?

A. Right, right.

Q. What's a favorite site you've worked on, or project?

A. Oh, I have a lot. It seems like every site I'm working on is my favorite at the time. Of course I have a fondness for the Frederick valley, where I did a lot of my survey work. And then of course the Rosenstock site. The Chapel Point site was really a great experience. Again it was new, I had never worked on a shell midden before and there were new things to think about and figure out there.

Q. And how did you end up in GIS?

A. When I went to the Trust I was put into the

Continued on next page

office of research, survey and registration – the way that the Trust was set up they have an entire office where all of the registration of all the sites happens in one section. So the archeology registration and library, the standing structures registration – all of it is consolidated into one office. One of my main jobs at the division of archeology was handling the site files and doing the site registration I was put into that office. It's an office that is very concerned with data, because of the library, the inventories. And they had been trying to get a GIS system going.

Q. You were still doing field work too?

A. I was still doing some field work, that's right. And they had acquired all this computer software. I had started going and taking computer science classes. I was actually enrolled to get a master's in computer science at the time. I had started that in about 1987. The transfer was in 1991. So I was just about to finish up my master's in computer science and here comes all this computer equipment and the need to build a data base and everything else, so it just sort of naturally fell into my hands. Then, over the years, of course, it snowballed.

Q. Until it was full time.

A. Right, exactly. And in fact for the last – They started this system, the data base in GIS, in 1991, 1992 and over the last 11, 12 years I've had at least two full-time people working on this data base entry and GIS development. Mostly grant funded.

Q. And you're still doing that now, in addition to being chief archeologist.

A. Yes, yes. The people who have been on this project, one of them has been there for 10 years and another one has been there at least three or four years, so they're very highly trained in the work and I don't think that they need a lot of intensive supervision. But I'll just kind of be giving general oversight to what's going on with that project.

Q. How does it feel to be back now?

A. It feels great. (Laughter)

Q. Have there been a lot of changes?

A. It's really great to be thinking about archeology in a much more intense way, I would say. I never really stopped thinking about it, but it's certainly been a kind of shot in the arm for me to really start thinking a lot more about some of the research interests and just becoming more aware

of, I think, the need of what needs to be done with preserving sites, protecting sites. So there's a lot of new stuff to think about,

Q. What's the biggest challenge facing the department?

A. The thing that strikes me right now in thinking about what our mission is – the mission of the Trust is to do inventory, evaluation, preservation, protection and interpretation, and specifically for the archeologists its of archeological sites, and that's a tall order and it's a little overwhelming when you think about how you can actually use your own resources to get accomplished what you need to do.

Q. Do you have sufficient resources?

A. We would never have sufficient resources, even if we could increase our staff a hundredfold, you know, because there is so much out there the need is endless, when you really think about it in the broadest terms. We have over 10,000 recorded archeological sites in the state. There are probably hundreds of thousands of additional sites that have not yet been reported. Just recording a site really doesn't give you sometimes enough information to make the decisions about protection and preservation. You need to do a site evaluation and that usually involves testing, and it's just an extremely labor-intensive process. So it really requires prioritizing and trying to focus your efforts where you feel like you are going to have the greatest impact.

Q. Do you think there is much chance of getting more staff or resources any time soon?

A. The state budget has been pretty lean in the past few years and I think right now we are experiencing a real shortage in terms of resources. We're trying to preserve what we have and we're always hopeful that times are going to get better. The noncapital grant fund has shrunk over the last few years. But I think there is hope that will rebound once the economy does and there will be more opportunities for grant funding as well as other resources.

Q. Does the role of amateur, avocational, archeologists like ASM members come in handy for you then?

A. Absolutely, absolutely. I was thinking over the Maryland archeology accomplishments that I am aware of in the last 20 years and many of our advances in research have really come about as a result of the ASM field sessions. It ties back into

that whole idea of it's important to survey, it's important to identify site locations, but you just have to put a shovel in the ground sometimes to really see what is going on and to understand how significant a site might be. ASM has been an essential partner in getting all of that accomplished.

Q. What advice do you have for people interested in going into archeology?

A. I guess it would be to try to experience all the different aspects of the archeological process, try to get involved in excavation, also lab work, analysis of all kinds of different sorts, reading as much as possible. I think that reading the technical reports can be difficult but very rewarding and can certainly supplement people's knowledge of how things are analyzed and interpreted in order to produce good interpretations of their findings.

Was Hunley done in by the wind?

By Manuel Roig-Franzia

Condensed from the Washington Post, April 26, 2004

COLUMBIA, S.C. -- The mystery of the CSS Hunley is one of those irresistible things, made all the more tempting to the scientific mind because the answers seem tantalizingly within reach. Millions are being spent by a foundation dedicated to preserving the old Confederate submarine, which was brought to the surface in 2000. A PhD-laden staff of full-time scientists pores over the craft.

Everyone wants to know just what sank the Hunley and everyone seems to have a theory.

Cary Mock, 41, a geography professor at the University of South Carolina, came under the Hunley's spell a few years back when a colleague casually asked him for a bit of historical climate information to make a little presentation about the Hunley "look sexy." It wasn't long before Mock, who is not a member of the official Hunley research team, was caught up in the hottest parlor game in the Palmetto State: Who Killed the Hunley?

Mock he says he has the answer, or at least a darned good educated guess: The weather did it.

To understand how the skies became the villain in Mock's tale of the Hunley, one has to understand a fellow named Alexander Glennie, an Englishman who came to South Carolina's Low Country and became semi-famous for relentlessly converting slaves to Christianity and for building an astonishing number of chapels.

Mock stumbled upon the Rev. Glennie four years ago when he was reading a South Carolina history book. Mock noticed that Glennie supposedly kept a detailed diary for almost 50 years, a staggeringly long record, if true.

Finding the six thick, leather-bound volumes, he flipped through page after page of Glennie's beautiful cursive script. On the yellowing pages were hundreds of columns - lovely columns - of temperatures and barometric pressure readings and wind directions and skyscape summaries.

On the afternoon of Feb. 17, 1864, hours before the Hunley pushed off, Glennie recorded clear skies, west winds and a temperature of 41 degrees, unseasonably cold for that time of year along the coast, Mock said.

But Mock needed more. He started compiling a database of historical weather reports from throughout the Southeast. They were all chilly on Feb. 17, 1864.

"The 17th it was so coal that we all had to lye down and rap up in our Blankets to keep from freezing," Bartlett Yancy Malone wrote from Point Lookout, Md. David Golightly Harris noted in Spartanburg, S.C.: "There was a very sudden change in the weather. To day all is frozen."

Mock read and read. Then he got out his maps. Based on his data, Mock ranks the front among the top 10 percent of the most severe cold fronts of the 1800s.

He envisioned the front lumbering into Charleston on the morning of the 17th. The winds from the west and northwest, along with the cold, sinking air, probably cleared the sky for a brief time, he said, giving a false sense of security. "That's probably when they made the decision to go out," he said.

They were counting on the inbound tide to help speed the return trip, Mock surmises, but encountered an even more powerful force: the cold front's peaking winds, which worked against the tide.

Four miles is a long way to go in a converted old locomotive boiler. With only a candle to measure their oxygen supply, the men might have run out of energy and air, drifting into unconsciousness, he said. "They picked one of the worst days to go out."

Dick Johnson gives collection to county

By Andrea F. Siegel

Condensed from the Baltimore Sun, May 17, 2004

For decades, Dick and Marjorie Johnson walked the fields of rural southern Anne Arundel County, visually scouring the dirt for stones and pottery shards that a plow's blade unearthed.

The Native American artifacts the couple amassed form a collection that experts consider archeologically priceless. Last month, the Deale couple gave two dozen cartons of spear points, axes, pestles and other items to Anne Arundel County's archeology program.

Experts hope studies of the artifacts will help them understand what life was like for Native Americans over thousands of years. "This will be the primary collection of the Indians of the south side of the county for generations to come," said Wayne Clark, chief of the Maryland Office of Museum Services.

"The true story that we don't understand very well is 16,000 years of Maryland prehistory," Clark said.

Experts suspect there might have been bands living in the region that long ago - so long that the earliest sites might lie beneath the waters of the Chesapeake Bay, he said.

Clark credits Dick Johnson, a past Archeological Society of Maryland president whom he described as "the lead person to systematically look along the shoreline for sites," with discovering more than a dozen sites.

Self-described as "obsessed," Dick Johnson, 82, began amassing local artifacts after moving to Deale in 1946. The donations got some pieces out of the Johnsons' home for the first time in 48 years, although Dick Johnson uses some items in talks to schoolchildren and for discussions with archeology groups. Marjorie Johnson, 67, a retired school media aide, attributed her milder interest in local artifacts to her husband.

The pieces range in age from about 10,000 to a few hundred years old. The Johnsons don't know how many items they have accumulated - "thousands upon thousands," Dick Johnson said.

What makes the collection so valuable is its detailed cataloguing of each item to pinpoint the site where each item was found. The collection offers the sole look at sites that have been destroyed and paved over.

"Dick walking a field and recording where he found something is the same as me walking the field" in terms of matching artifacts to sites, said Al Luckenbach, county archeologist.

"We will eventually be studying each site to see how intensively it was occupied at some particular point in time," Luckenbach said.

The age of the settlements lies in such clues as spear points, stones, shells and pottery chips. For example, sites containing many periwinkle snail shells are typically older because as farming developed, Native Americans ate fewer tiny periwinkles, experts say. By 1692, Native American families were displaced by white settlers.

Some of the rocks appear to be ordinary field stones. But, holding a palm-size stone, Dick Johnson noted that its sides were not only flat and smooth, but also dimpled from having small pieces of food, probably nuts, pounded into them. He said he is amazed at their makers' resourcefulness and ability to craft tools.

He said he and his wife decided to donate the collection so that other people can study it and because they have spent little time on it lately.

Dick Johnson is an Ohio-born child of migrant workers and has had a lifelong devotion to amateur archeology and the history that goes with it. He might have some Cherokee ancestry, but he attributes his interest to a curiosity about the past.

He is a painting and restoration contractor by profession. He was a decorated World War II bomber pilot and maintains a commercial license. For years he flew his own plane over the county to scout for plowed fields and flat uplands that were potentially rich in artifacts.

On the ground, he walked. His wife walked. Sometimes their three children walked. The chief rules were to pick up only what's on the surface, never to dig and to ask permission before walking private land.

"Let's say tobacco has just been planted. I'd just walk between the rows - I'd never step on any plants - and I'd look at this row and the rows on either side," Dick Johnson said.

Some fields Dick Johnson cased 20 times in 58 years. Others, three times year. One is so convenient he can't count how often he walked there.

He summed up his approach in a 1975 poem:

"I walk the fields, I search the streams / To seek the ancients' hopes and dreams."



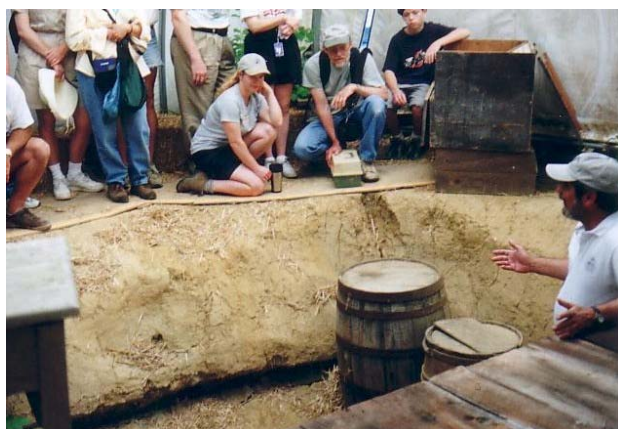
18AN934 – The 2004 Swan Cove field school



Pondering the new find (left); Dave Gadsby talks ceramics in a lunchtime lecture (right)



Tony Lindauer shows how his pipe kiln works.



Al Luckenbach tells of the dig at Rumney's Tavern.



Trying to dig a 5 x 5 is tricky business on a slope.

Indians face hurdles in Maryland

By Ylan Q. Mui

Condensed from the Washington Post, April 25, 2004

Joseph Neale was raised as an American Indian, sitting in during council meetings of the Youghiogaheny River Band of Shawnee Indians. He regularly trekked to the tribe's ceremonial grounds in Western Maryland near Deep Creek Lake. He became chief of the tribe six years ago, following in his father's footsteps.

But by state standards, Chief Joseph Crow Neale doesn't exist.

Maryland does not recognize the Shawnee - or any of the other half-dozen groups that claim to be Native American - as an official tribe. State recognition would grant legal minority status to the tribes, allowing their members to qualify for certain scholarships, health benefits and business contracts.

For three decades, the state's Indian bands have closely watched the efforts of the Piscataway Conoy Tribe to gain such recognition, a campaign that has been shadowed by what former governor Parris N. Glendening (D) called "the specter of gaming." Though their bid received favorable recommendations from three government-appointed committees, including the Maryland Commission on Indian Affairs, Glendening refused to accept or deny the Piscataway band's petition.

Only federally recognized tribes are allowed to run casinos. The Piscataway began applying for federal recognition in the 1970s but have not received it.

When Gov. Robert L. Ehrlich Jr. (R) took office last year with an agenda promoting slot machine gambling, the tribes thought gaming would no longer be an issue in Maryland. But state officials now say the problem is one of documentation: State law requires a tribe to trace its bloodline directly to 1790.

Late last year, Ehrlich denied the Piscataway's petition because he said they had poor records.

According to the latest census, there are about 15,400 American Indians and Alaska Natives in Maryland. That number largely represents members of tribes that are recognized by other states or the federal government who reside in Maryland, said Gina Hamlin, head of the state Commission on Indian Affairs.

The Piscataway - one of the state's largest organized tribes - began its journey toward state recognition in the 1970s. At that time, Maryland officials did not have a set process for approving the tribe's request. Legal guidelines were not adopted until 1988, after a heated battle by legislators to limit a tribe's ability to make land claims and a family feud that split the Piscataway into two factions.

The Piscataway Indian Nation Inc. abandoned the quest shortly afterward. But, the Piscataway Conoy Tribe continued its push, spending nearly \$800,000 over seven years to research its history and genealogy. It filed a petition for recognition in 1995, closely watched by the state's other Indian tribes.

Rico Newman, a Piscataway Conoy council member, said gambling is not on the tribe's agenda. Its efforts have been focused on turning an old building in Waldorf into a museum and educational center, he said.

"We just aren't chance-takers," Newman said. "Everything that we've tried to develop has been economic interests that have nothing to do with gaming."

Though Ehrlich rejected the tribe's petition, citing lack of proper documentation, state officials have given Piscataway Conoy members reason to remain hopeful. Elise Butler, chief of staff for the state Department of Housing and Community Development, said the Ehrlich administration is "very interested and very engaged in Native American issues and thinks that they're very important."

Maryland's standards for formal recognition are more stringent than federal requirements, which ask tribes to trace their lineage back only to 1900. Tribes must prove their heritage through documents such as birth and death certificates and marriage records.

Newman said that historically low literacy rates among American Indians, poor record-keeping and the mingling of races over the years make it virtually impossible to find documents tracing to 1790, as Maryland requires.

"The biggest issue confronting petitioning groups is providing the documentation," said Nedra Darling, spokeswoman for the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Newman said he is unsure whether the Piscataway Conoy will be able to raise enough money to continue their genealogical research and submit another petition. Other tribes have watched the struggle and say they have little hope of embarking on the same battle.

New date for Fall Meeting

Because of booking problems, this year's Fall Meeting has been rescheduled. The new date is Nov. 13 and the meeting, under the supervision of the Mid-Potomac Chapter, will be held at the Brookside Gardens' Visitors' Center, 1800 Glennallen Avenue, Wheaton, Md. 20902.

Chapter notes

Chapters are in their summer hiatus. Here is contact information for getting in touch.

Anne Arundel

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

Sept 15: Carol Ebright on lithics.

Nov 17: Richard Hughes on Benjamin Banneker.

Central

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

Mid-Potomac

Contact james.sorensen@mncppc-mc.org or heather.bouslog@mncppc-mc.org, or 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. 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 7:30 at Mt. Ida, near the court house in Ellicott City. Most are preceded by dinner at 6 at the Tiber River Café in Ellicott City. Contact Lee Preston at 443-745-1202 or maurice_preston@hcpss.org

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.

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