



ASM Ink

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Newsletter of the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc.

www.smcm.edu.asm

They came, they saw, they conferred

Archeological preservation was the fulcrum upon which the Annual Meeting turned, October 19 in Ellicott City, hosted by UPAG.

Fifty-four people passed up all of the day's temptations and obligations to attend the program, which included a luncheon visit to the ruins of the Patapsco Female Institute, site of a long-term UPAG archeology investigation.

In the speeches, Clara Gouin of the Howard County parks department told of work her office is doing. Sylvia Cooke Martin talked about rescuing and restoring the Ellicott City Colored School and Steven X. Lee detailed the preservation efforts at the Benjamin Banneker Historical Park and Museum in Oella.

The society was brought up to date on the work on the salvaged Confederate submarine Hunley by Claire Peachey of the Naval Historical Center and Joe Dent gave a report on the significant findings at this year's field school at the Winslow site in Montgomery county, including locating traces of a dwelling and a palisade, which told much about the size of the late woodland village.

The Frederic M. Stiner Memorial lecture was present by the new state terrestrial archeologist, Charlie Hall.



From the left: New President Carol Ebright, Marjorie Award winner Norma Baumgartner Wagner, outgoing President Nancy Geasey, Patricia Seitz teacher of the year Wesley Cooper -- Staff photo

Charlie challenged members to reconsider their role in Maryland archeology. "I believe that the various "archeologies" present in Maryland (e.g. professional, avocational, government, contract, academic) are far less well integrated than they should be, to the detriment of all involved," he said.

His suggestion for a unifying concept is that of

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Beat the holiday rush: Renew your ASM membership now. See form inside

Upcoming events

November 2, Saturday. 9:30-1:30. MCIA symposium on current Indian affairs. Crownsville.

November 7-10, Thursday - Sunday. Annual ESAF meeting, Mt. Laurel, New Jersey. For program, information, see www.siftings.com/esaf.html

November 9, Saturday. CAT workshop on lithic analysis and identification. Frederick. See CAT corner.

November 9, Saturday. Noon-4 pm. Benjamin Banneker 271st Birthday Celebration. Banneker park, 300 Oella Avenue, Oella (Baltimore County). Richard Hughes of the Trust will speak.

November, 16, Saturday. CAT workshop on historic ceramics. Havre de Grace. See CAT corner.

November 23, Saturday. 1-4 pm. 18th Century archeology symposium. MAC Lab. Call 410-586-8555. See story

December 7, Saturday. ASM board meeting in Crownsville. All ASM members welcome.

CAT corner

The Western Maryland and Northern Chesapeake chapters have taken the initiative in providing the classes needed for participants in ASM's Certified Archeological Technician program. Here is what is coming up in the next few months.

November 9, 10 am - 5 pm - Lithics Analysis and Identification - Carol Ebright. Frederick Library. 30 students max. Bring a bag lunch - limited time for lunch. Light refreshments provided.

November 16, 9 am - 1 pm - Prehistoric Ceramic Workshop - Bob Wall, Havre de Grace Maritime Museum.

Volunteer opportunities

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

December 7. Shovel testing resumes at Smith's St. Leonard Site at JPPM. 410-586-8555.

The Northern Chesapeake Chapter continues working on the Garrett Island site in the Susquehanna. Field work is slated for **Nov. 13, 23 and 24** (rain date Nov. 27), also **Dec. 4, 14 and 15** (rain date Dec. 18). Lab work on the following Thursdays: **Nov 7, 14, 21; Dec. 5, 12, 19.** Call Bill McIntyre: 410-939-0768.

Ongoing: Lab work on Winslow Site artifacts. Call Katherine Clermont at 202-885-1840.

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

Linkages:

For information on other archeological programs/groups in this area, check out:

Pre-Columbian Society of Washington, DC. Programs and a newsletter. 3106 18th Street NW, Washington, D.C., 20010 or www.pcswdc.org

Lost Towns Project. Ongoing search for colonial sites in Anne Arundel County. Lisa Plumley, Office of Planning and Zoning, 2664 Riva Road, MS 6401, Annapolis, Maryland 21401 or call 410-222-7441.

New focus on the Monocacy battlefield

By David Snyder

Condensed from the Washington Post, October 13, 2002

Every person who visited the Monocacy National Battlefield near Frederick last year would fit into the 20,000-seat MCI Center in downtown Washington, with about 2,000 seats to spare. And the problem is not only with visitors. Even among professional Civil War historians, the Battle of Monocacy tends to get lost in the shuffle of Gettysburg, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Manassas.

But the battle that time forgot could be gaining more recognition as a crucial -- though brief -- skirmish that saved the nation's capital from Confederate invasion, according to National Park Service officials and a historian who has written about the battle.

Archeologists last week presented preliminary findings from the first comprehensive archeological study of the battle site -- a look at the history of the 1,600-acre site, from prehistoric times to the 19th century.

The project, which has uncovered evidence of farm structures and specific troop encampments, marks the beginning stages of a \$3.5 million project that will delve into the site's physical history like never before. By 2005, there will be a new visitors center at Monocacy, along with a more extensive network of trails and interpretive programs.

Monocacy is the site of the only Confederate victory on Northern soil, though Gen. Jubal A. Early's win at Monocacy was part of a larger -- and much more important -- Southern defeat.

Union Gen. Lew Wallace, outnumbered nearly 3 to 1, lost the battle after just a day of fighting. But in holding up Confederate troops for a day, he gave Abraham Lincoln enough time to order reinforcements to occupy the forts surrounding Washington.

A sacking of Washington, however brief, likely would have been a disaster for Lincoln's presidency, historians agree, which by Lincoln's own account already was wobbly.

Only about 18,000 people visited Monocacy last year, while Gettysburg saw almost 1.8 million and Manassas had 822,000 visitors.

Opened in 1991, Monocacy is the newest battlefield in the National Park system. Though it was approved by Congress in 1934, it was essentially undeveloped until 1993, when the visitors center opened. Before that, there were no interpreters, no facilities and, until this year, no signs directing visitors from Interstate 270, which bisects the park.

Frederick County's rapid growth in recent years has virtually surrounded the park with new development: to the north, Francis Scott Key Mall; to the south, the Villages of Urbana, a massive new housing development.

The planned expansion of Monocacy will broaden the battlefield's public accessibility and its historical scope, said park ranger Gloria Swift. Much of the archeological work at the park focuses on its pre-Civil War history, dating back more than 1,000 years.

Monocacy Junction, where the battle took place, is and has been for centuries a crossroads for Baltimore, Washington and Frederick. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad first laid tracks through the area in 1831, and major north-south and east-west thoroughfares bisected the area long before that.

Relic hunter paying to publicize rules

Condensed from the Washington Post, October 7, 2002

The National Park Service wants to stop Civil War relic hunting in battlefield parks and violators are paying to spread the word. In a recent case, a Stafford County, Virginia, relic hunter arrested on the Wilderness battlefield had to pay for \$4,000 worth of ads in the Free Lance-Star newspaper of Fredericksburg. The ads point out that relic hunting on protected battlefields is illegal and note that he was caught and convicted. His name is not used.

The man also had to pay a \$1,000 fine and \$1,800 for the cost of restoring the battlefield.

Mike Greenfield, supervisory park ranger with the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, said about 100 people have been prosecuted for illegal artifact hunting in the Fredericksburg area in the last 12 years.

Looking for War of 1812 in Bodkin Creek

By Rona Kobell

Condensed from the Baltimore Sun, October 12, 2002

Under the murky waters of Bodkin Creek where tangled sea nettles bob, Stephen Bilicki is searching for remnants of Maryland's past.

Now, the state underwater archeologist thinks, he might have found a big piece of history: the remains of an American schooner burned by the British during the War of 1812.

Using a yellow, torpedo-shaped sonar device, Bilicki and his assistant, Lauren Franz, have been photographing the Anne Arundel County creek's bottom and watching the images on a computer screen as they sail. Where most of the bottom is a dense gray, the device picked up two dark shadows outlining what looks like a ship's bottom.

"There's something out there," Bilicki said. "Whether it's modern or old has yet to be determined."

On a shoestring budget - the office uses graduate students for research and relies on the generosity of marinas for boat slips - the Maryland Historical Trust's underwater archeology office has been combing the state's creeks for relics from the War of 1812.

What they hope to find in the brownish waters near Fort Smallwood Road could ignite interest in the historical gems of North County, which have long been overshadowed by Annapolis' pristine streets and restored 18th-century homes.

The trust entered into a partnership with the National Park Service's American Battlefield Protection Program in 1998. Since then, archeologists have discovered part of American naval commander Commodore Joshua Barney's gunboat flotilla in St. Leonard's Creek in southern

Anne Arundel County and part of a burned American merchant vessel in the Elk River in Cecil County.

"We didn't have a Bunker Hill or a Yorktown," said Susan Langley, the trust's lead underwater archeologist, referring to prominent battle sites of the Revolutionary War. "The War of 1812 had the most impact here."

Bilicki had only a few clues when he started his work in Bodkin Creek. In addition to a map, he had seen references to a letter from Capt. Peter Parker of the British Army that talked about burning a schooner close to Bodkin Point.

Several area residents helped fill in the blanks. John Schuman, who grew up along the creek, remembers discovering the ribs of an old boat when he was crabbing as a boy 40 years ago.

When he saw Bilicki on the water earlier this week, he hopped in his boat to point out where the old wreck was.

Another resident, Dennis Grimes, showed up at Pleasure Cove Marina with Parker's original handwritten letter, along with an e-mail of his attempts to decipher it.

Bilicki said he appreciates the neighbors' tips.

"The people on this river have come forward with what they know about everything," he said. "It's very encouraging."

Bilicki believes the schooner was a merchant vessel between 40 and 80 feet long. He won't know for sure if he's found the shipwreck for another few weeks.

If the wreck exists, Langley said, bringing it to the surface probably would be too costly for an office that operates on a budget of about \$10,000 a year.

New archeology lab in Anne Arundel County

By Andrea F. Siegel

Condensed from The Baltimore Sun, October 5, 2002

They're packed elbow-to-elbow around tables pushed together in a way reminiscent of a nursery school, surrounded by stuffed cubbyholes, pots of glue, paintbrushes and other paraphernalia.

But these are not toddlers working on an art project. They are adults working in the Anne Arundel County archaeology lab, a cramped operation on the first floor of an Annapolis-area office building and destination for a wealth of artifacts from a heritage-rich county.

The professionals, student interns and volunteers process artifacts from some of the earliest European settlements in North America - and barely have room to turn around in their claustrophobic space.

"It's pretty crowded in there," said Al Luckenbach, the county's chief archeologist. But relief is on the way.

The county is preparing to break ground on a \$5.1 million, 12,000-square-foot complex, which is scheduled to open in 2004, to house the archeology lab, a classroom and exhibit space. It will also include a visitors center at Historic London Town and Gardens, the faded Colonial seaport south of Annapolis that is now a historical site yielding details about life in the 1600s and 1700s.

Construction is scheduled to start in March on the two-building complex, which has won two design awards. The complex will have nearly 1,000 square feet of conservation and lab space above ground, said project architect Brian Oster, of Cho Benn Holback & Associates in Baltimore.

Visitors will also be able to watch the archeologists at work. Adding the lab a few hundred feet from the active dig site will help complete the picture for 26,000 visitors and the 4,000 students who attend programs there each year and is part of a larger effort to raise the public profile of the London Town site.

"We will have not only nearly twice as much space, but a lot of our digging is done at London Town. It is very convenient," Luckenbach said.

Anne Arundel County is rich in Colonial era finds because it has more than 400 miles of waterfront and early settlers did not venture far inland, he said.

To help process the wealth of archaeological material, Luckenbach relies on 30 regulars and another 400 part-time helpers who make his operation one of the state's biggest volunteer archeology efforts. Without them, Luckenbach says, the 10-member paid staff could not unearth and make sense of the area's past.

Caroline Wogofski, 62, of Annapolis got her start in washing Colonial artifacts at the William Paca House and Garden in Annapolis, but that program ended a few years ago. She's been scrubbing at the lab for a year now.

"They've got better artifacts over here," she said, pointing to fragments of bone, clay pipe, charcoal and metal that she placed in a screen-bottom tray. After a few hours, her fingertips look like pink raisins against her low-tech tool, a red toothbrush used to scrub dirt off artifacts.

Shawn Sharpe, a full-time staffer, painted tannic acid on what's left of an iron lock from the 1600s to protect its pebbly finish from more corrosion. His green coffee mug stood perilously close to the acid.

"Sometimes I get confused. I dip the brush in my coffee," he said.

Workers will have more room to spread out when the new lab opens. It will have sinks of running water - replacing the current dishpans and colanders - a labeling area and computer center.

A separate conservation room will provide space for glass preservation work now done in Crownsville, as well as for iron restoration.

The second building will house the London Town visitors center above ground. It will house a gift shop, information center and a classroom-size hall for a movie about London Town.

Early armor found in Jamestown well

The Washington Post, October 11, 2002

Archeologists working in a pit more than 120 feet deep have uncovered a cache of early 17th century armor from one of historic Jamestown's earliest wells.

Each new piece that emerged from the narrow, brick-lined shaft provided dramatic proof of the military edge of the first permanent English settlement in the New World.

"Most archeologists will go their whole lives and not find a single piece of armor," staff archeologist Eric Deetz said. "But just today we have what seems to be a lot of body armor - maybe breast plates, maybe back plates and maybe even a ... helmet. It's pretty exciting stuff."

Scientists recovered the first piece of armor two weeks ago about three feet below the ground. The first artifacts unearthed are believed to date to no later than 1618, suggesting that the shaft could reach back to the colony's earliest and least understood era.

Archeologists have turned up several animal bones, providing new insights into the settlers' diets. With at last two feet of water-logged soil still to be explored, such finds could be only the beginning, experts say.

Indians announce Kennewick Man appeal

By Mike Lee

Condensed from the Tri-Cities (Washington) Herald, October 23, 2002

Northwest American Indians will appeal a federal district court ruling that allowed for private study of ancient bones known as Kennewick Man, hoping to defend Indian remains across the nation.

A lawyer for the Nez Perce Tribe on Tuesday announced intentions to appeal before the Oct. 29 deadline, igniting what likely will be at least two more years of legal wrangling in the high-profile case.

"This is just the beginning of a long appeal road," Nez Perce attorney Rob Roy Smith said of a case that many expect will end up before the U.S. Supreme Court. "We are committed to getting a successful resolution."

He said a coalition of four Northwest tribes has received support from Indians across the country who are eager to defend the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990, commonly known as NAGPRA.

"NAGPRA is the strongest federal law that the tribes have to protect cultural resources, and we want to make sure that the tribal rights and tribal resources are fully protected," Smith said.

U.S. Magistrate Judge John Jelderks told tribal lawyers Monday afternoon that they could appeal to the 9th Circuit Court even though they were not parties in the initial lawsuit over the 9,000-year-old remains found in Kennewick more than six years ago.

Colville, Yakama, Umatilla and Nez Perce lawyers asked in September for the right to appeal on the grounds that "it is uncertain whether the federal defendants are capable and willing to raise the same issues."

A month earlier, Jelderks ruled the federal government erred in planning to give the bones to tribes because, he said, the remains had not been clearly linked to modern tribes as required by NAGPRA. Instead, he sided with a group of eight prominent scientists who sued to stop the government from giving the bones to tribes without study.

The judge's 73-page opinion dismantled almost everything about the government's arguments that the remains are legally American Indian. Jelderks wrote that the government gave "only cursory consideration" to applicable laws, failed to explain illogical conclusions or misinterpreted federal rules in a way that makes its application absurd.

Earlier this month, scientists submitted study plans to the government. However, the imminent appeal means additional study is likely years away - if it ever happens.

Federal lawyers have not announced whether they also will defend decisions made by the Department of the Interior, but they haven't opposed the tribal appeal.

The pivotal aspect of the case remains the government's determination that human remains from before the European discovery of the New World are legally Native American.

Tribal leaders support the government's view, which Jelderks said was without merit. "If we can fight for the proper interpretation of (NAGPRA), then all of Indian country will benefit from this case," Smith said.

It's not clear whether the case will be heard in Seattle, Portland or San Francisco. Regardless, the court has wide discretion in how it handles an appeal. It could simply and quickly affirm Jelderks' 73-page ruling, or it could write a substantially new decision that overrules significant sections.

Alan Schneider, lawyer for the scientists, opposed a tribal appeal. However, he acknowledged Tuesday that history will find it important to have all viewpoints presented completely in a court record that is already several thousand pages.

He remains confident that Jelderks' ruling will stand, especially now that the burden is on the tribes rather than on the scientists.

"The tribes are going to have a difficult time convincing the 9th Circuit that this trial court that saw the case for six full years is so wrong they should reverse his ruling," Schneider said.

And, he added, the tribes are "running a major risk here of converting what otherwise would be a local decision into a precedent ... that will become law for the entire 9th Circuit."

Symposium on 1700s Chesapeake

A public archeology symposium on 18th Century Chesapeake archeology will be held at the MAC lab at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum on Saturday afternoon, November 23.

Four speakers will delve into the topic. First, David Gadsby of the Lost Towns Project in Anne Arundel County will talk about Homewood's Lot, a rich site on Whitehall Creek. Ruth M. Mitchell from Historic St. Mary's City will discuss the Hicks-Mackall Plantation, an 18th Century site that once stood on the historic townlands of St. Mary's City. Information on other projects around St. Mary's City also will be discussed.

Coming from Virginia, Barbara J. Heath will talk about Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest in Bedford County and how the property was transformed from a satellite farm to a gentleman's retreat. Jefferson had the property for 50 years.

Finally, MAC lab director Julie King, taking note of the penchant for looking into the oldest, will try to answer the question, "Was there life in Southern Maryland after 1699?" (The answer is yes.)

The session runs from 1 to 4, with a discussion after the presentations and a tour of the MAC lab too. For more information, contact Kirsti Uunila at 410-586-8555.

News from this year's Fall Meeting

Continued from Page 1

resource stewardship to preserve Maryland's archeological record. He made three specific recommendations to listeners: (1) make sure your knowledge of site locations is in the inventory maintained by the Maryland Historical Trust; (2) begin a discussion within your chapters about what sites you would like to see preserved for the future, and (3) share knowledge of your activities with the larger community through better use of ASM publications.

Among items of interest coming out of the business meeting:

- The 2003 field session, returning to the Winslow site, will take place May 23 through June 2, barring unforeseen circumstances.
- A few good CAT participants can rack up some field survey hours by helping set up the field school site on May 22. Details will be available at the spring meetings.
- ASM has 316 members, including 121 new ones. The hope now is to keep current members from leaving while building on the base. Treasurer Sean Sweeney reported net operating funds of \$56,000.
- The 2003 Fall Meeting will be under the direction of the Southern Maryland Chapter.
- Ballots were counted and new officers took over. Incoming president is Carol Ebright.

The society also presented its two main awards.

Norma Baumgartner Wagner was named winner of the 2002 William B. Marye Award for outstanding contributions to Maryland archeology. Off and on since 1978 - mostly on - Norma has held a variety of positions with ASM, both at the state and chapter levels. These include president of the society from 1978 to 1980 and again from 1984 to 1986. From 1992 to 1996 she was treasurer.

Norma has the distinction of having led two chapters, first the Central Chapter and then, after she moved, the Northern Chesapeake. She continues her activities by editing the newsletter of that chapter. She says that perhaps her greatest accomplishment was reviving the Northern Chesapeake chapter after the death of Paul Cresthull in 1989. It is now one of ASM's most active units.

Norma also worked for four years with Tyler Bastian at the Maryland Geological Survey, when it was involved in archeology, and has been a private consultant.

"I haven't written the great American novel, nor discovered a fantastic archeological site to wow my colleagues," she says. "I have simply spent 30 years trying to teach respect for the past to those who would listen and to some who didn't want me stopping their development project."

The Patricia Seitz award for contributions through teaching went to Wesley Cooper, a teacher of history and archeology at Westmar High School in Loanaconing.

"He teaches with a colorful, charismatic, adventuresome style, serving as an exciting mentor and role model..." outgoing president Nancy Geasey said in making the presentation. "His students have departed from

their texts and toured - through presentations and guided participation - Native American villages and Britain's Stonehenge."

"From ethnographic surveys of prehistoric peoples in both hemispheres to the spread of the Roman Empire and the wonder of Irish castles, Wes Cooper has incorporated adventures in archeology across the globe. He has effectively -- and to those of us who are largely American archeologists -- he has miraculously brought classical archeology to life in the minds of teen-agers," she added.

Cooper has said his course "is a historical survey from the pre-historic until the modern world and therefore is the ideal setting to engage students in the application of ancient, classical, medieval and historical archeology. The overall objective is for students to appreciate the importance of archeology and anthropology as a necessary component to world culture and history."

Meet the newly elected ASM officers

President: Carol Ebright. An archeologist with the State Highway Administration, Carol has long been active in ASM. She has been vice president and newsletter editor and is responsible for several major Spring Symposium programs.

Vice President: Elizabeth Ragan. Elizabeth, an assistant professor at Salisbury University, is a graduate of Wicomico High School and has a PhD in anthropology from the University of Pennsylvania. Now back on the Eastern Shore, she is interested in applying maritime perspectives to Delmarva archeology.

Membership Secretary: Phyllis Sachs. Phyllis returns for a second term. She also is active in the Pre-Columbian Society and in preservation groups in Baltimore.

Secretary: Alison Pooley. Alison has been keeping notes since 1996 and, in addition to being very active in the UPAG chapter, is working on ASM's archives.

Treasurer: Sean Sweeney. Now in his third term as treasurer, Sean is a practicing accountant and an active member of the Northern Chesapeake chapter.

Board of Trustees:

Louise Akerson. A professional archeologist, Louise is a former president of ASM and several other archeological groups. Among the several tasks she handles for ASM are its grant applications.

Susan Buonocore. Susan, who is beginning her second term on the board, is an independent historical researcher who has been a member of ASM since 1987.

John Newton. A newcomer to the board, John is an environmental planner with the Maryland Transit Administration and has taken an active role in recent field activities.

John Seidel. This John is an assistant professor of anthropology and environmental studies at Washington College in Chestertown. New on the board, he was one of the leaders of the 1993 ASM field session at the Stephen Stewart shipyard.

James Sorensen. Jim, with a long official title, is the head of archeology in Montgomery County and is going into his second term on the board.

Paul Thibault. Also beginning his second term on the board, Paul has worked on archeological projects both inside and outside ASM.



"With this new temper it is microwave-safe."

Chapter notes

Anne Arundel

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

November 20: Jim Gibb will speak about mills.

December 18: To meet or not to meet, that is the question.

Central

Central Chapter will have no formal monthly meetings this fall or winter. Telephone Stephen Israel at (410) 945-5514 evening, (410) 962-0685 day, or by email; ssisrael@abs.net, for information.

Monocacy

Monocacy Archaeological Society meets the Wednesday closest to the 15th of each month at the Walkersville Middle School. Anyone interested can contact Joy Hurst at 301-663-6706 or e-mail hurst_joy@hotmail.com.

Northern Chesapeake

Meetings are the second Thursday of the month, usually at Harford Glen, but not always. Check the date for actual location. Meetings start at 7 with the program beginning around 7:40.

November 16: Bob Wall, "Prehistoric Ceramic Workshop," Havre de Grace Maritime Museum.

December 12: Virginia Busby on the Chicone Site. Harford Glen. Covered dish dinner and awards meeting.

Southern

December 6. Meeting at the MAC lab, 7:30. Call 410-586-8584 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

November 11. Potluck Supper at Mt. Ida at 6:30 followed by a membership Show and Tell Session at 8.

December 9 dinner in E.C. at 6 (meet at Mt. Ida) followed by UPAG Meeting at 7:30. Dixie Henry speaks at 8 on, "Archeology and the Oneida Indians."

Western Maryland

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

Nov. 22 - November is American Indian Heritage Month in Maryland. Dr. Dixie Henry, of the Maryland Commission on Indian Affairs, will discuss the juxtaposition of archeologists, NAGPRA and American Indians and some innovative things she has been doing to rectify longstanding conflicts.

December - Holiday Break- No Meeting

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, Northern Chesapeake Chapter, P.O. Box 553, Fallston, MD 21047-0553 or (410) 273-9619, e-mail: dcoates716@aol.com. 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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Submissions welcome, please send to Myron Beckenstein, 9256 Feathered Head, Columbia, MD 21045, myronbeck@aol.com, (410) 381-91115.

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