



ASM to raise some dues next year

After discovering that ASM dues no longer pay for basic member services, the Board of Trustees voted at its September meeting to increase the cost of membership in two of the society's 11 categories.

Beginning with the 2005 year, the cost of an Active-Individual membership rises to \$25 from \$20, as does the cost of an Institutional membership. Dues were last raised about 10 years ago. The precise date was not immediately known, but definitely not in this century.

One of the major expenditures of the society is for its regular publications, the monthly newsletter and the semiannual Journal. Costs have risen steadily for these reports, in large part because of printing and mailing costs and the larger size of the newsletter in recent years. The board considered cutting back on these items before opting for the \$5 dues increase.

The board also is exploring having the newsletter delivered electronically, instead of by mail, to those who would prefer getting it that way.

The rates for the other ASM categories stay the same. In the individual category, they are: Life, \$1,000; Donor, \$100; Contributing, \$50; Supporting, \$35, and Junior (under 16), \$10. No family rates changed. They remain: Donor, \$100; Contributing, \$50; Supporting, \$35, and Active, \$30.

In other board news, President Carol Ebright announced that the state has eased the problem that plagued recent field sessions and archeology months by committing funds for the 2005 projects. The Maryland Historical Trust has awarded a grant of \$20,000 for the two projects.

Also, in a move that highlights the importance of documenting sites properly, the MAC Lab has turned down an extensive collection passed on to it by the Central Chapter. Upon receiving the collection, Central was unable to find satisfactory information on the site location and excavation methods and only about half the artifacts were labeled. The MAC Lab therefore declared the 90 boxes of material an undocumented collection and declined to accept it.

Several leading Maryland archeologists recently have stressed the importance of maintaining good field notes and the proper labeling of artifacts.

Put your pipe in it and smoke it

Some of those who attended this year's field school at London Town took part in the visit to the pipe kiln and tried to make clay pipes - try being the operative word.

Jane Cox of the Lost Towns Project reports that the ASM pipes are fully dried and are awaiting firing. Pipe Master Tony Lindauer estimates a kiln firing date of mid-October and invites any interested ASM members to come and assist him. For information, call him at London Town, 410-222-1919.

Upcoming events

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

October 27: All-day seminar, "The Public Meaning of Archeological Heritage." College Park. Contact Lena Mortensen at 3301-405-0085 or lmontensen@anth.umd.edu See article on Page 3.

October 29 - 31: Archeology Society of Virginia annual meeting, Lexington, Virginia. Wayne Clark, Mike Johnson and Jack Hranicky are among the speakers. See www.asv-archeology.org

November 4 - 7: Joint ESAF-Ontario Archeological Society meeting, Midland, Ontario. oasociety@bellnet.ca

November 13: Annual ASM Meeting, at Brookside Gardens, 1800 Glennallen Avenue, Wheaton, Md.

Volunteer opportunities

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

The **Mid-Potomac Chapter** is looking for volunteers to help with its public archeology events in coming months. If you can help any time during the events, call Heather Bouslog at heather.bouslog@mncppc-mc.org or 301-590-3171. The events are: **October 2** Harvest Festival, 11 am. - 4 pm., a junior archeology dig. **October 16** (raindate October 23), 10 am-3 pm. Volunteers needed to help supervise excavation at Dowden's Ordinary.

November 6, Reopening the Oakley Cabin excavation for Emancipation Day celebration.

The Northern Chesapeake Chapter is returning to **Garrett Island**. Contact Bill McIntyre regarding field or lab work: 410-939-0768 or williamlmac@comcast.net

ASM field session collection: Volunteers are needed to work on up-grading collections associated with previous field sessions. The lab in Crownsville will be open Tuesdays from 9:30 until 4. For additional information contact Louise Akerson rakerson@comcast.net or Charlie Hall hall@dhcd.state.md.us.

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

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

Mount Calvert. Lab work and field work. 301-627-1286.

Jefferson Patterson Park invites volunteers to take part in its various activities, including archeology, historical research and artifact conservation. Contact the Volunteer Coordinator at 410-586-8501.

CAT Corner

The CAT committee has come up with a slate of programs for the coming year. For more information and updating, CAT participants should look at the ASM website or contact their mentor or program director Chris Davenport at 301-845-8092 or dig4funds@aol.com. Admission is by reservation, with the public invited if seats are left over. The programs planned for this year are:

Instrument Survey, Part 1, by Charlie Hall and Steven Israel, October 9. Location TBA.

Lithic workshop, by Carol Ebricht. November 6 in Salisbury.

Historic ceramics and glass, by Jim Sorensen, December 11 in Frederick.

The following sessions also are planned but the dates and locations are still to be worked out:

Prehistoric ceramics, by Bob Wall.

Faunal workshop, by Chris Davenport.

Prehistoric/historic overview, by Chris Davenport and Jim Gibb.

Lithics workshop: technology, by Jason Coffey.

Law and ethics, by Richard Hughes and Charlie Hall.

Frederick archeology review moving nearer

Jack Lynch reports progress toward getting archeological review for Frederick county and city.

"We reached an important milestone towards achieving an archeological review program in Frederick County two weeks ago, when our county commissioners reviewed the recommendations of our Citizens Zoning and Review Committee and approved the positive recommendation for archeological review," he said.

"It is not a comprehensive review model such as Anne Arundel, but rather a specified overlay approach that is currently contemplated. Not all that we hoped for, but certainly better than nothing and perhaps the seed of greater things to come."

He reported "many positive moves" in the City of Frederick too. "Archeology is supported as a concept, with attempts to build a base of knowledge and planning for review action, to bring in some professional expertise, as well as put in place an archeology regulation. The City of Frederick appears to be headed towards a comprehensive model, like Annapolis, with a consulting archeologist placement."

He added that the city already has an archeologist administering the local Frederick County Landmarks historic preservation group and advising city efforts.

So far, the attempt to gain status has taken two years. "Continued support, public education, advocacy and assisting in predictive modeling as a planning tool can help us to win our case locally," Lynch said. "We may need to call all of our friends and experts in to give us a hand as this process evolves."

Seminar set on archeology, interpretation

A one-day seminar on archeology and interpretation is being offered at the University of Maryland, College Park, on Wednesday October 27. Cosponsored by the university's Center for Heritage Resource Studies and the National Park Service, the seminar is designed to discuss interdisciplinary issues in archeology and interpretation from the perspective of parks, museums, tourists and others.

Seminar speakers come from the university, the Smithsonian Institution, the U.S. National Committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (US/ICOMOS) and the National Park Service. Through panel presentations, interactive lectures and discussion, the seminar will cover archeological heritage, international perspectives on archeological interpretation, heritage tourism, museums, and spiritual heritage and heritage conflict.

The tentative program includes Gustavo Araoz, US/ICOMOS; Suheil Bushrui, UMD Bahá'í Chair of World Peace (Dinner Speaker); Terry Carlstrom, National Capital Region, Regional Director (invited); Erve Chambers, Professor, University of Maryland; Bill Fitzhugh, Smithsonian Institution; Frank McManamon, National Park Service; Paul Shackel, director, Center for Heritage Resource Studies, and Marie Rust, Northeast Regional Director, NPS (invited).

The seminar will run from 9 am to 5 pm. Registration and continental breakfast begin at 8 am.

Registration is \$175 and includes all presentations and discussions, continental breakfast, buffet lunch, morning and afternoon refreshments and free parking at the university's Inn and Conference Center. For students with valid ID, the cost is \$100.

Dinner, with speaker Dr. Bushrui, is an additional \$35.

For further information on the seminar, including registration and hotel accommodations, contact Lena Mortensen of the Center for Heritage Resource Studies, at 301-405-0085 or lmortensen@anth.umd.edu or visit www.heritage.umd.edu/CHRSWeb/NPS/NPSTraining.htm

Job opening

The Archaeological Conservancy is reopening its eastern office, with a regional director based in Baltimore/Washington area. The job entails work on all phases of land acquisition. Minimum requirements for the post include a bachelor's degree and some business experience. Interested persons can get more information from Tione Joseph at the Conservancy at 5301 Central Avenue NE, Suite 902, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87108 or call 505-266-1540. Email is tacstaff@nm.net

New DC museum cheers local Indians

By Carol Morello

Condensed from the Washington Post, September 16, 2004

PAMUNKEY RESERVATION, Va. -- The Native Americans who live on the Pamunkey Indian Reservation welcome visitors, but do not go out of their way to court them.

An easily overlooked sign on a two-lane road halfway between Richmond and Williamsburg points the way 10 miles down a twisting lane. About 85 people live in brick ramblers and two-story frame houses tucked among woodlands and farm fields.

The 1,200-acre reservation holds only a few hints of the Pamunkeys' illustrious past. A modest stone monument at the entrance commemorates their most famous ancestor, Pocahontas. Images of her legendary father, Chief Powhatan, adorn markers outside a small museum. His burial mound lies beyond the railroad tracks. About 5,000 people, mostly schoolchildren on field trips, visit annually.

Now, this tiny, low-key tribe is about to get more attention in a day than it used to attract in a year.

The Pamunkey are among the first of 24 tribes chosen from around the hemisphere to be featured in the exhibit halls of the Smithsonian's new National Museum of the American Indian. For a section called "Our Lives," illustrating contemporary communities, curators have videotaped Pamunkey digging clay for pottery, milking eggs from shad and boating down the Pamunkey River.

Across the Washington region, Native Americans are anticipating that the museum's opening will be a milestone. Many of them believe that their history has been all but forgotten, reduced to little more than a caricature.

The museum opens at a time when Native Americans in both Maryland and Virginia have been waging unsuccessful campaigns for government recognition. Six of Virginia's eight tribes are seeking federal recognition, which would make them eligible for various benefits, but their efforts have been blocked by lawmakers who fear it could lead to casino gambling. Maryland's half-dozen tribes have been repeatedly rebuffed for state recognition, denying them access to some scholarships, health benefits and business contracts.

With these battles as a backdrop, the museum strikes many as a long-overdue recognition of their existence and contributions.

"We're very supportive of the museum," said Karenne Wood, a Monacan storyteller who heads the Virginia Council on Indians and has worked for the museum compiling research about the tribes in Maryland and Virginia.

"The museum has taken a proactive stance in working with native communities and making sure the native voice is heard. It's very exciting. For so long, educational material presented that Indians were a thing of the past, and if they exist at all they're still wearing feathers and living in teepees. The museum helps dispel that notion. It really showcases the fact we're still here. The overall message is, we survived the past 400 years, and we're still a viable and contemporary people. We're adapting, but we're keeping our traditions."

The collaboration is evident on the museum's grounds, where four stones called Cardinal Direction Markers are placed as a metaphor for the hemisphere's original inhabitants. The stone near the eastern entrance was dug up and trucked to Washington from Sugarloaf Mountain in Western Maryland. After the stones were laid, Sewell Fitzhugh of Maryland's Nause-Waiwash band was invited to chant a prayer at the dedication.

The open-arm approach is refreshing - and in sharp contrast to the perception among many Native Americans that the part they played in the region's history is overlooked, except in November.

"It's been very welcoming," said Fitzhugh, chief of the Nause-Waiwash. "In the state of Maryland, we're like turkeys. They want us when it's Thanksgiving. And the rest of the year, they'd like us to just go away. Without recognition, we constantly have to fight for our identity, fight for our culture, fight for our people. It's a constant battle to be counted for who you are."

The Pamunkey were once the most powerful tribe in the Powhatan Confederacy, an alliance of 32 tribes under the great Pamunkey chief Powhatan. Their treaties with the English crown date to 1646 and 1677. To this day, the tribe's chief, whose Indian name is Swift Water, dons his deerskin and headdress to present venison or turkey to the governor of Virginia every Thanksgiving. From the tribe's perspective, the ceremony continues its treaty with the state and solidifies its sovereignty.

Profiles in Maryland archeology

An interview with ... Bruce Thompson

Bruce Thompson is a familiar presence to ASM members, though not that many have worked with him. A member of the Maryland Historical Trust staff, his specialty is underwater archeology.

Q. How did you get started in archeology, Bruce?

A. Actually, my father befriended a professor of archeology in West Texas and on weekends I would go with him and we would sneak into the back room of museums and see the acquisitions and then my father would start going out and digging with him and I just went with them, on weekends. That was my first taste of it and then years later when I got out of

the Air Force and sort of wandered a while and eventually went back to college and rediscovered how much I enjoyed things like astronomy and archeology and anthropology and so I basically took all the courses that had good teachers and interested me. And when I finished my bachelor's, the dean of the college called me in and said, "Hey, Renaissance man, come here. You know you have enough credits in enough subjects to take any degree we have?" I said, "No, I didn't know that, I was just going with what I was interested in." And so he asked me what I was going to do and so I said, well, I had found out about underwater archeology recently and I am rather keen on looking into it and he suggested a bachelor of science in anthropology. And that's what I went with, and from that I applied to Texas University,

the Institute of Nautical Archeology, and was luckily was accepted and learned how to dive that fall. I went down to Texas and spent seven years with the institute, getting a degree there, a Masters in Anthropology.

Q. Where did you do underwater archeology in West Texas?

A. It wasn't underwater. Originally what I was doing was terrestrial archeology. Dr. Jack T. Hughes was my mentor and he was one of the WPA-day (1930s program) archeologists and we would go out into the prairies and the canyons and he knew all the extinct flora and fauna, he knew the present flora and fauna. He had a real hold on the geology and the geography of people's movements. I worked on an Anasazi slab house site, worked on several archaic sites, we even did a large archaic survey down near Lubbock, Texas. Did a linear survey, a pipeline survey from Porter, Texas, to Kansas City, Kansas, averaging 20 miles a day. I was just obsessed with archeology, learning the past, and then I learned how to sail somewhere in there and I thought, "Well, how do I put these two together?" and that's when I heard about the underwater program. So I sort of went from land to underwater.

Q. And have been concentrating on it ever since?

A. Yeh. I don't ignore the prehistoric or the terrestrial stuff because I don't see a difference - underwater is just a tool, in my mind. We use it like we're two different worlds. In a lot of ways we are because our concentrations are on different questions, but at the same time I'm still interested in what's going on with Kennewick Man, I'm still interested in the Greek archeology, and Egyptian, and everybody else. But my focus is on - as far as what I really like to research, it's the exploration period, the 15th and 16th centuries. Then the 17th century, I've done a lot of work in the 17th century in other countries. So I sort of like that period, but I'm learning to appreciate the evolution of vernacular craft in Maryland, from the early colonizers to the present, sort of the evolution of ship forms.

Q. What do you mean by vernacular craft?

A. Ships with styles and forms that were Maryland-specific. They may borrow from another part of the



country or they may borrow from another country, just like any other country did with their ship design, but there's something that is called a Maryland boat - it's got Maryland features, it's got things that were developed either through the colonial trade or the triangle trade and the need for shallower-draft vessels in the West Indies or higher gunnels or square sterns versus round sterns. All these little things through the 18th century gave the shipwrights who popped into the 19th century this list of forms and ideas. That progression of thought is a pretty interesting subject to me.

Q. So Maryland craft were different from craft in other colonies?

A. Well, we borrowed from other colonies, like the pilot boats of Virginia - we've got some of the features in our Maryland sloops and schooners of the late 18th and early 19th century. But, it's like (Dr. Howard I.) Chapell, I agree with him, he seems to believe that the pungy was sort of the product of the ship trade of the 18th century. It shared some of the schooner and sloop designs of the 18th century - it was still being built by hand tools, adzes and trunnels (treenails), but it was like the epitome of what the 18th century didn't have time to do, and that is refine everything, make the decks look fair, put a little trim here and there, do things that really they didn't have time to do in the 18th century, because basically they were either conducting business or at war so their goals were different. But they were still quality shipwrights.

Q. How did you get involved in Maryland archeology?

A. Actually, after I left INA I went to the South Carolina Institute of Archeology and Anthropology for one year. I built a conservation lab down there and I was looking for a 16th Century French ship that had sunk off of Santa Elena, Parris Island, and I was doing work with Civil War sites, other sites, even did a mastodon site with Al Goodyear - that was pretty exciting work, we had hoped to find some tools, but didn't. So I was down there for about a year and pretty busy at that point, and my wife says, "Oh, there is an opening in Maryland, for an assistant state underwater archeologist" and I went and called Paul Hundley. I had some great research questions in South Carolina and was not all that enthusiastic about leaving them, so I called up here and talked to Paul Hundley and he says, "Why don't you at least sit down over a telephone interview and we'll go from there?" and so I said, "Sure, why not." And went through the interview and he said, "We'd like you to come up and do a face-on interview." So I did that. After the interview and on the way to the airport he said, "I want you to take this job? Will you take it?" The \$10,000 additional salary didn't hurt, but that wasn't what I was looking for. I was looking for research I could bite into. But my wife was right, I needed to try to make things a little better, and we eventually said, "Okay, we'll do it."

Q. What interesting projects have you worked on?

A. I did my master's thesis on the rigging of a 1692 Portuguese man-of-war off Mombasa, Kenya. That was pretty neat. Mombasa is this little island with about five cultures living in symbiotic relationships, still maintaining all their depth of culture to the point where, for instance, the Indian culture there'd be a vendetta from the old country. It would be carried out in Mombasa or somewhere in Kenya. This little community would know of the events but little was ever said. And the Omanis and the Arabs and every little world was right there and you can visit into it. I met the queen of the Tutsi tribe one night. This English ceramicist that was working on the project, he was really into the cultures and he spoke several of the languages and a many of the dialects of Kiswahili and through him I met a lot of neat people and witnessed interesting things - history and people. So I have always been interested in anthropology and archeology.

Q. When was this?

A. It was 1982. Then I went over to Turkey and worked on an Ottoman wreck. That was nice. It was 150 feet deep. I learned a lot about the physics of diving from that site. But I really enjoyed the Mombasa wreck. They're going to publish our work in monograph soon. With the Institute we did a lot of searching for Columbus's ships, which was rather fun. We did surveys of Hispaniola, where Columbus lost six or eight ships during the 1494 and 1496 hurricanes. We looked in Jamaica, where he lost two caravels on his fourth voyage. We looked in Panama, where he lost two caravels, one in Belen and one down in Portobelo. We looked in Haiti, where he lost the original Santa Maria. We were always bringing up neat research questions and always trying to find answers to them. We worked a lot of 16th Century wrecks, but we never really found the smoking gun, we never really found a Columbus boat.

Q. When did you come to Maryland?

A. 1989.

Q. What's your favorite site or discovery?

A. There are several. As far as the ones I've worked on, Mombasa would have to be one. Port Royal, Jamaica, was a good one. It was a city that sank due to subsidence of the sand, this was 1692. There was an earthquake and it caused the whole town of Port Royal to sink into the Caribbean. We did a couple of shipwrecks there and a lot of the buildings, under the water, under the sands. And the little St. Anne's Bay site was pretty neat. That's where Columbus' son came back and built a castle and a fort in honor of his father, who had lost two caravels on his fourth voyage there, the north coast of Jamaica. It's hard to say which is my favorite site, because there is something about each of them, they never finish, I'm still working on things associated with each of these sites.

Q. How has archeology changed since you've been in it?

A. What I'm seeing is that we're losing the real fathers of archeology right now, the ones that worked the WPA days, the ones that really taught us how to do it.

Q. You're talking underwater and terrestrial?

A. Mostly terrestrial archeology. I mean underwater archeology as a discipline is fairly recent. In the 1960s is the first time we really see an academic approach to trying to make it a systematic science. So it's hard to say who are the fathers of that, although we do have four or five men who really have given us a lot.

Q. Has it changed?

A. Of course. Electronics, remote sensing, has changed a lot. At the same time it makes our job easier, but it makes the treasure hunter's job easier. We're losing sites faster now than we ever did before because of the access. Especially underwater. Now they can go down and look down a couple miles and pull things out remotely.

Q. That leads to the next question: What do you think is the future of Maryland archeology?

A. One thing I would like to see before I leave is that we've done terrestrial and underwater archeology as a unit refined to the point where we can go out and do a survey, for instance, with remote sensing, GPS, GPR or side scan or MAG, bring the data back, set it directly into the GIS system and make it available within weeks of the survey for study and analysis. And that's possible with technology today, it's just a matter of getting the hardware and software to get it all to talk to each other. I'd like to see more unification. We have grown a lot, we have evolved a lot, but we also have a lot of these splinter groups. It's one of the bad parts of archeology, in my mind - it's such a small world that there's a lot of ego and a lot of divisiveness and I don't like to see that. We're all guilty of saying, "Hey, that guy's a crackpot," but what we need to do is back off that kind of statement and back off that kind of logic and start saying, "How can we work together? How can I find out more about your work?" There have been attempts at it. One day I'd really like to see it come to where everybody is working for the same thing and that is saving the data.

Q. What advice do you have for people who want to become archeologists, professional or amateur?

A. Be rich when you start because there's little money to be had in this field. Be patient and be willing to give seven to 10 years of your life to learn - you're going to learn, you're going to end up learning all you're life, you'll never stop learning, in archeology especially. Because you just can't accommodate that much data. But be willing to donate 10 years of your life to really dig in and learn. In other words, you are going to have to give up comfort, creature comforts. At one point in my masters program I was offered a chance to go to Africa. All the other students were turning it down, because of disease, difficulty in the political atmosphere, or whatever it was. Hell, I jumped at it. As long as I get room and board and a flight ticket, I'm gone. I couldn't have saved that much money and gotten that opportunity. Take every opportunity to learn. The doors are there. Some of the good doors are ones nobody wants to go through. So I'd advise somebody to really get ready to knuckle down for 10 years, try not to be a prima donna just because you have one or two successes - that hurts a lot of people - dig in and wait for the doors to open and if you've got a project, go after it.

Q. Is Maryland underwater archeology different from that in other states?

A. It's the best in the country, in my book.

Q. Why is that?

A. I think it's because we started out with the philosophy that we would not dedicate the program to one project, that we would not dedicate it to one philosophy. We would look at a lot of survey, we would look at a

lot of the state before we made any decisions on what was important. And basically we've surveyed nearly every river in the state now, a portion of every river. So we now have at least a basis to say, you know, 18th Century shipbuilding, we really don't know much about Wicomico County, what do we have in the way of sites? And you go and say, okay we found this and maybe there is some of this, and let's go to the archives. In other words, now we can bring in college students and have them start going after some of these research questions that we developed from this survey approach. We've got good people, we've always had good people. I think the fact that we did not just jump the gun and go after the glitz, which in some states has killed their programs.

Q. Have there been major surprises in your underwater work in Maryland?

A. I was surprised to find out how much real shipbuilding occurred in Maryland. When you read all the literature - and there wasn't very much 10 years ago - they were very negative about Maryland shipbuilding, as though there wasn't very much of it, that it was inconsequential. Just working with the Steward Shipyard Site we learned that that's not so. We had some of the best people from Scotland, we had some of the best tools from England and then we had a beautiful forest and, I'm sorry, that combination is going to produce some good ships. Everybody always looks at Maine and New England but I think we've shown them, hey look, we've got some stuff and some of it is still in situ. So that was a surprise. I think that would be the biggest surprise.

Mid-Potomac offers public archeology sessions

The Mid-Potomac Chapter has several public archeology programs scheduled for the next few weeks.

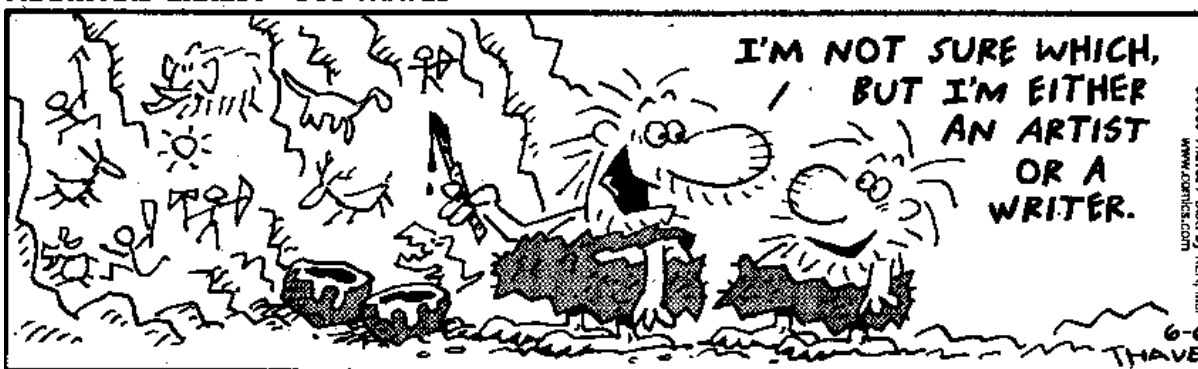
On October 2, as part of the Harvest Festival held between 11 am and 4 pm. at the Agricultural History Farm Park, the chapter will sponsor a Junior Archeology Dig, giving young children the experience of being an archeologist in a salted site. Participants will go through the process of excavating, washing and describing what is found.

The chapter joins the Maryland-National Capital Parks and Planning Commission in a public archeology dig day October 16 (raindate October 23) from 10 am to 3 pm at Dowden's Ordinary. Children 16 and under must be accompanied by an adult. The charge is \$10, or \$20 for a family.

Finally, on November 6 Emancipation Day will be marked at Oakley Cabin, from 11 am to 4 pm. Montgomery County celebrates the emancipation of the slaves every year at the cabin with reenactors, gospel choirs, tours of the cabin and more. The Oakley Cabin excavation is reopened and the archeological process explained.

Volunteers also are needed for these projects. If interested, contact Heather Bouslog @ 301-590-3171 or heather.bouslog@mncppc-mc.org

FRANK AND ERNEST BOB THAVES



Book review: Maryland during the other civil war

The Plundering Time, Maryland and the English Civil War 1645-1646, by Timothy B. Riordan, Maryland Historical Society, 388 pages, \$35

The sibling of prehistoric archeology is anthropology, the sibling of historical archeology is history. In his book, "The Plundering Time," St. Mary's City archeologist Timothy Riordan turns historian to look at a crucial period in early Maryland history when the fate of the new colony definitely was up for grabs.

When the trouble began in the year 1645, there were only 600 people living in the future state, divided between St. Mary's and Kent Island. When the dust settled, the population had been halved and the way Maryland was set up and governed had changed significantly.

Back in the Mother Country, England was going through its civil war, pitting the king and his supporters against Parliament and its. But when the battle came to Maryland it became one of Catholic versus Protestant.

The spark that ignited the religious tinder was a hot-tempered, grudge-bearing English ship captain named Richard Ingle, who had been trading with Maryland for several years. When he arrived in 1645, carrying a commission from the parliamentary forces allowing him to function as a semi-pirate, he took to plundering Catholic homes and seizing people.

The numbers of people involved were almost ludicrously small. Ingle had only a couple dozen men when he started his rampage, but it was enough to set the colony aflame.

Riordan's highly detailed account has to rely on a lot of interpolation and a lot of deductive reasoning (which he always shares with his readers, so they can follow his logic). Many key facts come from old court records (it seems English society then was as litigious as ours is today, perhaps even more so).

Many times, even basic facts are hard to come by. For instance, in one place Riordan writes, "By late summer 1645 there is no further evidence of resistance to the rebels in Maryland. In part this is because there is no further evidence at all concerning what was going on in Maryland."

Some of the answers, and questions, are provided by archeology, and Riordan several times mentions the role it plays in telling the story.

Reviewed by Myron Beckenstein

Tribes seek to re-enter Kennewick Man case

From the Tri-City (Washington) Herald

PORTLAND - A federal judge has barred Northwest Indian tribes from further participation in the Kennewick Man lawsuit by ordering the case limited to government defendants and the scientists who want to study the ancient skeleton. But the tribes are seeking a way around the ruling.

A panel of the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled in February that "no cognizable link exists" between the skeleton and the tribes, allowing the scientists to begin their studies barring further legal action.

U.S. Magistrate Judge John Jelderks, who has heard the case since it was filed, ruled in mid-August that any remaining legal action be limited to the anthropologists seeking to study the bones and government agencies involved in the case.

Alan Schneider, attorney for the anthropologists, said the only decision left is what kind of studies of the skeleton will be allowed, if no other challenges are filed. But in early September, the tribes asked a federal court to grant them full party status with the government and scientists negotiating a plan to study the bones.

"This is a wholly different phase of litigation," said Rob Roy Smith, an attorney for the tribes. Though they disagree with it, the tribes accept the 9th Circuit's decision that the remains are not unequivocally Native American as defined under NAGPRA and that some tests will be conducted.

But they believe a lesser burden of proof documenting religious and cultural interest under other sections of law give them the legal standing to help guide the study process. If their oral histories and beliefs were not enough to get the remains conclusively declared to be Native American, "there is certainly evidence of a great connection," Smith said. "The standard is much lower now."

Smith said the tribes hope to prevent certain specific study activities that would destroy the bones. They also want certainty that the bones would be returned to them for burial when the studies are finished.

Remembering two friends of archeology

Two good friends of archeology have died recently.

The Western Maryland Chapter reports the death of John Barton, former owner of the Barton Village Site (18AG3), from cancer. The Barton site was the location of two ASM field schools and of a continuing field school conducted by the Western Maryland Chapter and Towson University, under the direction of Bob Wall.

"Mr. Barton was a very good friend to archeology and all of us who took an interest in the rich archeological resources on his Potomac River farm," said Ed Hanna.

John Barton made his property available for study and for a long time his nearby restaurant welcomed ASM members. To save the site for the future, he recently sold it to the Archeological Conservancy.

From the Northern Chesapeake Chapter comes word of the death of Mary Davis, a life member of ASM and the wife of Jack Davis, also from cancer. The Davises passed their affection for archeology on through their family for two more generations with a daughter and granddaughter becoming chapter members.

"The name Mary Davis is virtually synonymous with the Havre de Grace Maritime Museum, where the ASM annual meeting was held several years ago," writes Norma B-Wagner. "Many members of ASNC consider ourselves as extended Davis family members and we will deeply miss the companionship of this lady."

Chapter notes

Anne Arundel

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

Nov 17: Richard Hughes on Benjamin Banneker.

Central

Central chapter does not have meetings, but tries to stay active with projects. This fall Central Chapter plans to continue its field work at the Clarke Farm Property, in southern Carroll County, where four concentrations of prehistoric lithics have been found on the surface. Also, chapter members will assist in various phases of finishing up the Morris Meadows Rockshelter Site report and the chapter will continue to survey and identify potential stable floodplain surfaces for future archeological exploration. Phone Stephen Israel at 410-945-5514 or ssisrael@abs.net for information.

Mid-Potomac

Contact james.sorensen@mncppc-mc.org or heather.bouslog@mncppc-mc.org, or call 301-840-5848.

Mid Shore

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

Monocacy

The chapter meets the Wednesday closest to the 15th of each month at the Walkersville Middle School. Contact Joy Hurst at 301-663-6706 or hurst_joy@hotmail.com. Chapter website: www.digfrederick.org

Northern Chesapeake

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

October 14: Harford Glen, 7 p.m., Bill McIntyre's "Journey through Asia."

November 11: Southampton Middle School, Native American Indian Month. Tentative.

December 9: Annual dinner meeting.

Southern

Meetings are the second Friday of each month at 7:30 p.m. in the MAC Lab meeting room. Call 410-586-8584 or katesilas@chesapeake.net for information.

Upper Patuxent

Programs are the second Monday of each month at 7:30 p.m. at Mt. Ida, near the court house in Ellicott City. Most are preceded by dinner at 6 at the Tiber River Café in Ellicott City. Contact Lee Preston at 443-745-1202 or roseannlee@earthlink.com

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

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

December: No Meeting.

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

February 14: Pot luck supper at 6:30 at Mt. Ida. Meeting speaker Kathy Rigby, "Flora, Fauna, and Cultures of the Etosha Pan."

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

April 11: Charlie Hall. Subject TBA.

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

Western Maryland

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

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

November: Field Trip in lieu of regular meeting - TBA

December: Christmas Break, No Meeting.

January 28: Annual Show-and-Tell Social.

A hearty thank-you from ASM

The president of ASM wishes to thank Chris Goodwin and the Anne Arundel chapter for their donations to this year's Archeology Month. The acknowledgement failed to make the Calendar of Events.

The Archeological Society of Maryland Inc. is a statewide non-profit organization devoted to the study and conservation of Maryland archeology.

ASM, Inc. members receive the monthly newsletter ASM, INC, the biannual MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGY, reduced admission to ASM, Inc., events and a 10% discount on items sold by the Society. Standard active annual membership rates are \$20.00 for individuals and \$30.00 for families. Please contact Dan Coates for publication sales at ASM Publications, 716 Country Club Rd., Havre de Grace, MD 21078-2104, or (410) 273-9619, e-mail: dancoates@comcast.net. For additional information, and membership categories, please contact Phyllis Sachs at P.O. Box 65001, Baltimore, MD 21209, (410) 664-9060, e-mail psachs4921@aol.com.

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

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