



ASM Ink

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Newsletter of the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc.

www.marylandarcheology.org

The First Americans: Two reports

Did Clovis, older culture co-exist?

By Jennifer Viegas

Condensed from Discovery News, July 12, 2012

The first known people to settle America can now be divided into at least two cultures, the Clovis and the recently discovered "Western Stemmed" tradition, according to new research.

Researchers excavating an Oregon cave, found traces and unique tools made by a second people, who lived more than 13,200 years ago. The discovery, described in the latest issue of *Science*, strengthens the idea that that people moved into the Americas in several waves of migrations, not just one.

"From our results, it is likely that we have at least two independent migration events to the lower 48 states," co-author Eske Willerslev of the University of Copenhagen's Center for GeoGenetics told *Discovery News*.

"Additionally, we previously showed by sequencing the first ancient human genome (that of a 4,000-year-old paleoeskimo) that there have been at least two independent migrations into the Arctic parts of North America, so as I see it, it's

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DNA study finds three early waves

By Nicholas Wade

Condensed from the New York Times, July 11

North and South America were first populated by three waves of migrants from Siberia rather than just a single migration, say researchers who have studied the whole genomes of Native Americans in South America and Canada.

Some scientists assert that the Americas were peopled in one large migration from Siberia that happened about 15,000 years ago, but the new genetic research shows that this central episode was followed by at least two smaller migrations from Siberia, one by people who became the ancestors of today's Eskimos and Aleutians and another by people speaking Na-Dene, the language family spoken by the Apache and Navajo. The research was published online on Wednesday in the journal *Nature*.

The finding vindicates a proposal first made on linguistic grounds by Joseph Greenberg, who asserted in 1987 that most languages spoken in North and South America were derived from the single mother tongue of the first settlers from

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Upcoming events

September 8: ASM board meeting.

October 20: ASM annual meeting. United Methodist Church, LaPlata.

Volunteer opportunities

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

Montgomery County is offering opportunities for lab and field work Wednesdays, 9:30 to 2:30. Call 301-840-5848 or contact heather.bouslog@mncppc-mc.org. CAT opportunity.

ASM field session collection: Volunteers have finished upgrading the ASM field school collection. They are working on the Rosenstock (Frederick County) material. The lab in Crownsville will be open Tuesdays from 9:30 until 4. Contact Louise Akerson at lakerson1@verizon.net or Charlie Hall chall@mdp.state.md.us.

The Lost Towns Project of Anne Arundel County welcomes volunteers for its prolific Pig Point prehistoric site. Fridays. Call Jessie Grow at 410-222-1318.

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

Jefferson Patterson Park invites volunteers to take part in its activities, including archeology, historical research and conservation. Contact Ed Chaney at echaney@mdp.state.md.us or 410-586-8554.

The Archaeological Institute of America provides an online listing of fieldwork opportunities worldwide, Call up www.archaeological.org/fieldwork/ to get started. Remember to add the extra A in archaeological.

CAT corner

Another CAT Weekend has been set tentatively for Saturday, November 3. Likely workshops are on both Native American and historic ceramics.

For information on the CAT program, and updates, visit the ASM website.

Needed: Marye names, auction items

Each year ASM uses the William B. Mayre Award to honor someone for significant contributions to Maryland archeology. The winner need not be a member of ASM or even an archeologist. Nominations are not carried over from one year to the next, so choices not picked in the past must be nominated again to be considered.

In saying why the person is worthy, be as specific as possible, to help the judges in their decision. A nomination form, including a list of past winners, is with this newsletter as well as on the ASM website. Deadline for nominations is Sept. 7. The winner will be announced at the Annual Meeting Oct. 20 in LaPlata.

Also taking place at that meeting will be the silent auction. Organizer Valerie Hall is looking for a wide range of items. Last year's items included books, artwork, Native American craft replicas, cookies, themed baskets, honey, jewelry, weekend cottage rental, magazines, journals, gift card to lithic material.

This year she would like to add such things as tickets to historic, recreation or science activities such as Historic St. Mary's City museums and exhibits, Historic Londontown, meal tickets to dine at the Galway Bay Irish Pub: Food and Drink in Annapolis, or tickets to Adkin Arboretum, in Ridgely near Tuckahoe State Park.

If you would like to make this happen, fill out the donation form, which can be found on the ASM website and mail or email it by Sept. 17.

A different Annapolis showing up

By Elisha Sauers

Condensed from the Capital Gazette, June 11, 2012

In a musty Annapolis basement in the heart of the Historic District, students spend hours gently scraping away at a dirt floor around bits and pieces of history: a bone button, a porcelain doll arm, a fish scale, a plate shard with a decorative print.

They hardly notice it's grunt work — shoveling and lugging pails of rubble — because they find it so riveting.

It's the third and final summer a University of Maryland team is conducting an archeological dig at the James Holliday home at 99 East St. Holliday was a middle-class freed slave and one of the first African Americans to work at the U.S. Naval Academy.

Holliday bought the house in 1850, a decade before the Civil War. It has been passed down from generation to generation; Dee Levister, a descendant, owns it today.

In the first year of the excavation, archeologists began to uncover the relics of a 19th-Century African-American family. They dug through a wooden barrel-lined privy in the backyard — a trash pit — to find food, ceramics, nails, glass, naval uniform buttons and other items from everyday life.

Last summer was the first time they dug in the house's basement, which used to be the kitchen. There they found a cache of women's and children's artifacts. Kathryn Deeley, a graduate student, said these were good finds for her research.

"We find women's and children's items, but we haven't found them in a women's and child's space," Deeley said. "The kitchen was usually considered the women's sphere of the house and it's sort of a private area."

This summer, the team is focusing on Holliday's granddaughter, Eleanor Briscoe Portilla, hoping to find artifacts to complement what they've learned through oral history and research. Eleanor married Cosme Portilla, a Filipino naval cook, in 1919.

Kathrina Aben, another graduate student working on the project, said that's surprising, as the researchers have found only 18 examples of such interracial marriages in the early 20th Century. The Filipino population in Annapolis in 1930 was about 200, she said.

During that period, there was racial tension between Filipino immigrants and African Americans because they competed for jobs, particularly as messmen at the academy.

Besides looking for evidence of this mixed marriage at a time of conflict, researchers would like to know more about the dynamics of their cultures in daily life and find some Filipino-related antiquities.

Mark Leone, who founded the Archaeology in Annapolis field school and is directing the excavation, said what they're learning from the East Street house and other sites near it changes the way the area has been historically viewed — as upper-class and white.

The archeologists' findings show that the area was a diverse cluster of classes and ethnic groups. Filipinos, African Americans and Jews all lived in close quarters.

"It's a very different Annapolis than the one you'd see walking around with a tour guide," said Leone. "It's not a conventional way of seeing the city from about 1950 on."

The team has only a few days left in its dig before it packs up and heads to the lab. There it will study and record every artifact. Then each piece will either be returned to the homeowner, preserved for a collection or discarded.

"We can't keep every brick or oyster shell we find," Deeley said.

The team, composed of 18 undergraduates and four graduate staff members this summer, is also digging at 9 and 11 Cornhill St.

The 99 East St. house was pinpointed as an excavation site for the field school after the homeowner, Levister, read about the program in *The New York Times*. She contacted Leone and asked if his students would like to come dig up her yard and basement.

Leone said that with a Historic District as storied as the one in Annapolis, he hopes other homeowners will reach out in the same way.

Fort Pocahontas just a cut above

By W. Barksdale Maynard

Condensed from the Washington Post, May 7, 2012

Since the sensational 1994 discovery of James Fort, the first permanent English settlement in the New World, excavations have revealed palisade walls and numerous buildings, along with remarkable clues about the Anglo-American culture that started with the landing of colonists on Virginia's Jamestown Island in 1607.

But because much of the original fort is buried underneath a Confederate earthwork called Fort Pocahontas, these discoveries forced a painful historical and archeological trade-off. To reveal James Fort, nearly half of Fort Pocahontas has been removed.

"It's probably the only place you would have a story like that," says Colin Campbell, president of Colonial Williamsburg, citing the conjunction of two pivotal moments in U.S. history.

To some observers, the fate of Fort Pocahontas — a series of rolling, grassy mounds shaded by old cedar trees — is a vivid demonstration of the axiom "Archeology is always destructive." But William Kelso, chief archeologist at Jamestown Rediscovery, disagrees: "If properly excavated and recorded digitally in 3-D, as we did, it is no longer valid to say we destroy sites."

The archeologists working for Preservation Virginia have excavated Fort Pocahontas with the same care they apply to James Fort, says team member Bly Straube.

As Fort Pocahontas gets steadily cut away, valuable insights have been gained into Civil War fortifications. Last year a bombproof — an underground, timber-lined room where soldiers could hide if they were bombarded — was uncovered. It's one of the few that professional archeologists have ever excavated.

Fort Pocahontas was established in 1861 as Confederate forces prepared to defend Richmond from possible naval assault during the opening months of the war. Military engineers unknowingly placed Fort Pocahontas right atop the traces of James Fort, the location of which had long been forgotten.

The decision to remove much of Fort Pocahontas took into account the fact that troops never fired a shot in anger from it during the Civil War. Instead, Pocahontas was abandoned as Union forces advanced overland in May 1862. The fort did, however, play a part in the most famous naval duel of the Civil War, between the Union's USS Monitor and the Confederates' Merrimack (renamed CSS Virginia), the first battle ever between ironclad warships. Confederates used the fort's cannons to test armor plates for the Virginia, blasting them with eight-inch shells from powerful Columbiad cannons.

Kelso has found fragments of such shells, along with hundreds of spikes that once affixed the plank floors of the gun emplacements.

The construction of Fort Pocahontas — primarily by slaves — severely damaged the underground remains of the southern half of James Fort. To create the earthwork, the workers scraped off the top layers of soil at the site, often to a depth of several feet, then piled the dirt to create a berm. This scraping annihilated, or at least scrambled, the near-surface traces of the 1607 settlement.

In the process of building the Civil War fort, according to an account at that time, the slaves happened upon "curious relics" from the colonial settlement of 250 years earlier, including an iron elbow-piece, or vambrace, belonging to a 17th-Century suit of armor.

For Kelso, the vambrace is proof that Jamestown should be subjected to intensive archeology now, as he is doing, not later. "Burials and iron objects are going to be gone in the next 20 years," he says, as deterioration of buried items inexorably advances.

The lumpy, undulating earthen walls of Fort Pocahontas have turned out to be chockablock with small artifacts highlighting everyday life in the 1600s. Among them are a paring knife found last summer and Elizabethan coins that might have jingled in Shakespeare's pocket before a settler brought them to America. "Over the years we have screened every square inch of a huge volume of soil," says team member David Givens. "All the best stuff was up in the Confederate fort."

Although the building of Fort Pocahontas severely damaged the southern part of James Fort, it helped preserve the northern section. Its imposing berms of heavy soil dissuaded digging by amateur archeologists or looters. "I'm absolutely amazed at how much of James Fort is left," says Al Luckenbach, a Maryland expert on colonial excavations. "There were so many opportunities for later generations to ruin the site."

Did Clovis, older culture co-exist?

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likely we have at least around four migration events."

Willerslev added that three of these groups came from Asia, but the origins of the Clovis culture remain a mystery. What's now clear is that the newly discovered Western Stemmed culture was present at least 13,200 years ago, during or even before the Clovis culture in western North America.

The Clovis culture is defined by its "points," used for hunting. Lead author Dennis Jenkins explained that Clovis points are generally large "and have one or more distinctive flute flakes removed from the base so that a channel runs from the base up the blade roughly half way or slightly more to the tip."

Western Stemmed points, on the other hand, "are narrower, sometimes thicker and thinned by percussion and pressure flakes from the edges to the midline." They were used as dart and thrusting spear tips, while Clovis points are generally assumed to be lance points.

The researchers aren't certain why these technologies diverged, probably long ago, from a common weapon-making tradition in Siberia or Asia. Since the early Americans only used one or the other method, the technologies suggest that the Clovis culture may have arisen in the Southeastern United States and moved west, while the Western Stemmed tradition began, perhaps earlier, in the West and moved east.

Jenkins, an archeologist at the University of Oregon's Museum of Natural and Cultural History, and his team analyzed Western Stemmed points from Paisley Caves, located about 220 miles southeast of Eugene, Oregon. The researchers also studied dried human feces, bones, sagebrush twigs and other artifacts excavated from well-stratified layers of silt in the ancient caves.

Based on the analysis, it's believed that the people who lived at the same time as the Clovis were "broad range foragers, taking large game whenever possible, but also well adapted to a desert mosaic plant community similar, but not identical to, that of the northern Great Basin today," Jenkins shared.

If the oldest fossilized feces found in the caves (dating to 14,300 years ago) belonged to the Western Stemmed occupations, then the individuals hunted now-extinct horses, camels and elephants, in addition to deer, elk, mountain sheep, bison, waterfowl, rabbits and other animals.

The way that these people entered the Americas might also have varied.

For decades, researchers have speculated that a temporary land bridge existed between Russia and Alaska. Evidence is also mounting for a "kelp highway" from Japan to Kamchatka, along the south coast of Beringia and Alaska, then southward down the Northwest Coast to California.

As to how people first wound up in Oregon, Jenkins said, "It is possible they represent a migration down the Pacific Coast followed by a migration inland."

DNA study finds three early waves

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Siberia, which he called Amerind. Two later waves, he surmised, brought speakers of Eskimo-Aleut and of Na-Dene.

But many linguists who specialize in American languages derided Greenberg's proposal, saying they saw no evidence for any single ancestral language like Amerind. The new DNA study is based on gene chips that sample the entire genome and presents a fuller picture than earlier studies, which were based on small regions of the genome like the Y chromosome or mitochondrial DNA.

A team led by David Reich of Harvard Medical School and Dr. Andres Ruiz-Linares of University College London reported that there was a main migration that populated the entire Americas. They cannot date the migration from their genomic data but accept the estimate by others that the migration occurred around 15,000 years ago, after the melting of great glaciers that blocked passage from Siberia to Alaska and before the rising waters at the end of the last ice age submerged Beringia.

They also find evidence for two further waves of migration. But whereas Greenberg suggested that three discrete groups of people were packed into the Americas, the new study finds that the second and third waves

mixed in with the first. Eskimos inherit about half of their DNA from the people of the first migration and half from a second migration. The Chipewyans of Canada, who speak a Na-Dene language, have 90 percent of their genes from the first migration and some 10 percent from a third.

It is not clear why the Chipewyans and others speak a Na-Dene language if most of their DNA is from Amerind speakers. Ruiz-Linares said a minority language could often dominate others in the case of conquest; an example of this is the ubiquity of Spanish in Latin America.

If the genetics of the early migrations to the Americas can be defined well enough, it should in principle be possible to match them with their source populations in Asia. Greenberg had argued that the Na-Dene language family was derived from the Ket people in the Yenisei valley of Siberia. But Reich said there was not yet enough genomic data from Asia or the Americas to make these links.

The team's samples of Native American genomes were drawn mostly from South America, with a handful from Canada. Samples from tribes in the United States could not be used because the existing ones had been collected for medical reasons and the donors had not given consent for population genetics studies, Ruiz-Linares said. Native Americans in the United States have been reluctant to participate in inquiries into their origins.

Interracial marriage — or admixture, as geneticists call it — may have distorted earlier efforts to trace ancestry because subjects assumed to be American may have had European or other DNA admixed in their genomes. Reich and his colleagues have developed a method to define the racial origin of each segment of DNA and have found that on average 8.5 percent of Native American DNA belongs to other races. They then screened these admixed sections out of their analysis.

"This is a really important step forward but not the last word," said David Meltzer of Southern Methodist University, noting that many migrations may not yet have shown up in the samples. Michael H. Crawford, of the University of Kansas, said the paucity of samples from North America and from coastal regions made it hard to claim a complete picture of early migrations has been attained.

Traveling MAC exhibits are a big hit

By Patricia Samford and Rebecca Morehouse

Condensed from a Society for Historical Archaeology blog, March 28, 2012

The Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory currently curates 8 million artifacts from every county in the state. While these artifacts are available for research, education and exhibit purposes, only a fraction of them are accessible through public display.

In order to make the collections more widely accessible and to connect local communities with their past through archeology, the Maryland Historical Trust and the MAC Lab have embarked on a project to place small traveling exhibits throughout the state. These exhibits will promote a more public discussion of the importance of archeology both locally and statewide, particularly within the context of a series of public lectures and workshops held in conjunction with the exhibits.

In the spring of 2010, we received funding from the National Park Service's Preserve America program for a pilot exhibit project in two Maryland counties, St. Mary's and Washington. In both counties, local chapters of ASM were among groups that partnered with us.

Working in consultation with the local partners, MHT staff chose three previously excavated sites from each county that formed the basis of the exhibit and accompanying programming. Exhibit design and fabrication took place at Jefferson Patterson Park & Museum, where the MAC Lab and the collections are located.

MHT and the MAC Lab hope that this pilot project will inform a larger statewide initiative to place exhibits in all 23 counties throughout the State of Maryland. In the Fall 2012, MHT will apply for a grant from the Institute for Museum and Library Sciences' Museums for America Program, in its Engaging Communities category. This program supports projects that represent a broad range of educational activities by which museums share collections, content and knowledge to support learning.

The sad, sudden demise of Carter's Grove in Virginia

Virginia's Carter's Grove plantation gained fame as part of the Colonial Williamsburg experience. It was at Carter's Grove that Ivor Noel Hume found the remains of the early 1600's Martin's Hundred and Wolstenholme Towne. Colonial Williamsburg sold Carter's Grove in 2007, hoping its splendor and riches would be preserved. But that turned out not to be the case. The story of how the house has fallen into ruin and the plantation's archeological heritage destroyed is in the May 31 Washington Post magazine, available on-line.

Army puts veterans to work in its labs

By Derrick Perkins

Condensed from the Alexandria Times, June 1, 2012

Transitioning from military service to civilian life remains daunting for many veterans, but the men and women staffing a north Old Town archeology laboratory are getting a lift from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Inside the small North St. Asaph Street office a handful of veterans pours through portions of the corps' massive archeological collection, updating records, photographing artifacts and storing them in protective containers. During their six-month stint with the Veterans Curation Program, they learn valuable job skills and earn a competitive wage, officials said, preparing them for postwar life.

"These veterans are learning how to manage databases, records management, scanning documents and relearning how to be in a regular office environment," said Susan Malin-Boyce, program director. "A lot of these guys are young guys who thought [the military] was going to be their career and they didn't know what to do next."

The program started in 2008 when Michael "Sonny" Trimble decided to put veterans to work sorting through the corps' archeology collection, second to only the Smithsonian Institution in size. Federal law requires the corps send in archeologists ahead of any public works projects and maintain the collections to specific standards — easier said than done. Program officials estimate there's a 30-year backlog of collections needing a little tender, loving care.

Trimble opened the first center in 2009 using \$3.5 million from the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act. By the next year, it had offices in Georgia, Missouri and Washington, D.C. All the centers run on about \$3 million in federal funding annually.

And so on a sunny day in early May Devine Speights is cataloguing the field survey of a Colonial-era plantation in South Carolina, flipping through photos of the property and collecting the landscape's makeup. At a nearby table, Crystal Bryant works her way through a box of artifacts, taking notes and placing the pieces in fresh containers.

"Sometimes these boxes come in bad condition, so our job is to preserve the artifacts with the information we have about them," Bryant said.

At another desk, Nichole Perry ensures the paperwork describing the artifacts matches what's inside the boxes. "When I was younger, I wanted to be an archeologist and I thought [this] would be a good experience," Perry said. "I am pursuing my masters' degree in business, but I still think this is very interesting."

When the current crop exits the program, its three centers will have churned out 100 graduates, Malin-Boyce said. VCP tries to keep the staff to 10 employees and two supervisors per site.

Most go on to pursue a degree or a career, according to Malin-Boyce. Not a bad mark given the Iraq and Afghanistan Veterans of America, a nonprofit advocacy group, puts the 2011 unemployment rate average of former military at 12.1 percent.

"We look for a veteran we feel is (a) career ready," Maline Boyce said, "and (b) [someone for whom] this program can do the maximum of good."

Proposed changes to ASM Bylaws

The ASM Executive Board, acting on the instructions of the Board of Trustees, approved the following changes to Society's bylaws at a meeting XX. The changes add a category of membership, Academic Club, and provide for changes in the distribution of the Society newsletter. The bylaw changes must be ratified by majority vote of a membership quorum at this year's annual meeting, in LaPlata October 20.

Article III: **Membership**

Section 3 is to be revised as follows:

The first paragraph of Section 3 is deleted and the following first paragraph will replace it.

Membership in this Society shall consist of ten (10) classes: Active, Family, Junior, Supporting, Contributing, Donor, Life, Institutional, Honorary, and Academic Club.

The following shall be added to Section 3.

Academic Club. *Bona fide secondary and college/university students who are members in good standing of an Academic Club Chapter and whose Academic Club Chapter is not in arrears of its chapter dues to the Society shall receive a copy of the Society newsletter (by electronic delivery only) and the privilege of participating (at special member only rates) in meetings, workshops, symposiums, and field activities of the Society.*

Article IV: **Chapters**

The following shall be added to Article IV as Section V.

Section V. *The Board of Trustees may, at its sole discretion, choose to admit secondary school and college/university anthropology and/or archeology clubs as Academic Club Chapters. In order to apply for Academic Club Chapter status, the school organization must be recognized as an approved school activity by the secondary school or college/university and must have a faculty advisor approved by the institution. The by-laws and/or constitution of the club may not contradict in any material way the by-laws of the Society. Each member in good standing of the Academic Club Chapter will receive the same rights and privileges of all other individual member of the Society, except that the member will receive copies of the newsletter electronically and a single paper copy of the Society's journal, "Maryland Archeology," will be provided to the Academic Club Chapter rather than to each member of such a chapter.*

Special Rules of Order

The Special Rules of Order Section, Rule 2 which deals with membership dues will have the following additional language.

Beginning in Society Fiscal Year 2013, the Board of Trustees may add a surcharge of \$6.00 to each individual, family, and institutional member's dues in those cases where the member elects to receive paper copies of the newsletter in order to offset mailing costs. Each Society Fiscal Year thereafter, the Society Board of Trustees may, at its sole discretion, add a surcharge that covers the cost of printing, processing, and mailing of paper newsletters to the dues of each member requesting that service.

The present Special Rules of Order Section, Rule 3 will be deleted and the following will be substituted in its place.

ASM, Inc. publishes a monthly newsletter entitled ASM, Ink. The Society's Board of Trustees may, at its sole discretion, change the frequency of issues published and/or the number of issues published each year.

Chapter notes

Anne Arundel

Meets five times a year in February, April, June, September and November at the home of Pat and Stephen Hittle, 102 Evon Court, Severna Park. 7:30 p.m. Contact Mechelle Kerns at AACHapASM@hotmail.com or the chapter website www.marylandarcheology.org/aacashome.php

September 18: Mechelle Kerns Galway on "For the Defense of Annapolis: Fort Madison on the Severn."

Central Maryland

Central Chapter has no formal meetings planned, but it does engage in field work and related activities. Contact chapter President Stephen Israel, 410-945-5514 or ssisrael@verizon.net

Charles County

Meetings are held 7 on the second Thursday (September-May) in the community room of the LaPlata Police Department. Contact President Carol Cowherd at cowherdcl@gmail.com or 301-375-9489. Chapter website is charlescoasm.org and its blog is ccarchsoc.blogspot.com

September 13: James Gibb will talk about his work at Elk Landing from ASM field school.

October 11: TBA

November 8: Peter Quantock will be presenting his Geophysical study at Port Tobacco.

December 13: Michael Lucas will talk about the War of 1812 at Nottingham.

Mid-Potomac

The chapter meets the third Thursday of the month at 7:30 p.m. Dinner at a local restaurant at 5:45 p.m. Contact heather.bouslog@mncppc-mc.org or call 301-840-5848 or Don Housley at donhou704@earthlink.net or 301-424-8526. Chapter website: <http://www.asmmidpotomac.org> Email: asmmidpotomac@gmail.com

Monocacy

The chapter meets in the C. Burr Artz Library in Frederick the second Wednesday of the month at 6 p.m. For more information, visit the chapter's web page at digfrederick.com or contact Nancy Geasey at 301-378-0212 or Jeremy Lazelle at jlazelle@msn.com or call 301-378-0212.

Northern Chesapeake

Meetings are the second Wednesday of the month. Members and guests assemble at 6:30 for light refreshments. A business meeting at 7 is followed by the presentation at 7:30. Contact Dan Coates at 410-273-9619 or dancoates@comcast.net Website: <http://sites.google.com/site/northernchesapeake>

Upper Patuxent

Programs are the second Monday of the month at 7:30 p.m. at Mt. Ida in Ellicott City. Potluck suppers are held at 6:15 in September and March. Otherwise, dinner is available at the Diamondback in Ellicott City at 6 p.m. Contact Lee Preston at 443-745-1202 or leeprestonjr@comcast.net

Western Maryland

Programs are the fourth Friday of the month, at 7:30 p.m. in the LaVale Library, unless noted. Contact Roy Brown, 301-724-7769. Chapter email: wmdasm@yahoo.com Website: <http://sites.google.com/site/wmdasm>

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ASM members receive the monthly newsletter, ASM Ink; the biannual journal, MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGY, reduced admission to ASM events and a 10% discount on items sold by the Society. Contact Membership Secretary Belinda Urquiza for membership rates. For publication sales, contact Dan Coates at ASM Publications, 716 Country Club Rd., Havre de Grace, MD 21078-2104 or 410-273-9619 or dancoates@comcast.net

Submissions welcome. Please send to Myron Beckenstein, 6817 Pineway, University Park, MD. 20782, 301-864-5289 or myronbeck@verizon.net

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