ASM Ink

June 2014, Vol. 41, No. 6

Newsletter of the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc.

www.marylandarcheology.org

Now playing at a site near you: Biggs Ford

By Joe Dent

Principal Investigator

We made a great start last year at Biggs Ford and it is not too late for you to get involved this year as we return for another look at the Frederick County site. The session begins Friday, May 24 and runs through Monday, June 2 and we hope you plan to join in the prehistoric excitement.

Why go back, you might ask. Late prehistoric village sites are by nature complex and sprawling entities. They require extended multiyear field campaigns to even begin to extend our knowledge of the people who inhabited those sites.

With the ASM's help, five years were required at the Hughes Site, with two field seasons spent at both Winslow and Claggett Retreat. And there are still questions to be answered at both those sites.

Plans for this season's excavations will no doubt focus on expanding last year's work. Exposing a Keyser house pattern is a central goal, along with testing one or two new areas. The artifacts from last year have all been processed so we are starting with a clean slate.

Last year much of a complete Keyser pot was recovered amongst features and post molds in the central units. Unfortunately the vessel was found to be badly cracked with the bottom essentially pushed up into the interior. We did, however, recover some charcoal for radiocarbon assay and the interior soil matrix will be subject to fine scale recovery techniques. The resulting date should be available for the start of excavations this year (keep your fingers crossed) and the pot will be reconstructed. I have arranged for one of the Middle Atlantic's leading experimental archeologists to create a replica of the pot and the original sherds will be reassembled.

I can't help but believe that this pot was abandoned within a domestic area and that a house pattern is nearby. We also found the alignment of a palisade in the area and Bob Wall and ASM have demonstrated that Keyser houses were situated just inside such palisade lines at Barton.

Speaking of Bob Wall, and his corps of Towson students, northern units at Biggs Ford yielded a palisade trench and great numbers of artifacts. They may have recovered pieces of an antler headdress in those units along with large Keyser sherds and many faunal remains. Reconstruction of more pots is a possibility. Something interesting is no doubt going on in these units. The presence of a house pattern is again a possibility.

I'm anxious to return and the good folks from the Maryland Historical Trust are geared up for a new field season. Becca Peixotto, from American University is likewise ready for another go at it, after her recent work in South Africa. After having spent weeks hunched over in a cave searching for *Australopithecines*, she is anxious to excavate again looking for *Homo sapiens* and standing upright under sunny skies.

The only possible missing ingredient for another successful year at Biggs Ford is you and the rest of the ASM membership. Consider this your personal invitation to return. Bring your curiosity, trowel, favorite but not necessarily fashionable hat, and sunscreen.

Upcoming events

May 23 – June 2: Annual ASM field session, Biggs Ford Site, Frederick County.

May 31: ASM board meeting, at the Biggs Ford Field Session Site. All members are welcome.

October 30 – November 2: ESAF meeting, Solomons Island, Maryland.

Volunteer opportunities

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

A volunteer opportunity is available at a **17th Century site in Edgewater** in Anne Arundel County, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Fridays, with Jim Gibb jamesggibb@verizon.net and Laura Cripps lcripps@howardcc.edu under the auspices of the Smithsonian. Contact either one to participate. There will be magnetometer training.

ASM field session collection: The lab in Crownsville will be open Tuesdays from 9:30 until 3. Contact Louise Akerson at lakerson1@verizon.net or Charlie Hall chall@mdp.state.md.us

The **Smithsonian Environmental Research Center** seeks participants in its Citizen-Scientist Program in archeology and other environmental research programs in Edgewater. Field and lab work are conducted Wednesdays and on occasional Saturdays. Contact Jim Gibb at jamesggibb@verizon.net

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.

The Lost Towns Project of Anne Arundel County welcomes volunteers for its prolific Pig Point prehistoric site. Fridays. Call Jasmine Gollup 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

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

Spy satellites find 10,000 unknown Mideast sites

Some 10,000 previously unknown Mideastern archeological sites have been spotted in Cold War satellite photographs, the National Geographic says, tripling the number of known sites in the region.

The spy photos, which were declassified in 1995, were being examined by the U.S. Geological Survey when the unexpected discovery was made. Included were roads, canals and cities in Syria, Jordan and Turkey.

Even though modern equipment can produce clearer images, in many cases the old satellite photos are the only indication that the sites existed as they subsequently disappeared under recent development.

The magazine said the older photos were made before cities such as Mosul, Iraq, and Amman, Jordan, overran many nearby sites. As cities grew, so did industrial farming and irrigation that supported them, obscuring roads and sites clearly visible in the earlier images. Other sites disappeared after dams flooded river valleys.

Are you thinking Silent Auction? You should be

This fall the ASM Silent Auction to Benefit the Analysis Fund will be held at the Eastern States Archaeological Foundation's (ESAF) Annual Meeting which is being hosted by ASM October 30 – November 2 at the Holiday Inn at Solomons, Maryland. The Silent Auction will run Friday, October 31 and Saturday, November 1.

We need your help to make this the best silent auction yet. Let Valerie Hall know what you can donate by emailing her or sending the Auction Item Donation Form. Attached to this newsletter is a letter that you can give to potential donors that explains the auction and gives information about ASM and its tax-exempt status.

Think about what you can donate and whom you can contact for additional donations. If you have any questions, suggestions or would like to help at the event, contact Valerie Hall at SilentAuction@marylandarcheology.org.

If you like going deep Barton starts June 14

By Robert Wall

Towson University

Fieldwork on the Barton site this year will involve completion of two two-meter excavation units that were begun last year. The first unit is just north but not contiguous to the previously excavated deep test unit block.

Last year all of the features in the unit (including large Susquehannock and Mason Island pit features) revealed at the base of the plow zone were excavated. Among the features was a deep, linear trench with multiple, stratified layers that is believed to be part of the Susquehannock settlement dating to ca. A.D. 1600-1610. Its linear orientation and association with large posts may relate to its use as a palisade surrounding the Susquehannock community.

An extensive sheet midden was also part of this concentration of features which covered most of the sub-plow zone floor. Most of the features produced a mixture of Page and Susquehannock ceramics so they are likely Susquehannock in origin. The Page ceramics would have originated from the intensively occupied living surface that was cross-cut several centuries later by the Susquehannock features.

Beneath the features, the unit was excavated in 10-cm levels to the base of Level 11. Level 12 is at the top of the Early Archaic period cultural stratum. Little was recovered from Level 11 so it is likely that we have not yet penetrated the Early Archaic stratum.

In nearby units, this stratum contained high concentrations of tool manufacturing debris and tool fragments. The deepest stratum, beneath the Early Archaic occupation from Levels 15-18 in previously excavated units, has contained a rich concentration of debitage (e.g., overshot flakes) and tool fragments that are consistent with Paleoindian artifact assemblages.

The other two-meter unit to be excavated this year is on the lower part of the floodplain where images derived from the magnetometer survey showed two large, contiguous anomalies. Initial test excavations in this area revealed a buried surface that is probably Early to Middle Woodland age.

This year's excavations hopefully will expose more of the buried surface and permit more extensive sampling to determine the nature and exact age of the stratum. Past excavations in this area have produced Middle Woodland ceramics stratified above the burned surface.

All ASM members and friends are welcome to participate in this effort to understand the details of western Maryland prehistory through excavations at the Barton site. The first weekend dig will be held on June 14-15. There will be more to come later.

Enticing stone circles found in Virginia

Condensed from the Associated Press, May 10, 2014

BLUEMONT, Va. — Concentric stone circles near rocks weighing more than a ton — apparently aligned to mark solar events — are believed to be part of a Paleo-Indian site in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Clarke County that an expert has dated to about 10,000 B.C.

The complex along Spout Run has 15 above-ground stone features. Though still under study, it could be one of the oldest man-made structures in North America still in existence and twice as old as England's Stonehenge.

Christ and Rene White, who own the property and made the initial discovery, credit their Native American heritage for the finding. When Chris White, who is of Cherokee descent, was building a home for himself and his wife — who is a Lumbee Indian — on the wooded land, he said he often took a break to walk by Spout Run, which tumbles downhill in its rocky bed across his land.

Something told him that the area was important and he decided to create a stone medicine wheel. To his surprise, he realized the area across the stream already had a stone circle. In fact, it had several concentric stone circles.

For a professional opinion, the Whites contacted retired archeologist Jack Hranicky of Alexandria, who realized that the rocks in and outside the circles aligned with special features on the Blue Ridge. A line from a center rock, over a specific boundary rock, intersects the feature called Bears Den Rocks on the mountain. Standing on that center rock, looking northeast, a viewer can see the sun rise over Bears Den on the day of the summer solstice in June.

Moving around the circle, another set of rocks points to Eagle Rock on the Blue Ridge, and also to sunrise on the day of the spring and fall equinox in March and September. Yet a third points to a saddle in the mountain, where the sun rises at the winter solstice in December.

To date the age of the site, Hranicky excavated an area of five square feet, carefully numbering every rock and setting it aside, to be replaced later. He wanted to create as little disturbance as possible in hopes that future technology will have better methods of studying the site.

His digging exposed three artifacts — a thin blade of quartzite, a small piece of jasper and another piece of the rock that had been shaped to be used as a small scraper.

Hranicky believes the jasper ties the Spout Run site to the Thunderbird Archaeological District, an intensely excavated Paleo-Indian site on the Shenandoah River in Warren County. There, 9,000 years ago, Paleo-Indians quarried jasper from the river's west bank to make tools.

Hranicky suggests that after quarrying jasper for tools at Thunderbird, Native Americans walked down the Shenandoah River and held some sort of cultural ceremonies at the Spout Run site. Rock engravings in the shape of footprints could be intended to mark where to stand to observe an equinox. To get some idea of the site's age, a section of jasper from the Spout Run site was sent to James Feathers, who runs the Luminescence Dating Laboratory at the University of Washington in Seattle.

This, said Feathers, is a dating method based on solid-state physics. Materials absorb energy from natural processes and can store that energy for indefinite periods of time. Exposure to heat can release energy.

"The method has been in use for more than 30 years," Feathers explained, "and has been shown to be accurate against independent dating evidence. Precision is usually 10 percent or better."

The date when that piece of jasper was burned, Chris White said, is about 10,470 B.C. While the concentric rock circles and sight lines appear to connect the site to the solar year, other objects found on the ground seem to speak about ceremonies held there.

Higher up the mountain are several large boulders that appear to have been stacked on top of each other to create a table-like structure. The boulders have been "artificially shimmed, to try to make it as flat and level as possible," Chris pointed out. The top boulder on the west is a single rock, but the back half of the table top is two separate rocks. At certain times of the year, the sun, at midday, shines directly down into the center split.

Sites saved by being under Lake Huron

By Emily Chung

Condensed from CBC News, April 28, 2014

The story of people who hunted caribou in the Great Lakes region 9,000 years ago has been uncovered at the bottom of Lake Huron.

Archeological remains of hunting blinds and other structures built by aboriginal caribou hunters were found underwater 35 miles from shore by sonar and dive teams led by University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology archeologist John O'Shea and his colleagues.

The elaborate hunting setup suggests that large groups of hunters congregated here and hunted caribou together each spring, the researchers reported in a paper published this week in Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences.

"For mobile hunters, this is a really valuable time, because they share information, they trade, they have marriages, they do all these things that you only do when you get a critical mass of people together," O'Shea said in a phone interview with CBC News Monday.

"This is, I think, giving us a really unique picture of what that whole annual cycle was that these hunters were following."

The discovery also fills a gap in the archeological record, O'Shea said.

At the time the hunters lived, the glaciers were retreating and water levels in the Great Lakes were as much as 100 yards lower than they are today. Lowlands tend to be richer hunting grounds, which means that most of the areas that people lived at that time are now underwater.

The caribou hunting site was part of a land bridge separating two lakes and connecting the tundra landscapes of Ontario and Michigan.

"It must have been really cold and really windy and pretty unpleasant," O'Shea said.

On the other hand, it was a corridor that caribou would have been forced to travel during their annual migration, making it an ideal hunting site.

Recognizing that, O'Shea consulted anthropologists who work with modern-day caribou hunters to find out what he should be looking for. He and his team then used sonar to map the bottom of the lake for signs of rock structures. Sure enough, they eventually found some small blinds that appeared to be used in fall hunts by individual families.

More recently, they discovered an elaborate community spring hunting setup, designed to trap animals coming from the opposite direction. It involves a 30-yard-long lane lined with short stone walls on either side that would have directed caribou into a natural cul-de-sac.

"It's not like the big bison kill where you stampede animals over cliffs," he said. "The lines just kind of pattern or shape their movement into the areas where the hunters want them to go."

The cul-de-sac was surrounded by simple stone hunting blinds consisting of a large rock and smaller ones on either side, forming a V-shape where a hunter could crouch, hidden, and then jump out from behind with a spear.

Divers also sifted the sediment along the drive lanes and the cul-de-sac and in the hunting blinds and found stone flakes that would have been left behind during the crafting of spearheads and other tools.

While the fact that the site is now underwater made it difficult for archeologists to access, it also allowed the hunting structures to be preserved in a way they otherwise wouldn't have, O'Shea said. "If they had been on land, they would have been moved around by farming and highways and everything that goes on."

O'Shea said his team is now looking underwater for the caribou hunters' ancient campsites.

"If we can find campsites, we'll find a lot more information about the people themselves."

Rare site, artifacts get quickly reburied

From news reports

Buried beneath a 4,500-year-old Indian burial ground and village site in Larkspur, Calif., were thousands of bones of bat rays, waterfowl, deer, sea otters, grizzly and black bears — and 600 humans. There were antler tools, flutes, beads, bone awls, hairpins, game pieces and atlatl throwing sticks, used for hunting before bow-and-arrow days.

The findings of Coast Miwok life are being recorded in a report, but the actual items are now lost to those who wish to study them, the San Francisco Chronicle reported.

To make room for a multimillion-dollar residential development, The Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, who have been recognized as the descendants of Larkspur's indigenous people, made the decision to remove and rebury the remains in an undisclosed location in the area and reportedly grade over it. Not a single artifact was saved.

While city officials have known about the site's American Indian midden, or shell heap, for decades, it wasn't until archeologists spent 18 months sifting through more than 13,700 cubic meters of soil starting in 2012 that its importance came to light.

"For the Bay Area it's one of the most significant sites to ever have been excavated," said Al Schwitalla, an archeologist hired to analyze the site's artifacts. "We found over 42,000 shell beads and abalone shell remnants. Based on my analysis of those artifacts, the people that lived there prehistorically were very wealthy."

Given the fact the site was so large and complex, Dwight Simons said archeologists would have liked more time to study its unique and rare artifacts. He said there used to be more than 500 sites like this in the Bay Area about 100 years ago, but not anymore.

"Today there are virtually none left because of development," Simons said. "All of us were very keenly aware of the fact that we were dealing with something that was the last of its type."

Greg Sarris, chairman of the 1,300-member tribe, said the tribe traditionally reburies sacred objects because many of them are intended to stay with the person who died.

"Our policy is that those things belong to us, end of story. Let us worry about our own preservation," he told the Chronicle. "If we determine that they are sacred objects, we will rebury them. … How would Jewish or Christian people feel if we wanted to dig up skeletal remains in a cemetery and study them? Nobody has that right."

In Coast Miwok tradition, the dead and everything they owned were typically cremated, Sarris said. Any bones and items discovered signal an anomaly and that something was wrong. He said the tribe was known for its secret cults and subtle poisonings of rivals.

"If you found a skeleton, that either meant the person was murdered or the cult members took care of the body," Sarris said. "These charm stones used by cult members and medicine people -- we don't want to touch them. If they're not exposed, let them be paved over."

Archeologists argue that an invaluable piece of history — going back approximately to the time the Great Pyramid of Giza was built in Egypt — has been lost.

"It should have been protected," Jelmer Eerkens, an archeology professor at UC Davis who visited the site, told the Chronicle. "The developers have the right to develop their land, but at least the information contained in the site should have been protected and samples should have been saved so that they could be studied in the future."

The shell mound was first documented in 1907, the Chronicle reported, but no one knew its significance until a developer decided to build, prompting a land examination.

The developer was required under California Environmental Quality Act to bring in archeologists to study the mound under management of the Graton Rancheria tribe.

Eerkens said the issue was the work was done under a confidentiality agreement, so when archeologists finally discussed it last month, it was too late to preserve the ancient site.

"There are a lot of things that went wrong here," he told the Chronicle. "It's really a shame."

12,000-year-old skull may revise thinking

By Joel Achenbach

Condensed from the Washington Post, May 15, 2014

The divers found her on a ledge, her skull at rest on an arm bone. Ribs and a broken pelvis lay nearby. She was only 15 years old when she wandered into the cave on the Yucatan Peninsula, and in the darkness she must not have seen the enormous pit looming in front of her.

More than 12,000 years later, in 2007, after the seas had risen and the cave system had filled with water, her skull — upside down, teeth remarkably intact — caught the eye of a man in scuba gear. He and his two fellow divers gave the girl a name: Naia. Her remains may help determine the origins of the earliest Americans and finally solve the mystery of why they looked so dramatically different from the Native Americans of recent millennia.

A paper published Thursday online in the journal Science argues that the discrepancy in appearance between the Paleoamericans and later Native Americans is most likely the result of recent, and relatively rapid, human evolution — and not the result of subsequent migrations of people into the Americas.

Tests on mitochondrial DNA taken from Naia show that she had a genetic marker common today across the Americas, one that scientists say evolved in a prehistoric population that had been isolated for thousands of years in Beringia, the land mass between Alaska and Siberia that formed a bridge between the continents during the Ice Ages.

Thus, according to the report, the Native Americans and the Paleoamericans are the same people, descended from the same Beringia population. They just look different because of recent evolution.

"This is truly an extraordinary discovery," said Yemane Asmerom, a geochemist at the University of New Mexico who co-wrote the report. He compared the cave, known as Hoyo Negro ("black hole"), to the Awash Valley of Ethiopia — the site of the 1974 discovery of "Lucy," an early human ancestor.

Most scientists have assumed that the first humans to come to the Americas traveled from Eurasia across the Bering land bridge that existed before the oceans rose after the Ice Ages. But there is great debate about whether this represented a single migratory event or multiple pulses of people from different parts of Eurasia and via different routes, including a coastal migration. One maverick theory, based on archeological finds, contends that people came from Europe, following the edge of the ice around the North Atlantic.

Adding to the mystery is that the Paleoamericans, such as Naia, didn't look like later Native Americans. Naia had a small, projecting face, with narrow cheekbones, wide-set eyes and a prominent forehead. Native Americans of later millennia tended to have broader, longer, flatter faces, and rounder skulls, said James Chatters, an independent researcher based in Washington state and the lead author of the paper.

The distinct morphology of the Paleoamericans is most famously found in the "Kennewick Man," a 9,000-year-old skeleton discovered two decades ago along the Columbia River in Washington state.

Chatters said in an interview, "For 20 years I've been trying to understand why the early people looked different. … Do they come from different parts of the world? This comes back with the answer, probably not."

One of his co-authors, Deborah Bolnick, an anthropologist at the University of Texas at Austin, said the new genetic tests support the hypothesis of a single ancestral population for Native Americans.

"It's a lineage that we see across the Americas," she said, "and a variety of different studies, different lines of evidence over several decades — archeological studies, genetic studies, morphological studies — all suggest that Native Americans can be traced to a Beringian source population."

Douglas Owsley, a forensic anthropologist at the Smithsonian's National Museum of Natural History, cautioned that the new study is based on "a sample of one." He said he hadn't read the paper — titled

Continued on next page

"Late Pleistocene Human Skeleton and mtDNA Link Paleoamericans and Modern Native Americans" — and would like to see more genetic evidence to bolster the report's central hypothesis.

When there is a rapid change in the appearance of a population, he said, "I have to think you're talking about migrations and people coming in." But, he added, "I think it's a great discovery."

Two months after they found the pit, during another dive, Alberto Nava and his two colleagues reached the boulder-covered bottom and discovered a virtual museum of animal bones.

The divers contacted archeologist Pilar Luna of Mexico's National Institute of Anthropology and History, and with support from the National Geographic Society they continued to explore the pit and document the fossils at the bottom, including two saber-toothed cats, six bears, three cougars, two ground sloths and an elephant-like gomphothere.

"It's in many ways like a mini La Brea Tar Pits, but without the tar and considerably better preservation," Chatters said of the Hoyo Negro site in another interview.

A series of delicate measurements followed. Scientists examined material scraped from the surface of the bones, and used multiple techniques to probe one of Naia's molars. They estimated the age of the skeleton at 12,000 to 13,000 years old and found the genetic marker linking Naia to the Beringia population.

Chatters believes that these early migrants were an aggressive breed — risk-takers and novelty-seekers. They chased wild game, including megafauna such as mastodons and saber-toothed cats, into unpopulated lands far from their ancestral hunting grounds.

But later, as their descendants settled down and adopted agriculture, natural selection favored a gentler sort of personality, and men and women took on softer, more feminine features, Chatters argues. This tendency toward "neotony," or natural selection of more childlike features, has been seen across much of the world, he said.

Wanted: Write up your finds for the Journal

The ASM Journal is always looking for articles. Do you have a project or passion you'd like to write about or know someone who does? Send your ideas to the Publications Committee, jamesggibb@verizon.net

Chapter notes

Anne Arundel

Meets the second Tuesday of the month at the Severna Park Branch Library, 45 West McKinsey Road, Severna Park. 7:30 p.m. Contact Mechelle Kerns at AAChapASM@hotmail.com or the chapter website http://www.aachapasm.org/calendar.html

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 at 7 p.m. 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

Mid-Potomac

The chapter meets the third Thursday of the month at 7:30 p.m. at Needwood Mansion, 6700 Needwood Road, Derwood. Dinner at a local restaurant at 5:45 p.m. Contact heather.bouslog@mncppc-mc.org or 301-840-5848 or Don Housley at donhou704@earthlink.net or 301-424-8526. Chapter website: http://www.asmmidpotomac.org Email: asmmidpotomac@gmail.com Facebook page: http://www.facebook.com/pages/Mid-Potomac-Archaeology/182856471768

June 16: Picnic. 6 p.m.

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 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

June 1: Annual picnic. This year an indoor gathering at the Liriodendron Mansion in Bel Air in conjunction with the opening of the "Prehistoric Culture of the Northern Chesapeake" exhibit.

Upper Patuxent

Programs are the second Monday of the month at 7 p.m. at the Ellicott City Colored School. Labs are held the second and fourth Saturdays of the month. For chapter information contact Dave Cavey at 410-747-0093 or hoplite1@comcast.net On Facebook, https://www.facebook.com/pages/Upper-Patuxent-Archaeology-Group/464236446964358 or try UPArchaeologygroup@yahoo.com or http://uparchaeologygroup.weebly.com/

June 9: Barbara Israel will speak after a potluck dinner.

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

June 6: "Artifacts of the Barton Site" presented by Roy Brown. A review of some the many artifacts that have been excavated over the past 20 years.

June 14-15: Barton site excavations under the supervision of Bob Wall. There are 50cm of soil dating from 8,500 to 12,000 in last year's deep unit yet to be removed and examined. Volunteers welcome.

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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 Robin Martin for membership rates. For publication sales, not including newsletter or Journal, 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