

ASM Ink

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Newsletter of the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc.



www.marylandarcheology.org

Symposium to look toward the future

By Laura Cripps

Vice President, ASM

The theme for this year's ASM Spring Symposium is to anticipate the future for Maryland archeology; of sites that we will be hearing more about as the decade progresses, of methods that we will be relying on to a greater degree in the future and on the training of future archeologists.

The meeting will be held in Crownsville, Saturday April 5, beginning at 9 a.m.

Now that we are well in to the second decade of the 21st Century, it feels appropriate to ask how, if at all, recent technological advancements have changed archeology as a discipline and how we expect to see the discipline change for future career archeologists.

Several presentations focus on research excavations that also serve as field schools, training current undergraduates. Over the last 10 years, Dan Sayers' research as part of the Great Dismal Swamp Landscape Study has involved undergraduates from American University in piecing together the social histories of thousands of indigenous and African Americans who settled the swamp between 1607 and 1860. Sayers is this year's presenter of the Richard E. Stearns Memorial Lecture.

Recent anthropology graduates also comprise the team of field assistants excavating the site of Anne Arundel Hall at Historic St. Mary's City ahead of a future building project. Excavations have revealed an extensive set of cross-cutting features associated with the 17th and 18th Century occupation of St. Mary's City, undisturbed by the by the 20th Century development of the site. The 2014 student spotlight speaker, Beth Pruitt, a PhD candidate from the University of Maryland College Park, will present on recent excavations at Annapolis, which also serve as one of the institution's undergraduate field schools.

In terms of future directions, Peter Quantock will be sharing some of the results from a series of non-invasive surveys he has conducted in Maryland. A panel discussion, open to questions from the audience, will focus on the hurdles facing archeological preservation within Maryland and skills needed by archeologists in the 21st Century.

In addition to on-going research, this year's symposium will also focus on the teaching of archeology, in the presentations of Megan Myers and Angela Howell. This year's Iris McGillivray Memorial Lecture by Dr. Howell of Morgan State University will discuss the significance of anthropology and archeology to students of Historically Black Colleges and Universities, an under-represented group within the discipline of archeology.

Dr. Myers will discuss the integration of archeological research within her experience of teaching history at Northern Virginia Community College and Howard Community College.

Attendance is \$5 for ASM members, \$7 for nonmembers and free to students with valid ID. Lunch will be available in the building cafeteria.

More details on the fast-approaching field session. P 3

Upcoming events

April 5: Spring Symposium, Crownsville.

April 19: Discovering Archeology Day, Jefferson Patterson Park & Museum.

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

October 30 – November 2: ESAF meeting, Solomons Island, Maryland. The call is out for papers. See flier with this newsletter.

Volunteer opportunities

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

ASM field session collection: Volunteers are working on material from Chapel Point and cataloguing data entry of Rosenstock and Chapel Point material. 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.

Jefpat public archeology program begins May 6

The Public Archaeology Program of Jefferson Patterson Park & Museum is returning in 2014. This is an opportunity for anyone interested in archeology to help excavate a site, with no prior experience needed. The investigations will be at the Smith's St. Leonard Site, the location of the 2010 ASM Field Session. The site was the core of a large 18th-Century plantation. Excavations will focus on buildings and other features detected by remote sensing.

The 2014 Public Archaeology Program runs from May 6 to June 28. Excavations are conducted between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, weather permitting. Tuesdays and Thursdays are spent in the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab, washing and sorting the artifacts.

While everyone is welcome, this is a good opportunity for participants in the CAT program to work on their certification. To register, contact Ed Chaney at 410-586-8554 or ed.chaney@maryland.gov.

Field session just around the corner

Don't look now but ASM's field session begins next month. Last year's dig at Biggs Ford in Frederick County was so successful that we are greedily going back there again to look for more and Joe Dent will again be cracking the whip.

The prehistoric site featured both Keyser and Montgomery Focus elements and produced lots of features and artifacts. This year's dig will be more compact as the search area for additional information has been narrowed.

The session starts Friday May 23 and runs through Monday June 2. For people wanting to stay overnight in Frederick, a limited number of camping spaces are available. Contact Charlie Hall at MHT to reserve a space: charles.hall@maryland.gov or 410 514 7665. For those preferring indoor toilets and beds, several motels are in the area. A partial list is provided along with other field session information on the ASM website.

A registration form for the field school accompanies this newsletter.

Meanwhile, the Field Session Committee is requesting a number of volunteers to help inventory and refurbish field session equipment in preparation for the session. They will be meeting at the MHT storage shed in Crownsville to inventory all field session materials, set up and inspect the shelters, rebuild some of the tripod screens and do a general cleanup of all other equipment. This is an opportunity, especially for CAT candidates, to see a little bit of what goes into preparing for the annual field session. The hope is for eight to 10 volunteers to help out.

Equipment day is scheduled for Saturday, April 26, with a rain date the following Saturday, May 3. Plans are to start at about 10 a.m. and finish around 2. Contact Charlie Hall if you are interested.

Heavy rains cause wall collapses in Pompeii

From news reports, March 4, 2014

ROME — Top Italian culture officials are calling for swift action to save Pompeii, the ancient Roman city encased in volcanic ash, from further ruin after heavy rains caused parts a wall to collapse. Giancarlo Galan, the head of a parliamentary culture commission, lamented the latest collapse at the archeological site near Naples.

Monday, the third piece of the UNESCO world heritage site crumbled since the weekend after days of heavy rain in southern Italy, authorities said.

One of the country's most popular attractions, Pompeii was preserved under ash from a volcanic eruption in 79 A.D. and rediscovered in the 18th Century. It has become a symbol for decades of mismanagement of Italy's cultural sites after a series of collapses that sparked international outcry.

The new damage may increase pressure on new culture minister Dario Franceschini at an emergency meeting Tuesday, which he called after the wall of a tomb and part of an arch supporting a Temple of Venus perished over the weekend due to heavy rainfall.

The latest wall to come down was part of a workshop on the corner of a street in the ancient city called Via Nola which had been partly restored and reinforced with an iron bar.

It was at the boundary of the excavated part of the site, an area at particular risk because unexcavated ground becomes waterlogged and swollen after rainfall, pressuring the ancient masonry it rests against.

Last year, the Italian government appointed a special official to ensure that European Union and Italian funds were properly spent to repair and protect Pompeii. Securing those areas was one aim of the Great Pompeii Project, a \$145 million restoration plan partly funded by the European Union and launched a year ago.

The project hit delays amid disagreement over who should be named to lead the works. It announced last month it had finished work on the first of five villas marked for restoration, the House of the Cryptoporticus, a villa with an underground passageway that was heavily damaged in World War II bombing.

ASM news

April is Archeology Month in Maryland

Scores of events are planned for April to celebrate Archeology Month. The theme this year is "Exploring Maryland's Indian Landscapes." Events include lectures, symposiums, exhibits, open houses, tours and digging opportunities. See a listing of events by date and location on the ASM website.

Psst, think about the silent auction

By Valerie Hall

Silent Auction chairperson

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

We want an even fuller, more fabulous auction than ever before. To achieve that we are asking each chapter and each member to consider what they can donate. In addition, we suggest contacting businesses and requesting them to donate goods or services. 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.

Start thinking about what you can donate and who you can contact for additional donations. If you have any questions, suggestions or would like to help at the event, contact me at

SilentAuction@marylandarcheology.org

Alison Pooley wins MHT award as volunteer

More than 100 people came to Crownsville March 22 for the annual Archeology Workshop jointly sponsored by ASM and the Maryland Historical Trust. In two morning sessions, James Delgado showed HD-quality pictures taken at 4,000 feet below the sea level in the Gulf of Mexico of a ship believed to be a privateer or pirate vessel with possible Baltimore connections. Tim Horsley then showed what his remote-sensing gear has uncovered at several Maryland sites.

Members can follow the search of the wreck on oceanexplorer.noaa.gov/oceanos/welcome.html
Live feeds of the Okeanos Explorer project are usually found at:

oceanexplorer.noaa.gov/oceanos/media/exstream/exstream.html

In the afternoon Al Luckenbach graphically explained why Pig Point is such a unique site, Kim Popetz talked about Jefferson Patterson's traveling trunks exhibits for teachers, Mike Lucas and Emily Swain told of the finds at the onetime important town of Nottingham, Charlie Hall discussed the Biggs Ford field session site and Roy Brown gave a primitive technology demonstration on spears and atlatls.

As the workshop began, the MHT announced that Alison Pooley had been named the Office of Archeology's Volunteer of the Year for 2013. She was cited for her longtime work arranging the archives, her successful computerization of the Rosenstock site (11,230 records) and her reorganizing the MHT library after the room flooded, and then again when it flooded again.

Speaker Delgado and Tom Edwards shared an underwater award for their work on the ghost fleet at Mallows Bay in Charles County.

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,

jamesgibb@verizon.net

Linguists find Beringia migration link

By Nicholas Wade

Condensed from the New York Times, March 13, 2014

Using a new method for exploring ancient relationships among languages, linguists have found evidence further illuminating the peopling of North America about 14,000 years ago. Their findings follow a recent proposal that the ancestors of Native Americans were marooned for some 15,000 years on a now sunken plain before they reached North America.

This idea, known as the Beringian standstill hypothesis, has been developed by geneticists and archeologists over the last seven years. It holds that the ancestors of Native Americans did not trek directly across the land bridge that joined Siberia to Alaska until the end of the last ice age, 10,000 years ago. Rather, geneticists say, these ancestors must have lived in isolation for some 15,000 years to accumulate the amount of DNA mutations now seen specifically in Native Americans.

Archeologists examining deep sea cores from the Bering Strait believe that a special ecological zone known as shrub tundra existed there during the Last Glacial Maximum, an exceptionally cold period that lasted from about 30,000 to 15,000 years ago. Beringia was in fact a relatively warm broad plain.

Writing in the journal *Science* last month, John F. Hoffecker, an archeologist at the University of Colorado, summarized the evidence for thinking the Beringian plain was the refuge for the ancestral Native American population identified by the geneticists.

Linguists have until now been unable to contribute to this synthesis of genetic and archeological data. The first migrations to North America occurred between 15,000 and 10,000 years ago, but most linguists have long believed that language trees cannot be reconstructed back further than 8,500 years. Vocabulary changes so fast that the signal of relationship between two languages is soon swamped by the noise of borrowed words and fortuitous resemblances.

But in 2008, Edward Vajda, a linguist at Western Washington University, said he had documented a relationship between Yeniseian, a group of mostly extinct languages spoken along the Yenisei River in central Siberia, and Na-Dene, languages spoken in Alaska and western Canada, with two outliers in the American Southwest, Navajo and Apache. His assertion that the two families of languages had descended from a common tongue implied that he was seeing back in time at least 12,000 years or so, to the arrival of Na-Dene speakers in North America.

Many linguists accepted Vajda's analysis, despite its time depth. He relied heavily on structural features of language, which turn out to be more resistant to change than vocabulary. In particular, he looked at Yeniseian and Na-Dene verbs, since languages in both groups have a template of fixed positions before and after the verb for specifying various attributes.

Building on Vajda's success, two linguists, Mark A. Sicoli of Georgetown University and Gary Holton of the University of Alaska, have assessed the relationship of the two language families based on shared grammatical features, rather than vocabulary.

In a paper published in the journal *PLoS One* on Wednesday, they report their surprising finding that Na-Dene is not a descendant of Yeniseian, as would be expected if the Yeniseian speakers in Siberia were the source population of the Na-Dene migration. Rather, they say, both language families are descendants of some lost mother tongue.

Their explanation is that this lost language was spoken in Beringia, and that its speakers migrated both east and west. The eastward group reached North America and became the Na-Dene speakers, while the westward group returned to Siberia and settled along the Yenisei River.

The Na-Dene migration from Beringia came after the main migration of 15,000 years ago, but the relationship between the two populations remains to be settled. "There may have been multiple streams of people moving out of that single source at different times," said Dennis H. O'Rourke, an anthropological geneticist at the University of Utah.

If Yeniseian represents a return migration from Beringia, the question of the source population in Siberia of Native Americans is thrust back into obscurity. "If Yeniseian is off the table as a back-migration, there is no other candidate," Sicoli said.

Another Syrian casualty: archeology

By Alissa J. Rubin

Condensed from the New York Time, March 7, 2014

PARIS — For the French archeologists Pierre Leriche, 73, and Jean-Claude Margueron, nearly 80, who both spent decades uncovering Syria's rich past, it is almost too painful to look at its grim present.

The civil war there has long made work impossible in the ancient cities, houses and temples where they once toiled peacefully to understand long-ago civilizations. Now in Paris, an increasing number of reports are arriving that document the extent of the damage to one of the world's most important historical records, including physical destruction from the fighting, rampant pillaging of archeological sites and looting from museums and other collections.

The portrait emerging from scholars, the Paris-based United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and experts in Syria is of a country in the process of obliterating its cultural history.

"The situation now is absolutely terrible there," said Leriche, a professor of archeology at the École Normale Supérieure, one of France's most prestigious universities, who worked for more than 25 years at a site on the Euphrates River. Noting reports of illegal excavation at about 350 places in that one site where he worked, he said: "They come with jackhammers. That means everything is destroyed."

Margueron worked at another Euphrates site, Mari, which dates back 3,000 years.

"Mari was one of the first urban civilizations where man lived," he said. "If you pillage Mari, you destroy Mari. These are irremediable losses."

They are just two of many archeologists from Belgium, Britain, France, Italy and elsewhere who spent years uncovering Syria's ancient history — the world of the ancient Greeks, the Romans and the early years of Islam in the Levant. UNESCO is now trying to catalog and recover stolen Syrian artifacts, working with scholars, collectors and law-enforcement authorities in bordering countries.

When the fighting began in 2011 there were at least 78 archeological teams working in the country, and many included French-speaking scholars, in part a legacy of the French mandate in Syria and long cultural ties between the two countries, said Samir Abdulac, a Syrian who lives in France and is secretary general of the International Council on Monuments and Sites.

He is in touch with archeologists from around the world who worked in Syria and believes they have an invaluable, if necessarily incomplete, reservoir of information about the destruction of the country's archeological and artistic heritage.

Three types of destruction are occurring, said Abdulac and Nada Hassan, the chief of the Arab states unit for UNESCO: destruction of archeological sites by fighting; looting and pillaging at sites; and theft from museums — with the latter the least serious so far, although there are reports of thefts at the Hama museum and several others, often carried out by highly professional thieves who appear to have come to seize specific pieces.

Particularly vulnerable to the fighting have been citadels and castles, which were often built on high points so that soldiers in ancient times could spot the approach of their enemy. The same holds true today and rebels periodically claim sites, such as the famous crusaders' castle, the Krak des Chevaliers. Then the Syrian Army fights to get it back, almost inevitably damaging the ancient walls, roofs and carvings. Sometimes sites change hands two or three times, each time suffering more damage from both sides.

Book review: Archeologists at war

Classical Spies: American Archaeologists with the OSS in World War II Greece, by Susan Heuck Allen. University of Michigan Press. 2013. \$28 paperback. 289 pages, plus 137 pages of appendices, notes, bibliography and index.

Some ASM members who took part in last year's field session at St. Francis Xavier became acquainted with Pimpernel Smith, a 1930s British archeologist who popped in and out of occupied Europe rescuing people from the Nazis.

He was fictional. But in real life American archeologists played a major role in combating the Germans in Greece during World War II. Their story is put together by archeologist-author-scholar Susan Heuck Allen in "Classical Spies."

When Americans think of the war in Europe, we think of the Western Front, maybe the Russian Front, maybe the Italian campaign, but who ever remembers that the war was going on in Greece too? Usually the U.S. government didn't seem to remember. It had ceded priority in the Middle East to Britain, which promoted its own agenda - basically an imperialist one with a restored monarchy.

The U.S. did have operatives in the area, and for staffing and direction they wanted Americans well acquainted with Greece, who knew the country and the people and who spoke several area languages. So they turned to archeologists.

Promising an important job with a "whiff of danger," they recruited a WASPish group, mostly men, mostly from Ivy League type colleges and the University of Cincinnati, people with no experience in espionage, and then gave them a modicum of inadequate training.

"Little did they imagine, when they were digging the ancient ruins of Homer's Troy and Pericles' Athens, that they would someday turn their knowledge of modern Greece to practical use in wartime," the author writes.

Once in the area, working out of the Cairo-based Greek Desk or at substations, they found little interest or direction from Washington and not enough supplies, equipment and manpower. Still, Allen says, they managed to accomplish most of their goals. She credited their being able to function efficiently to their close teamwork.

Their problems increased in 1943 when the Allies tried to fool the German into thinking that an invasion was coming in Greece and not, as it really was, in Italy. It helped in Italy but in Greece the Germans reinforced their occupation and activities.

Eventually, though, the Germans withdrew, destroying villages and killing hundreds of civilians as they did. Their retreat did not end the problems for the Greek Desk. Afterwards, the archeologist spies "dared death, not against the Germans, but in the difficult to navigate vortex of Greek domestic politics, suspicious Turks, Macedonian separatists, British "friendly fire" [which resulted in some deaths] and Bulgarian secret police," she writes.

The British and the Greeks had been fighting each other for a while as many Greeks did not support the government London had planned for them. The Greek factions also focused their energies in fighting one another. Beginning in December, 1944, in a "month-long reign of terror ... whole neighborhoods that had survived the war were destroyed and as many as 10,000 people killed."

The complicated factionalism and the general indifference from Washington took a toll on the archeologists. Their idealism waned and they were burning out. But they generally stayed on the job and accomplished their goals. Also, it was largely through their efforts that postwar Washington realized the importance of Greece in the Cold War scheme of things and changed its policies.

Even during their work they couldn't forget they were archeologists. James Oliver in his spare time discovered a cave from which he excavated Roman pottery. By the end of 1945 only two archeologists were still at their posts. Many of the others "surveyed the postwar landscape and jockeyed for excavation opportunities." Allen tells what each of the principals did after the war.

It is hard to keep track of the players, even with a scorecard (which runs six pages), but it is worth the effort.

- Myron Beckenstein

Severed heads don't always mean headhunters

By Bradley T. Lepper

Condensed from the Columbus Dispatch, March 2, 2014

Archeologists excavating Ohio Hopewell mounds occasionally come across the remains of people who had been buried with separate human skulls. Hopewell artisans also sculpted representations of decapitated heads and headless human torsos.

Does this mean Ohio's ancient American Indians were headhunters?

Mark Seeman, professor emeritus at Kent State University, says that these decapitated heads were battle trophies. But Timothy Lloyd, an archeologist at the University of Albany, points out that some of the bodies and skulls belonged to women, who seldom were warriors in indigenous societies.

Lloyd also points out that none of the skulls shows signs of violent trauma, only some cut marks.

How can we determine whether an isolated skull is a war trophy or an honored ancestor? A study recently published in the *International Journal of Osteoarchaeology* offers some clues.

Anthropologists at the University of Sao Paulo and the University of Cambridge analyzed 112 human skulls collected in Borneo in the late 19th Century. This collection represents well-documented cases of headhunting and, therefore, might provide a yardstick with which to compare the Hopewell skulls.

According to the study, 71 percent of the remains whose sex could be determined were male and about 60 percent of the headhunter skulls show signs of violence. The most common were cut marks.

The study's authors concluded that without historical knowledge of Borneo's headhunting, it would be difficult to tell whether the heads were war trophies or honored ancestors.

They also wrote that cut marks can be related to "dismemberment and cleaning of bones" as part of "a mortuary custom."

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

April 10: "Overwhelmed By the Sea: An Afternoon at Point Lookout State Park" (and sand-tempered pottery), presented by Lynne Bulhack.

May 8: Laura Cripps will talk about experience with geophysical techniques.

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>

April 17: Joe Watkins, supervisory anthropologist and chief, Tribal Relations and American Cultures for the National Park Service.

May 16: Eddie Franceschi, planner with the Montgomery Soil Conservation District, will conduct a workshop on soil analysis from 6 to 9 p.m. at the Agricultural History Farm Park. Bring \$7 for pizza dinner or your own food.

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>

April 25: Stephen Potter will deliver the annual Cresthull Memorial Lecture for Maryland Archeology Month. Edgewood Hall, HCC, Bel Air.

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. Dinner is available at the Diamondback in Ellicott City at 5:30 p.m. Labs are held the second and fourth Saturdays of the month. For location and other 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/>

April 14: Jim Gibb on vesselization.

May 12: SHA archeologist Carol Ebright.

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>

April 25: Charles Hall will speak on the 2013 ASM Field Session held at Biggs Ford in Frederick County.

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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

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