



All they want for New Years is ...

Gratefully, no one knows what the New Year has in store for us, but here are the practical wishes of a few of the state's leading archeologists.

State archeologist Maureen Kavanagh would like to see:

- More sites preserved through conservancy and preservation easements programs.
- More county archeology programs.
- Some new good radiocarbon dates.
- More site reports submitted from ASM members.
- Anonymous donations of millions of dollars.

ASM president Carol Ebright hopes "that archeologists and Maryland Indians can continue to find ways to cooperate with each other and to build trust. I think some doors have been opening over the past few years and we need to have the courage and flexibility to walk through them.

"Based on a recent meeting with representatives from Maryland, Virginia and Delaware, I hope that the state archeological societies can do some cooperative activities, particularly with regard to the CAT program. I think this program is a win-win situation for avocational and professional archeologists and will help our programs gain strength and grow."

Chris Davenport's hopes relate to the CAT program, whose direction he took over last year: "My wishes are for more people to graduate the CAT program and for more people to join."

Wayne Clark, head of the Trust's Office of Museum Services, who works out of Jefferson Patterson, says his hopes for his department include expanding public support through popular archeology exhibits, website enhancements and educational programs for K-12 students.

Another goal is to make state archeological collections accessible and ready for study by scholars, students and researchers. Finally, he wants to enhance academic programs and state programs training the next generation of scholars and applied professionals to facilitate their employment opportunities in Maryland's heritage economy.

We hope your wishes include becoming more active in ASM and taking part in more digs and lab work.

Renewals

Did you remember to renew your membership in ASM? If not, make it your resolution to do it today because you are living on borrowed time. See the November or December newsletters for the renewal form or contact Membership Secretary Belinda Urquiza at 410-535-2586 or burquiza@comcast.net

Upcoming events

March 5: ASM board meeting, Crownsville. All are welcome.

March 19: Archeology workshop, Crownsville.

April 16: ASM Spring Symposium, Crownsville.

April 23: Third Annual Material Culture Symposium for Emerging Scholars. Winterthur Museum, Winterthur, Delaware. Email: emerging.scholars@gmail.com Visit the website at <http://materialculture.udel.edu>

Volunteer opportunities

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

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

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

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

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

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

There is an online listing of fieldwork opportunities **worldwide**, provided by the Archaeological Institute of America. Call up www.archaeological.org/fieldwork/ to get started. Remember to add the extra A in archaeology.

CAT Corner

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

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

Prehistoric ceramics, by Bob Wall.

Faunal workshop, by Chris Davenport.

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

Lithics workshop: technology, by Jason Coffey.

Law and ethics, by Richard Hughes and Charlie Hall.

Special fieldwork opportunity: Richard Ervin of SHA is working on the Broad Creek Cemetery, a 17th through 19th Century cemetery on Kent Island. On occasion and on very short notice, it is necessary for him to conduct emergency excavations in preparation for new interments. The cemetery offers an opportunity to experience feature types not likely to be encountered on other sites. Contact him at 410-545-2878 (days), 410-643-7128 (evenings) or by email at rervin@sha.state.md.us.

From the Trust Handling burial sites

By Maureen Kavanagh

Chief, Office of Archeology

One of the many issues that archeologists have to deal with is human burials. Unmarked graves periodically are exposed through archeological excavations, erosion or earthmoving. Our office is frequently contacted by law enforcement officials and others who have been alerted to a discovery. A number of issues then come into play. Maryland law provides that the county state's attorney must approve any removal of human burials. If the burials are in a marked cemetery, there are additional provisions regarding the disturbance and disposition of human remains and of funerary objects, grave markers, fences or plants.

Generally the process of deciding how to manage unmarked burial sites involves going through a series of questions:

- 1) Does the burial represent a crime victim or recent burial? If so, then law enforcement officials take control of the site for excavation and documentation.
- 2) Is in-situ preservation possible?
- 3) If in-situ preservation is not possible, where could the individual(s) be re-buried. (The law generally requires that remains be reburied if they are removed.)
- 3) Are there descendants or affiliated groups that should be consulted?
- 4) Is/are the burial(s) a potential source of significant research information?
- 5) If it is decided to proceed with excavation, what is the best plan for recovery, analysis and re-burial?

Over the last few decades, Native American groups have voiced concern over the insensitive removal, treatment and storage of Native American remains, some of which are directly associated with documented tribes. The federal Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 addressed many of these concerns by setting up a protocol for repatriating remains to lineal descendants and culturally affiliated, federally recognized tribes.

Although NAGPRA applies specifically to federal lands, as well as lands of federally recognized tribes and collections held by institutions that receive federal funding, it has spurred similar approaches and procedures at the state and local levels, often on an informal basis. Other groups interested in preserving their heritage have expressed interest in being party to decisions regarding the treatment of unmarked burial sites.

Archeologists try whenever possible and appropriate to ensure access for future research to all types of archeological data, including information that can be gained from human remains. If a site is not endangered, it usually is preserved or only partially excavated, leaving all or a portion of the site for future archeologists who will have improved techniques and new approaches.

Similarly, archeological collections generally are retained for future analysis when new analytical techniques may be available or for re-examination in the light of new discoveries or theories. In a similar manner, physical anthropologists view human skeletons as the "material" of their scientific knowledge base and many are reluctant to see reburial with its necessary loss of potential information. With DNA analysis opening the door to information concerning disease, ancestry, human origins and group relationships, it is important to keep the dialogue open concerning the benefits of analysis and research. This perspective also emphasizes the need to document re-burial sites should future descendants wish to undertake scientific analyses.

In each case of burial encounter a judgment must be made and no two cases are exactly the same. Dealing with burials involves a complex mix of religion, ethnicity, cultural values, landowner's rights, politics, law and science. In each case, our goal must be striking an appropriate balance between the concern for the sensitivities and wishes of any affiliated groups and descendants and the benefits of scientific research. This can be challenging because even within these interest groups there is often disagreement about the appropriate course of action.

Archeologists, physical anthropologists, Native Americans and other concerned individuals and groups all are involved in a common endeavor of interpreting and preserving the past. Recognizing and building on this shared stewardship and common interest will ultimately work for the benefit of our heritage.

Profiles in Maryland archeology

An interview with ... Jim Gibb

Jim Gibb was the founding director of ASM's CAT program and organized last year's symposium on The Future of Maryland's Past. He has been active in ASM and other archeological affairs in the state. A contract archeologist, he works out of Annapolis.

Q. Jim, when did you get started and how did you get started in archeology?

A. I got started as an undergraduate. I had two very enthusiastic, inspiring professors at Stony Brook University in New York. One was Peg Wheeler, a Canadian, who was a physical anthropologist, and the other was Michael Gramly, who was a regional archeologist - used to call him Mad Mike. But they got me into it, inspired me and Mike actually got me out in the field and in the lab and playing with bones, becoming an archeologist.

Q. When did you come to Maryland?

A. I came to Maryland in 1988. I was working with Laurie Steponaitis at her field school down in Patterson Park in the summer of '88, and then I started my own consulting firm in January of '89 and have been here ever since.

Q. What interesting projects have you worked on?

A. I had a lot of interesting projects. Do you mean here in Maryland or nationally?

Q. Both.

A. I've worked on Hohokam prehistoric sites, 13th Century, as I recall, in central Arizona. I've worked on mill sites in New England and New York. Worked on a cheese factory in New York. Archaic and Woodland sites along the north coast of Long Island. Just great stuff, I've enjoyed them all. In Maryland I've worked on some mill sites, some interesting prehistoric sites and a lot of of 17th and 18th Century sites. I used to consider myself an industrial archeologist, then I moved to southern Maryland and found no industry and so I ended up getting involved in Colonial archeology, mostly 17th Century, largely working with Julie King at Patterson Park and that ultimately became the subject matter of my doctoral dissertation.

Q. Were you always more interested in historic than prehistoric?

A. No, I started out in prehistoric, like most of us, at least my age group. I started out in prehistory on Long Island and then up through Upstate New York and New England working with Mike Gramly. Later the Peabody Museum [at Harvard] and some local contractors.

Q. Do you have a favorite site or discovery?

A. I was asked that question just the other day and I can't say I have a favorite. I tend to enjoy or really get involved in whatever interesting site I happen to be working on. Each time it's something new. I do the research, I write it up and get a great deal of satisfaction out of that and then I move on to the next one. So even in terms of prehistoric archeology and historic archeology I can't say I have a favorite. I do them both.

Q. Why did you decide to go into consulting instead of working for government or a university?

A. Well, when I started coming through the university system as an undergraduate I was told that there was no future in teaching, there just are no positions in anthropology or archeology. And at the time that was true and for a long time that was true, so I never thought I would be taking a traditional academic route. Cultural resource management archeology was just starting to develop. My mentor at the time, Mike Gramly, said that was going to be a flash in the pan. He was wrong. It's turned into a significant industry. It's allowed me to work on many different things. It's allowed me to do research rather than just push paperwork. Pushing paperwork is important, but it's not what I want to do. I am a research archeologist and compliance archeology



allows me to do that. It determines in many respects the kind of work I get to do, what kinds of sites I get to work on. But sometimes that's not such a bad thing. It's like "What am I going to be looking at today? What does today have to offer?" rather than working at an institution that works basically on one kind of site, particularly at a museum or working at a state agency where it's mostly administration. Here I get to do my own thing. I set my own hours. I work for probably the best boss in the world.

Q. Namely you?

A. Of course me. (Laughs) I can work a 70-hour workweek or if I were so inclined I could work a 7-hour workweek - that will never happen probably but at least I have the illusion of knowing that I can set my own hours and I work to my own satisfaction and if the project, in my opinion, requires more, I can put more work into it. And I don't have to answer to somebody else who says I'm over budget. It's my time and I spend it as I wish. So I think it's every archeologist's dream. I get to work out of my own house, sit in my office with a fireplace and looking out over Lake Ogleton. It's great.

Q. How has archeology changed during your years in it?

A. It's become better funded. When I started out people were still camping out on sites and eating peanut butter on crackers. Nowadays there's funding to put people up in motels, even in their own rooms, and eat reasonable ...

Q. Now you eat peanut butter on bread.

A. Yeh, I still like my peanut butter. But it's possible to make a living at it. The developers and whoever has to do archeology is more used to spending money on such things, state and federal agencies have become accustomed to spending money. On the other hand some things have not changed. Job security is still virtually nonexistent. Young people come up in the field, get paid very poorly, they have no benefits, and a lot of talented people end up leaving the field simply because they can't make a living at it.

Q. What advice do you have for somebody who wants to go into archeology?

A. I think instead of thinking so much about money think about what it is you need to live on and go from there. Don't go, I'm looking for \$30,000, I'm looking for \$40,000 or whatever. It's a commitment, it's a way of life, it's not a 9-to-5 job unless you want to go into something that's more bureaucratic. Education is absolutely imperative. Getting a master's or a doctorate is not an end in and of itself. I have a doctorate. I still take classes. I try to take one class a semester. Read as much as you can, take notes on everything you read. Keep notebooks. It's all very valuable.

Q. You're taking classes in archeology?

A. Oh, I take classes in all things. There is not much in the way of archeology classes I could take in this general area, but I take classes in drafting, higher mathematics, foreign languages, playwriting, ethics, all sorts of classes. I took 60 credits of anthropology as an undergraduate and all my graduate courses are in anthropology and archeology so I could probably do without more courses in that area, I just read in those areas. I could teach myself. But there are others where I need an education and formal classes are the answer.

Q. Is archeology in Maryland different from archeology elsewhere?

A. I think we have it more together in this state. I think we have a fairly strong historic preservation office as well as good university support, even if we don't have a doctoral program in Maryland. I think the state is small enough that most of us [professional archeologists] know one another. I think we could share information more; we don't do enough of that. I think Maryland should be at the cutting edge of prehistoric and historic archeology nationwide and even internationally and I am not sure we are there yet. So there certainly is room for improvement.

Q. What do you think is the future of Maryland archeology?

A. I don't think there is an answer to that question. I don't even think there is a good guess. A lot depends on the people of the state, if they want to continue supporting this kind of work. A lot of it depends on how well we communicate what we have learned to the public. There's a lot of room for improvement there as well. But if I think we can convince people that archeology's interesting and worth the few ducats they throw at it, then we will continue to learn, we will continue to interest people, we will continue to expand the public's experience. Archeology's like literature, history, it's a way of experiencing other times, places and people without leaving your house or leaving the library. That's what literature is about, expanding horizons. That's certainly what archeology can provide.

Digger calls S.C. site 50,000 years old

By Rob Stein

Condensed from the Washington Post, November 18, 2004.

Archeologists said yesterday they had found evidence that humans lived in North America at least 50,000 years ago, far earlier than has been thought. The report was immediately met with skepticism by other scientists. If humans migrated to the Western Hemisphere that early, it would force scientists to rethink the early migration patterns of the species and the role of *Homo sapiens* so far back in this hemisphere.

"It's really shocking - we know that. Most archeologists probably will reject this. We know we have our work cut out for us, to say the least," said team leader Albert C. Goodyear, an archeologist at the University of South Carolina. "But I believe it, so I have to call it as I see it."

The findings are pieces of charcoal and shards of stone Goodyear and his colleagues unearthed at the Topper archeological site along the Savannah River in Allendale County, S.C.

Modern humans are believed to have evolved in Africa between 60,000 and 80,000 years ago. Archeologists have found evidence modern *Homo sapiens* migrated to Australia and central Asia about 50,000 years ago and to Europe perhaps 10,000 years later.

But modern humans are believed to have migrated to the Western Hemisphere much later. For decades, the earliest signs of modern humans in the Western Hemisphere were believed to date back about only 13,000 years to a primitive culture known as Clovis. Archeologists have, however, begun to challenge the idea that the Clovis were the earliest, citing findings that might push back that date back to about 20,000 years ago.

No one has previously said he has found any evidence that would push the date back [to] 50,000 years.

Goodyear said his team found tiny shards of flint that he believes are clearly the remains of ancient toolmaking. Then, the researchers found pieces of charcoal nearby in what could have been an ancient hearth and sent the samples to the University of California at Irvine for radiocarbon dating.

The results, released yesterday, concluded the charcoal is at least 50,000 years old.

The researchers plan to submit the findings to a scientific journal for publication but decided to release the results before that because of intense media interest, Goodyear said.

Other scientists said they respected Goodyear's work but found it difficult to evaluate the findings without seeing details.

Although the date of the charcoal may be accurate, the pieces of stone found with it could easily have been created naturally instead of by ancient humans, Michael B. Collins of the University of Texas at Austin said.

"Nothing that I've seen is convincingly an artifact," he said. "I don't think the broken stones down there were broken by humans. I just don't see anything that makes me sit up and say, 'Wait a minute. Now he's got something.'"

David G. Anderson, an anthropologist at the University of Tennessee in Knoxville quoted the well-known scientific dictum that "extraordinary claims require extraordinary standards of evidence."

"Evidence of a human presence upwards of 40,000 years old in the New World has been proposed by many previous investigators and none of these early claims survived careful professional examination," he said.

Garrett Island to become a refuge

By Tom Horton

Condensed from the Baltimore Sun, November 12, 2004

Today the Conservation Fund, a national group that has protected 200,000 acres in the Chesapeake region, will announce the purchase of Garrett Island near the mouth of the Susquehanna River.

Threatened in the 1990s by development, the mile-long, forested island has been held for the past few years by the Cecil Land Trust and private investors while the search continued for a way to put it in public ownership.

The \$750,000 deal brokered by the Conservation Fund will turn over the island next year [2005] to Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge.

Garrett doesn't fit within the traditional mission of the national refuge system, and I think everyone involved is hoping to find a way to make it a showcase for environmental education and public access.

A granite plug thrust up by ancient volcanoes, Garrett is considerably less fragile than the typical, marshy bay island - and unlike so much of the Chesapeake's waterfront, it's not eroding.

The island was a gathering place for Native Americans for thousands of years and as host to fur trading, farming and commercial fishing dating nearly to John Smith's 1608 exploration. (He ventured just past the island before turning around.)

(Editor's note: The Northern Chesapeake Chapter of ASM has been exploring the island's archeological resources for several years. Chapter leaders say they aren't sure what impact the purchase will have on their activities, but are quite hopeful it will be positive. The sale assures the preservation of the island, one said, and that is what was wanted.

Jamestown skull shows early surgery

By Sonia Barisic

Condensed from the Associated Press, December 2, 2004

NORFOLK, Va. - A skull fragment found in a 400-year-old trash pit at Jamestown contains evidence of the earliest known surgery — and autopsy — in the English colonies in America, researchers say.

Circular cut marks indicate someone attempted to drill two holes in the skull to relieve pressure on the brain, the researchers said. The patient, a European man, died and was apparently autopsied.

Archeologists found the 4-inch-by-4 3/4-inch fragment this summer while digging in a bulwark trench on the site of James Fort. Jamestown, the first permanent English settlement in North America, was founded in 1607.

The skull piece was discarded with trash, such as pottery shards, from no later than about 1610, said Bly Straube, senior curator of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities. "It was just being treated, I guess, like medical waste," she said Wednesday.

Douglas W. Owsley, forensic osteologist at the Smithsonian Institution, and Ashley H. McKeown, forensic anthropologist at the University of Montana, determined that the fragment was from the back of the skull.

Owsley thinks the man was hit in the back of the head with a stone ax and suffered a fractured skull. That would suggest the blow came from an Indian, Straube said. But Straube said it is also possible the man simply tripped and fell and hit his head on a rock.

Researchers know the fragment came from a European man because of its shape and thickness and because it contained traces of lead, Straube said. Eating and drinking from lead-glazed pottery or pewter was a common practice in Europe.

The identities of the man and of his surgeon are not known. The rest of the skeleton has not been found. The surgeon tried to drill two holes in the skull using a device known as a trepan tool that would remove a plug of bone, Straube said. It looks like the surgeon made two attempts at one spot and then moved to a second spot, Straube said.

Such surgery was not unusual — it was done in ancient Egypt, for example — "but all early medical manuals talk about how tricky it is," Straube said.

In the Jamestown case, the procedure was not completed, probably because the patient died. Saw marks on the top edge of the bone indicate an autopsy was performed, the researchers said.

Archeologists also have discovered medical tools and objects in other trash pits at the James Fort site. They include a Spatula mundani, part of a bullet extractor and pieces of pottery from apothecary jars that probably contained herbs and medicines. The Spatula mundani, devised by 17th-century surgeon John Woodall, was used to treat severe constipation.

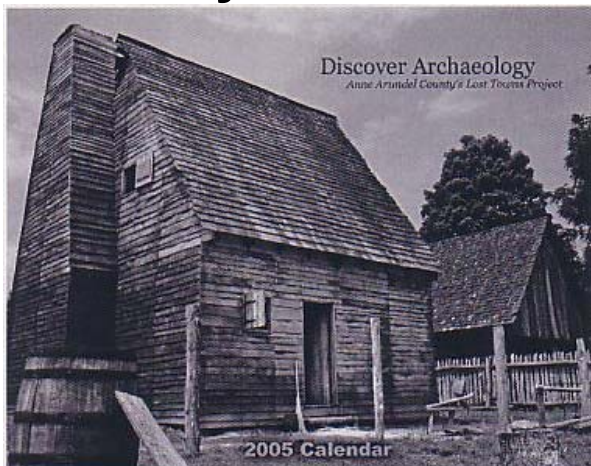
The tools were probably sent to Jamestown in a surgeon's chest Woodall outfitted for the expedition.

ISO answer:

Where are the pliestocene fossils for Maryland? I know of one mastodon tooth at Mt. St. Marys. Does anybody else know of any others? -- Chris Davenport

Do you have any information on this? Send it to the INK or directly to Chris at dig4funds@aol.com Do you have a question you would like an answer for? Send it to the INK and let ASM members take a crack at it.

2005 Maryland archeology calendar available



Still haven't found the right calendar for this new year? The Lost Towns Project of Anne Arundel County is offering this professionally printed, full-color timetable. Its 12 pages feature London Town's Lord Mayor's Tenement and many rare finds, such as European ceramics, the remnants of a 17th Century clay pipe kiln. Prehistoric tools and even digital reconstructions. The monthly grid acknowledges important dates in Maryland history.

The calendar is available for a donation of \$11.95, or three for \$30. The proceeds support Lost Towns activities. Send a check or money order to: ACT/Lost Towns Project, P.O. Box 1573, Annapolis, Maryland 21404.

Chapter notes

Anne Arundel

The chapter meets on the third Wednesday of the month from 7:30-9 p.m. in the Chesapeake Room, Heritage Center, 2664 Riva Road, Annapolis. Contact Jim Gibb at 410-263-1102 or jamesggibb@comcast.net

Central

Central Chapter does not have monthly meetings, but tries to stay active with field projects. This winter it plans to explore rockshelters reported in the North Branch of the Patapsco River. The chapter will continue to survey and identify potential archeological sites for future exploration and it will begin finalizing the 10-year Big Gunpowder Rockshelter Survey Project. Contact Stephen Israel at 410-945-5514 or ssisrael@abs.net

Mid-Potomac

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

Mid Shore

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

Monocacy

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

Northern Chesapeake

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

Southern

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

Upper Patuxent

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

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

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

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

April 11: Charlie Hall. Subject TBA.

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

Western Maryland

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

January 28: Annual show-and-tell social.

February 25: Roy Brown, aboriginal containers.

March 25: Al Feldstein, postcard pictorial history of the Cumberland area.

April 22: Susan Langley, underwater archeology off Assateague Island.

May 27: Bob Wall, Barton site overview and field session plans.

TBA: Barton field session.



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

ASM. Inc 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.

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