



ASM Ink

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Newsletter of the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc.

www.marylandarcheology.org

What's digging in Maryland this year

What is down in the ground but up in the air? This year's ASM field school. The annual session *will* take place but a last-minute complication has thrown the details into uncertainty.

The original idea was to have the field school return to the spring, after having been held in the fall in 2005. A Principal Investigator was lined up. A site was selected as well as a backup site. Then, in short order, the site and the backup site both fell through. A search quickly began for a suitable alternative location for ASM's trowel-hungry hordes.

At the March Archeology Workshop it was announced that there is a good possibility the session will have to be held in the fall again, but there is still a possibility it will take place in early June.

For the most current information, keep checking the ASM website, www.marylandarcheology.org

Meanwhile, in addition to ASM's planned offering, there are other digging opportunities in the state this summer for both adults and pupils.

The University of Maryland's annual summer Archeology in Annapolis takes place from June 5 to July 14. The field session will be divided between two sites. First, three weeks will be spent in Parole, near Annapolis, where an exploratory search will be conducted for a post-Civil War black community. The students then will move to the Eastern Shore, near Easton, and spend three weeks at the former plantation of Edward Lloyd on the Wye River. Frederick Douglass was a slave on this plantation. Tests last year uncovered "very rich archeological deposits from Frederick Douglass' time."

Cost of the full session is around \$2,000. One needn't be a normal student at the university to enroll. For information, contact the Department of Anthropology at 301-405-1429 or go online to Jenn Babiarz at jbabiarz@mail.utexas.edu or Amelia Chisholm at achisholm@anth.umd.edu

Bob Wall and the Western Maryland Chapter of ASM are offering another field school at the productive Barton site along the Potomac River near Cumberland. The investigations will be conducted on a stratified prehistoric site dating from ca. 10,000 BC to AD 1700. Some very basic artifact analyses will also be conducted involving processing and identification of finds from the fieldwork. As time allow, visits may be made to other sites in the area.

The fieldwork is scheduled for a 9-day period from June 17 to 25. Lab sessions will be scheduled on an ad hoc basis, days or evenings, for the three weeks that follow the end of fieldwork. Fieldwork on previously begun deep excavations will continue on selected weekends throughout the summer. This schedule will be determined after the primary dig in June is completed.

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Celebrate Maryland Archeology Month this April

Upcoming events

April: Archeology Month. See schedule of events at www.marylandarcheology.org/Arch_Month/Index4.htm

April 1: Spring Symposium. Crownsville.

April 8: Prehistoric ceramics workshop, conducted by Ben Fischler and co-sponsored by MNCPPC and the Mid-Potomac Chapter. 10 a.m. until noon, at the Needwood Mansion in Derwood. A \$10 donation is suggested. For information, contact Heather Bouslog at 301-840-5848 or heather.bouslog@mncppc-mc.org

May 6-7: Annual primitive technology weekend at Oregon Ridge in Baltimore County.

June 3: ASM board meeting in Crownsville. All are welcome.

June 17-25: Barton site field school.

October 14: Annual ASM meeting. Oregon Ridge in Baltimore County.

Volunteer opportunities

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

Tara Tetrault of Montgomery College is looking for people to help teachers excavate an African-American site at Newmantown in **Derwood** on Saturday, April 22. Contact Tara Tetrault 301-881-7440 (h) 301-279-5246 (office) or Tara.Tetrault@montgomerycollege.edu

Montgomery County lab, field work Wednesdays, 9:30 to 2:30. 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. Currently, the collection from the Rosenstock Site, a key Late Woodland Montgomery Complex area, is being upgraded. 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. This year's public archeology program runs from May 23 to July 8, with digging on Fridays and Saturdays and lab work Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays. Contact Ed Chaney at 410-586-8554 or echaney@mdp.state.md.us

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 updates and information on CAT activities check the ASM website.

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. Contact him at 410-545-2878 (days), 410-643-7128 (evenings) or by email at rervin@sha.state.md.us

Teacher of Year nominations sought

Now is the time to start thinking of nominations for ASM's Patricia Seitz Teacher of the Year Award, presented annually to the teacher who has achieved excellence in instruction by developing and/or incorporating archeological content, projects and activities into the curriculum during the school year.

Nominations are open to all Maryland public, parochial and independent school teachers, grades K through 12. The required nomination form will be posted at www.marylandarcheology.org in the near future.

Questions may be emailed to: annettaschott@comcast.net Nominations are due by July 31.

The form and a letter of nomination from a professional educator in the school or system in which the nominee works should be sent along with -- if desired -- any supporting documents (e.g. photos, copies of lesson plans, examples of student work, letters of support from faculty, students and parents).

The packet should be sent to Annetta Schott, P.O. Box 409, Bel Air, Md. 21014-0409.

Remembering the teacher behind T.O.Y.

ASM's Teacher of the Year award was set up by longtime ASM member Don Seitz in memory of his wife, Pat. A former student of Mrs. Seitz's recently wrote this letter to ASM telling why she was so inspirational.

Mrs. Pat Seitz was my Honors World History teacher in the 10th grade back in 1985-1986 (I know that I am seriously dating myself.). I recently decided to return to school to finish my degree and finally live my dream of becoming a teacher. What will I teach you ask? History of course! Why? Because of Mrs. Seitz.

She was an incredible teacher and a fascinating woman. NO ONE wanted to be in her class because she was reported to be the meanest teacher at Lansdowne High School! WOW where they wrong. Please don't misunderstand me, she was extremely strict and expected each and every student to give 110%. But in return, she gave us 110% of herself each and every time that she entered the classroom.

She brought her love of archeology and history with her to class every day. Her enthusiasm was contagious in the classroom and you just "felt" her passion for teaching. She also had as much time for us personally as she did professionally. I specifically remember conversation after conversation about priorities in my life, what I wanted to be when I grew up, where I wanted to go to college, etc. Even after the 10th grade, I would return to her to talk about anything and she always had something to say about everything.

She challenged us as young women to NEVER accept that a boy could do better than us. Which of course in turn prompted the boys to try even harder to outdo us in everything.

One of the most important things that I learned from her that year was to challenge everything. Not to accept what people said blindly, and to always question authority (not that she wanted us to break any rules) but she wanted us to judge everything against our own morals and beliefs. This she said is what set us as a community and a nation apart from other countries that blindly followed a leader even into their own demise.

I'll be honest, I don't remember a whole lot about the history that we learned that year, but what I did learn from Mrs. Seitz was much more powerful and had an even bigger impact on my life than any dates or information that I don't seem to recall

I guess what I really want to say is THANK YOU to Mrs. Seitz... And thank you to her husband and her family, including her son (who we heard SO much about during his Lacrosse playing years in college). Thank you for sharing her with us. I was deeply saddened to hear of her passing. And I just want you to know that she will always be in my heart and in my thoughts and that I will continue to tell people about the type of person and the incredible teacher that she was. I will endeavor to take her values forward and teach them to the next generation so that her legacy will continue to live on.

Elizabeth D. (Johnson) Kennedy

NAGPRA turning items back to Indians

By Robert Gutsche Jr.

Condensed from The Washington Post, March 9, 2006

MILWAUKEE -- The halls of the United States' museums, like those inside the public history museum here, are filled with thousands -- if not millions -- of American Indian artifacts. But slowly, many of the country's tribes are working to reclaim them.

Pottery fragments, stones, human remains and religious items used in centuries-old ceremonies are increasingly finding their way back to tribal lands, mostly through federal legislation passed in 1990 that helps museums and tribes deal with what is on public display.

All told, museums have returned hundreds of thousands of items through the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

It is the path one Wisconsin tribe is planning to use after its leaders became concerned last year that the financially troubled Milwaukee Public Museum might sell ancient tribal artifacts to make money. Some tribal historical officers point to 2004, when Chicago's Field Museum raised about \$15 million to build exhibits by selling what some Indians and historians considered significant documents: dozens of George Catlin portraits of Native Americans and other paintings of the West.

Although Wisconsin's Ho-Chunk tribe -- along with 10 other Indian nations -- met with the museum staff and were told there are no plans to sell items to cover the nearly \$30 million debt, the Ho-Chunk stepped up efforts to claim eight spiritual items that have been with the museum for decades.

"Much of the public isn't aware of what sits in the museums," said George Garvin, the Ho-Chunks' historical preservation officer. "And in the past century, many things have happened to the artifacts when they went into museums," including preservation work and repairs that might have caused unintended damaged and defiled religious artifacts.

Federally recognized tribes can claim human remains, sacred objects needed for ceremonies, or items that originated with the tribe and were lost over time. Tribes often find items that they want repatriated by searching a federal listing of collections that museums were required to create and provide to tribes through the 1990 law. Only museums that receive federal funding are bound by the law.

Garvin said that reclaiming items the tribe believes were stolen, lost or donated without its consent is a way of sending a message to the public: What you think is yours isn't.

The message is being received. At Yellowstone National Park, human remains are being returned to two Western tribes. And at the University of Kansas at Lawrence, officials said they will return some of their 5,000 Indian artifacts to a tribe after students complained the university had neglected them, though many more artifacts will remain at the school.

"If you compare now with 15 years ago, every museum knows what NAGPRA is and what tribes are connected with their collection. That wasn't the case then," said Tim McKeown, a program officer for the repatriation act. "Now more museums and tribes are aware of what's out there."

Before any tribe can receive artifacts, it must make the case that the museum does not have right of possession, sometimes by using oral history and tribal songs as proof of where the items belong.

For tribes, repatriation can resolve ownership and other issues related to the items, but sometimes tribes find it difficult to care for the ancient artifacts, many of which require repairs and a constant temperature to remain intact.

"What do you do with them once they are back with the tribe?" asked the Ho-Chunks' Garvin, who suggested sometimes the best place for certain items is a museum. "You wrestle with the idea: How do you get them back and how do you take care of them?"

About a year ago, an Iroquois tribe requested several dozen false face masks be removed from display because of their religious significance, said Alex Barker, one of the museum's top curators. The museum has not filled the vacancy.

And while the tribe has not requested the material be repatriated, the incident shows the influence tribes have over what is and is not in a museum. It also signals that potentially anything native could be removed from almost any U.S. museum if tribes can prove ownership.

Profile in Maryland archeology

An interview with ... Michael Lynch

This interview took place during the ASM field school at Colonial-era Swan Cove in Anne Arundel County.

Q. Tell me a little bit about yourself - where do you live?

A. I live in Columbia, Maryland -- right across the street from Howard Community College. I go to school at Atholton (High School), that's just a couple of miles away from my house.

Q. You're in the ninth grade?

A. Yes, I am.

Q. How did you get interested in archeology?

A. I've always really liked archeology. I first start liking paleontology but I kind of just started getting into archeology. I can't really remember what got me into it, but here I am.

Q. When did you get interested in it?

A. I've been interested in it for probably about eight years now. But I joined ASM five years ago. So I was kind of just reading books before then.

Q. What do you like about it?

A. It's a great experience. I really love to learn about ancient cultures, even though this site isn't really so ancient. I feel I learn a lot more by being in the field than just reading books.

Q. Do you like field work?

A. Yes, I love field work. I also like lab work, but I do love field work.

Q. What's the favorite site that you've worked on?

A. Well, I've only worked on two, but I guess I would say Winslow Site (scene on ASM field schools in 2002 and 2003).

Q. What did you like about that?

A. It had to do with Native Americans, prehistoric, and currently that's my favorite type of archeology. I can't really say why. You learn more. Because with colonial you can read it in a book, but prehistoric you learn through archeology.



Q. Have you personally found any interesting things?

A. The most interesting thing I found was probably a belt buckle. Not much, but I found that last year here.

Q. From the Colonial era.

A. Yes, from the Colonial era, right here in Swan Cove.

Q. Do you plan to go into archeology or just keep it as a hobby or what?

A. I actually would love to go into archeology. I'd love to get a job in archeology. I was thinking about doing the CAT program. If I could I definitely would love to get a job in archeology.

Great thoughts in archeology: (From Giant Book of Crosswords and Cryptograms)

TF TUQPTBLMLKAGY AG YPB JBGY PRGJTFX TFD ZLOTF

QTF PTCB; YPB LMXBU GPB KBYG, YPB OLUB AFYBUBGYBX

PB AG AF PBU.

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Archeologists call new museum policy flawed

The Association of Art Museum Directors (AAMD) has issued new guidelines on the loan of archeological artifacts and ancient artworks, but the Archaeological Institute of America (AIA) says the plan has shortcomings and has proposed a set of principles for future acquisitions or loans of antiquities by American museums.

"The AIA applauds the efforts of the museum community to promote the ethical acquisitions of antiquities," says Jane Waldbaum, AIA president. "However, we think that the AAMD guidelines fall short in several areas and do not adequately address the unique nature of archaeological artifacts and contexts."

The AIA says that the AAMD's guidelines do not conform to the International Council of Museums (ICOM) Code of Ethics of 2001 and fail to require that acquisitions comply with the laws of the country of origin and of any intermediary countries through which an artifact has been transferred.

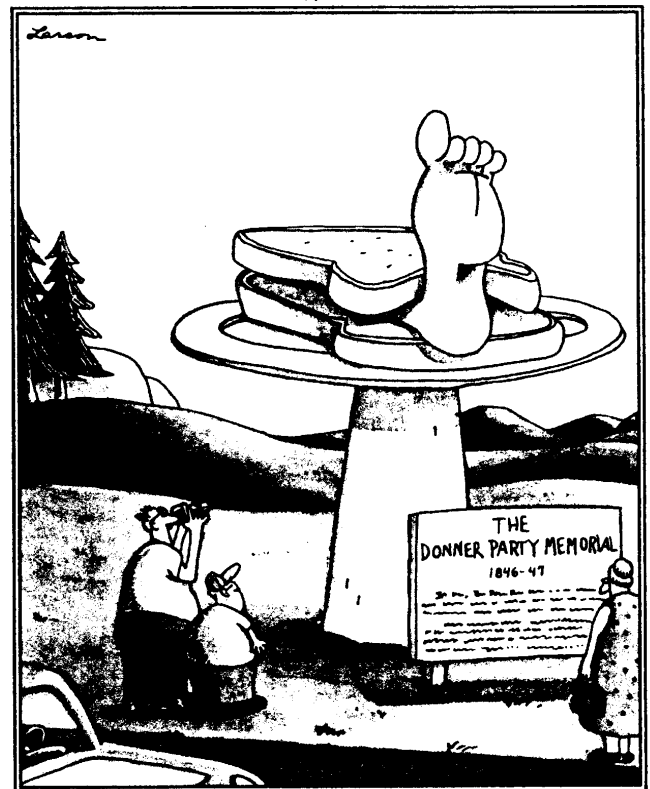
"Although the AAMD guidelines recommend that museums not acquire artifacts that have been removed from *official* excavation sites, the guidelines ignore clear evidence that most undocumented antiquities come from unrecorded or unexcavated sites that are most likely to be looted," the statement says. "The need for museums to adopt acquisitions policies that recognize the connection between their acquisitions and the problem of looting of archeological sites is pressing," it quotes De Paul University law professor Patty Gerstenblith, chair of the AIA's Cultural Property Legislation and Policy Committee, as saying. "Sites are a non-renewable cultural resource. The looting of archeological sites damages the cultural heritage of both the country where the sites are located and the heritage of everyone."

"The AAMD guidelines are too permissive; what is called for is a rigorous policy that excludes acquisition of recently looted art. We need to protect the sites," says Malcolm Bell, III, AIA vice president for professional responsibilities and professor at the University of Virginia.

The AIA recommends four principles for governing collection-building in the field of ancient art:

1. Museums should adopt a written policy on the acquisition of antiquities. These policies should be widely disseminated.
2. Museums should refuse to acquire objects that are likely to have been looted in recent times, i.e. those that are not accompanied by legitimate export documentation from the country of origin.
3. Museum acquisitions policies should include a date before which an antiquity must have been documented if it is not accompanied by proof of legitimate export from its country of origin.
4. Museums should exercise due diligence in determining if an antiquity possesses legitimate documentation that meets acquisition standards.

The full texts of the AIA's statement and principles on acquisition of antiquities can be found on its website www.archaeological.org.



First report out on Kennewick Man

From news reports

"This is the Library of Congress in a skeleton," said geochemist Thomas Stafford.

He spoke in Seattle in late February as scientists disclosed the first batch of data recovered from examining the Northwest Coast's Kennewick Man, a maybe 9,000-year-old skeleton that showed up on the bank of the Kennewick River in Washington state 10 years ago and that led to a pitched battle between Indian tribes and scientists for control of the bones.

The scientists wanted to study Kennewick Man. The tribes, with the support of the federal government, wanted the bones reburied under terms of the 1990 NAGPRA act. After a nine-year battle, a court decided there was no evidence linking the aged bones to any current tribe and allowed the scientists to conduct their investigation.

"We only had 10 days to do everything we wanted to do," said Doug Owsley of the Smithsonian. "It was like a choreographed dance." The researchers made detailed diagrams of each of the 350 bone fragments, noting patterns of shading, mineral coloration, algae growth and calcium-carbonate deposits.

One of the oldest best preserved skeletons ever found in the Americas, it belonged to a man now thought to be maybe 38 years old, Owsley said, as opposed to earlier estimates putting him in his early 40s. He stood about 5 foot 9 and was powerfully built. He also had signs of arthritis, but the disease hadn't reached a debilitating stage. It was determined that a spearpoint that had been spotted in his pelvis did not contribute to his death and the damaged bone had grown back.

The cause of death still has not been determined, but the scientists concluded the body had been deliberately buried, rather than just fallen randomly onto the ground. Concentrations of calcium carbonate left behind as underground water evaporated from the underside of the bones told the researchers the body had been placed on its back, with the arms at its sides and palms down -- a position unlikely to have occurred accidentally. There also were no indications animals had been at the body, something likely to have happened if it had been above ground.

The river was to his left and his feet downstream. His head was raised about 5 degrees so he was looking east toward his feet and the rising sun. His legs were straight and his feet slightly tipped outward, Owsley said.

Learning that the burial was planned would have led archeologists to look for other nearby bodies or artifacts, but the location was destroyed soon after Kennewick Man's discovery in 1996 by the Army Corps of Engineers which dumped tons of boulders onto the site.

Kennewick Man stirred instant controversy when the first archeologist to get a look at the body -- a brief one before the federal government seized custody -- said the skull did not resemble those of Native Americans. That view was upheld by the recent study.

"He looks totally unlike any American Indian today, which implies that there must have been another group or groups that colonized the New World 9,000, 10,000, 11,000 or 12,000 years ago," Stafford said, adding, "What happened to those people?"

Stafford will use radiocarbon dating to get a better fix on the skeleton's age. Five different ages, ranging from 5,800 years before present to 9,200 years, have been reported.

"We know very little about this time period, who the people were that were the earliest people that came to America," Owsley said. "We are finding out they were coming thousands of years earlier than we had thought," possibly arriving by boat as well as walking from Siberia.

Hugh Berryman, professor of anthropology at Middle Tennessee State University Berryman said studying Kennewick Man was exciting. "It's almost like you are interviewing a skeleton," he said. "How old are you? How tall are you? What sex are you? And, oh I bet that tooth hurt!"

Several other questions about Kennewick Man still await lab results, including a new round of carbon-dating and isotopic studies to show what his diet was like.

Book review: Quick, lively looks at Colonial history

Something from the Cellar, by Ivor Noel Hume, The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, 2006, Paperback, 163 pages, \$17.95

The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation puts out a nifty little quarterly journal, filled with articles about the colonial era, and involving far more than its Williamsburg base.

Ivor Noel Hume is an archeologist most associated with Williamsburg and the author of many books (including a new novel) about early Virginia. But his interest goes beyond state lines, as this collection of 25 articles he wrote for the Journal over the last 10 years attests.

Certainly Williamsburg is included, but he moves up the Atlantic coast all the way to Nova Scotia and goes west to Kentucky. Right after an article on Jamestown, there is one on Jamestown's forgotten sister colony, Fort St. George in Maine and the archeological discoveries up there that were rewriting colonial history.

Maryland is not skipped over. There is an article on St. Mary's City and another on Anne Arundel County's Lost Towns Project. He visits Lost Town's Al Luckenbach again in an article about clay pipes, saying, "His is the most important contribution made to the history of colonial American pipe making." The last two ASM field schools were held at the site of the Emmanuel Drew's factory, which is mentioned in the article.

Other articles deal with bottles, chamber pots, evil spirits and artists. As with all Journal articles, those in the book are lavishly and informatively illustrated.

If you can't find the book at your local bookstore, check online or contact Williamsburg Booksellers at 757-565-8450 or www.williamsburgmarketplace.com/bookstore.asp

-- Myron Beckenstein

Field opportunities available this summer

Continued from Page One

All ASM members are welcome and there is no fee. For information, contact Dr. Robert Wall at 410-704-2852 or at rdwall@towson.edu

The Maryland-National Capital Parks and Planning Commission is offering a two-week adult field session at the Blockhouse Point site in Potomac, Montgomery County. The course runs from August 7 to 18 and participants can sign up for as little as one day. There is a \$30 charge for the day, with a greatly reduced rate for three or more days. Contact Heather Bouslog 301-840-5848 or heather.bouslog@mncppc-mc.org for information.

For younger would-be diggers, the Department of Continuing Education at Montgomery College is offering Archeology Camp in early August for pupils going into grades 6 to 12.

The excavation will be on an African American site in Germantown, called the Button Farm. Trips to museums also are planned. The first week, July 31 to August 4, is for pupils going into grades 6-8, the second week, August 7 to 11, for grades 9-12. Tuition and fees are \$280, with an additional fee of \$140 for out-of-state.

Register at the Department of Continuing Education, Montgomery College, Rockville Campus, or contact archeologist Tara Tetrault with questions at the Center for Archaeology & Heritage Education 301-881-7440.

Chapter notes

Anne Arundel

The Chapter meets five times a year in February, April, June, September, and November at the All Hallows Parish Brick Church at the Parish Hall near London Town, at 7 p.m. Contact Mechelle Kerns-Nocerito at AACHapASM@hotmail.com or visit the chapter website www.marylandarcheology.org/aacashome.php

April 18: Andrew Veech of the National Park Service will talk about his work at Jamestown.

June 13: Cara Roviello Fama, the Lost Towns lab director, will talk about her wine bottle research.

Central

Central Chapter has no formal meetings planned. But if someone has a site he wants investigated, contact the Maryland Historical Trust or Central Chapter President Stephen Israel at 410-945-5514 or ssisrael@abs.net

Mid-Potomac

The chapter meets the third Thursday of the month at 7:30 p.m. at Needwood Mansion. Dinner at a local restaurant is at 6. Monthly lab nights are the first Thursday of the month, from 7 to 9 at Needwood Mansion. Contact james.sorensen@mncppc-mc.org or heather.bouslog@mncppc-mc.org, or call 301-840-5848. Chapter website: www.mid-potomacarchaeology.org

April, 20 (Thursday): Mary Gallagher and Eugenia Robinson of Montgomery College will talk about the Watt's Branch prehistoric site. Dinner will be at Thai Farm in Rockville.

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. Contact Bill Cep at 410-822-5027 or ccep@crosslink.net

Monocacy

The chapter meets at 7 p.m. on the Wednesday closest to the 15th of each month at the Walkersville Middle School. Contact Jeremy Lazelle at 301-845-9855 or jlazelle@msn.com Chapter website: www.digfrederick.bravehost.com

April 12: Bob Wall of Towson University will speak on the Barton Site. This meeting will be held in the Community Room of the public library, 110 E. Patrick Street, Frederick, at 7 p.m.

Northern Chesapeake

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

April 8: The Paul Cresthull Memorial Lecture. Bob Wall on the Barton site and Maryland's earliest inhabitants. Harford Community College.

May 21: ASNC annual picnic.

Southern

Contact Kate Dinnel for information at katesilas@chesapeake.net or 410-586-8538.

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. Contact Lee Preston at 443-745-1202 or roseannlee@earthlink.com

April 10: Charlie and Helen Koontz on "Egypt: Pyramids, Temples and Sculptures."

May 8: Jim Gibb on "Stalking Early Colonial Tidewater Sites."

Western Maryland

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

April: Date to be announced: Field trip to Grave Creek Mound, Moundsville, West Virginia

May 26: Plans for the Barton field session, by Bob Wall.

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.

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

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