



ASM Ink

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Newsletter of the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc.

www.marylandarcheology.org

Still time to join the digging at Elkton

"The digging is terrific," said Charlie Hall summing up the first days of the 2012 ASM Field Session in Elkton. "The attendance is fantastic. The weather is co-operative."

If the diggers could have asked for anything more it was supplied the first Sunday when the host Archeological Society of the Northern Chesapeake invited ASM members to dig in in another way, to join them for lunch at the chapter's annual picnic. Several ASM members probably were inclined to become chapter members to they could repeat the treat next year.

The diggers and screeners were divided into three areas, two primarily prehistoric under the supervision of Bob Wall. Young corn graced the field with a view to one side of woods lining Big Elk Creek and to another of the Cecil County Correctional Facility - just yards away from one of the units.

This line of four (certain to grow) units was an extension of an arc found in an earlier excavation led by Ron Thomas, which included an area now behind the prison wires.

Wall said he didn't know how deep the 18CE29 units would have to go, but he was hoping to reach the Archaic level.

On the eastern end of the site, Jim Gibb was directing another crew searching an adjacent grassy site, 18CE60, looking for traces of the War of 1812 defensive work, Fort Hollingsworth. Though nothing is visible above the ground, ground-penetrating radar



Before the heat-sheltering tents were put up. In the background, the county jail awaits slackers.

-- Photo by Valerie Hall

had revealed a likely area for exploration.

The diggers went to work and Gibb was quickly able to confirm: "We got it."

Only 20 units will be able to be dug, so the whole 300-foot semicircular foundation will not be revealed. But based on what is found and what the GPR survey showed, Gibb is hopeful a wooden-stake outline of the structure will be put up to show where it was and what it looked like.

Until its remnants were reached, prehistoric artifacts kept field schoolers busy.

The Field Session continues through Monday, June 4. Is there still a reason to come out and register at the site?

"Absolutely," said Charlie Hall.

Upcoming events

May 25 - June 4: ASM annual field session, Elk Landing.

June 2: ASM board meeting, at field school. 3 p.m. All members are invited to drop in.

June 15 - 17, 22 - 24: Barton Site field school.

Through June 30: Jefferson Patterson public archeology program. Smith's St. Leonard Site. To register, contact Ed Chaney at 410-586-8554 or echaney@mdp.state.md.us.

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

Volunteer opportunities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CAT corner

One more workshop will be held during this year's field session, during the lunch break. On Saturday, June 2, Charlie Hall will discuss the law and archeology. Non-CAT candidates are welcome to sit in on the talk.

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

Time to be thinking about ASM's silent auction

The 2^d Annual ASM Silent Auction will be held at the Annual Meeting in October. Last year we auctioned items from books, artwork, Native American craft replicas, cookies, themed baskets, honey, jewelry, weekend cottage rental, magazines, journals, gift card to lithic material.

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

Forms for donation can be found on the ASM website and mailed or emailed by Sept. 20 to:

Valerie L. Hall
2d Annual ASM Silent Auction
7324 Brenish Drive
Gaithersburg, MD 20879
Valerie.Hall@gmail.com



The patch is visible between the two rivers merging next to the ship; right, showing the Atlantic coast

Map might offer clue to Lost Colony

From news reports, May 4, 2012

For centuries, the Tidewater coast of North Carolina has held one of early America's oldest secrets: the fate of more than 100 English colonists who vanished from their island outpost in the late 1500s.

Theories abound about what happened to the so-called Lost Colony, ranging from sober scholarship to science fiction. Some historians believe that the colonists might have been absorbed into American Indian tribes. Other explanations point to darker fates, like disease, an attack by Spaniards or violence at the hands of Indians.

The shroud of mystery may finally be lifting. The British Museum's re-examination of a 16th-Century coastal map using 21st-Century imaging techniques has revealed hidden markings that show an inland fort where the colonists could have resettled after abandoning the coast.

The markings are in present-day Bertie County, whose economic development director, Steve Biggs, said there's about 1,200 acres that could be represented on the map. Some 900 acres are a private community, complete with golf course.

"The map is not true to scale, so you can't tell exactly where it is," he said.

Because the land is privately owned, and because it's still unclear where to dig, it's unlikely that excavation would begin anytime soon.

An analysis of the findings, announced Thursday, suggests that the symbol marking the fort was deliberately hidden, perhaps to shield it from espionage in the spy-riddled English court. An even more tantalizing hint of dark arts tints the map: the possibility that invisible ink may have marked the site.

The discovery came from a watercolor map in the British Museum's permanent collection that was drawn by the colony's governor, John White, who took the settlers to their original location, Roanoke Island, just inside the chain of barrier islands known today as the Outer Banks.

It was the second English settlement on North Carolina's coast, but it was the first to include civilians, among them wives, sons and — within weeks of their arrival in 1587 — White's newborn granddaughter, Virginia Dare, the first child of English descent born in the Americas.

White returned to England for supplies, but an attack by the Spanish Armada delayed his return for three years. When he did return, the settlers had vanished.

In the past there had been hints as to where the settlers might have gone — White himself made an oblique reference to a destination 50 miles inland — but no solid evidence had surfaced.

Even White's map, which was included in a 2007 British Museum exhibition, appeared to hold no clues. But

Continued on next page

two small patches layered atop the map intrigued Brent Lane, a member of the board of the First Colony Foundation who was helping research the site of an American Indian village.

Mapmakers in the era often used the patches, overlaying new paper atop old to correct mistakes and repair damage. Lane speculated that one of the patches could mask an Indian village.

The British Museum agreed to investigate and it used infrared light, X-ray spectroscopy and other imaging techniques to look beneath the patches. The larger patch, which was the focus of Lane's curiosity, indeed appeared to show a correction to coastal topography.

What lay under the second one stunned Lane. The patch hid a four-pointed star outlined in blue and filled in red, according to the British Museum's report. The patch also covered a smaller, enigmatic marking, possibly a second settlement.

To historians, the star where two rivers emptied into Albemarle Sound probably represented a fort or the intended location of one, and its discovery greatly increases the likelihood that the colonists retreated to the spot.

Faint markings atop the patch, which historians had largely overlooked, did not match the paint. A museum scientist concluded that a "possible, if rather romantic, explanation is that these lines could reflect the use of an invisible ink like lemon juice or milk, which becomes visible with heat, according to the report.

Your chance for a greater voice in ASM

Do you want to influence ASM policy or become more active in the organization? All offices are up for grabs in 2012 elections. Voting will take place by mail ballot during the summer and the new officers will be announced and take office at the Annual Meeting in LaPlata October 20.

The offices are president, vice president, secretary, membership secretary, treasurer and six at-large Board of Trustee positions. If you are interested, or know someone who is interested and would be good for the Society, send the name, and office, to the ASM Nominations Committee, 6817 Pineway, University Park, MD 20782 or myronbeck@verizon.net

New Pig Point find: a dinosaur bone

By E.B. Furgurson III

Condensed from the Capital of Annapolis, April 27, 2012

EDGEWATER, Md. (AP) — The artifact-rich, multilayered Pig Point site being worked by Anne Arundel County's archeological team for yet another season has turned up more unusual finds — a dinosaur bone and a dog burial site.

The dinosaur bone was found during last season's dig along the Patuxent River overlooking Jug Bay, and later identified as technicians at the county's archeological lab at Historic London Town.

Al Luckenbach, the county's archeologist, said staff members sometimes do not realize what they have discovered until it's cleaned up in the lab.

"We dig up a lot of stuff over the (summer) season and then go into the lab over the winter and start washing it up. We didn't realize we had it until it turned up this winter," he said.

A lab worker showed it to him and Luckenbach said, "Oh, that is a ferruginous sandstone dinosaur backbone from the Arundel Formation" — only because he had seen one many years ago.

Luckenbach first thought a Native Americans had picked up the dinosaur bone near the Muirkirk area near Laurel and brought it to Pig Point. But after further investigation, he thinks the bone was picked up along with similar-sized rocks and used as a cobble, or pot boiler, for cooking.

"The Native Americans cooked in clay pots. But if you put a clay pot on the fire it would crack as it heated up," he said. "So they would put their meat, vegetables and water in the pot, then heat up these small rocks in the fire and drop them in the pot to cook their food," Luckenbach said.

The dog burial site was discovered just weeks ago as this season's dig got under way near the original upper tract. Dogs were the only domesticated animals Native American tribes had, but few dog burials from the period have been found in Maryland.

Ticks: A guide to prevention and care

By Mark Demko

Condensed from Lehighvalleylive.com April 22, 2012

In this area, the biggest threat from ticks, specifically the blacklegged tick (*Ixodes scapularis*), also known as the deer tick, is Lyme disease, which can be transmitted when a tick carrying the disease passes it on to a human after attaching itself to feed. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), more than 250,000 cases of Lyme disease have been reported in the nation since 2000.

"The incidence of Lyme disease has increased in Pennsylvania over the past decade," said Dr. Kara Mascitti of St. Luke's University. "It's unclear if that is due to an increased recognition and diagnosis of the disease or if there is an actual increase in the number of ticks in the area."

Although the adults, which are actively feeding now, can transmit the disease, the CDC reports most humans are infected by immature ticks known as nymphs, which feed spring through summer.

When it comes to preventing tick bites, there are several precautions a person can take. The best way to minimize the threat of Lyme disease is to keep contact with the blood suckers to a minimum.

"This can be done by avoiding places where they are most likely found including wooded and bushy areas or areas with high grass. If you do anticipate contact with one of these high risk areas, it's important to wear a hat, long sleeves and pants, and to use insect repellent containing 20-percent or more DEET on the exposed skin," Mascitti said.

"It's also important to do a thorough tick check when returning indoors to remove any ticks that might have gotten on you despite these measures. Showering immediately upon returning indoors can also wash away ticks that haven't yet attached to the skin."

When doing a visual inspection for ticks, no area should be overlooked.

"Because ticks like hard-to-see areas of the body, you should pay close attention to the armpits, in and around the ears, behind the knees, in the groin and underneath the hair," Mascitti said. "It's also important to check any gear, pets, etc. that may have accompanied you outside, as these can carry ticks inside your home that can later make their way onto your body."

As for clothing and gear that comes in contact with the body, it's a good idea to treat them with a permethrin-based product designed to kill and repel ticks. The CDC also recommends putting clothes in the dryer for one hour on high heat to kill any ticks that may be on them.

To help reduce the risk of picking up ticks in your own yard, the CDC recommends people take preventive actions such as mowing the lawn regularly, removing leaf litter from their yards and clearing tall grasses and brush from around their houses and the edge of yards.

If you do find a tick on you, the best way to remove it is to grab it as close to the skin as possible and pull up with a steady, consistent motion. Afterward, wash your hands and the bite area thoroughly with rubbing alcohol or soap and water.

Experts say a tick must be attached for at least 36 hours for the Lyme disease bacterium to be transmitted. If you do exhibit signs of the disease, it's important to consult your family doctor or an infectious disease specialist. In most cases, antibiotics are prescribed to treat Lyme disease and, according to the CDC, patients who take the appropriate antibiotics in the early stages of the disease usually make a rapid and complete recovery.

"Early Lyme disease usually presents like a 'summertime flu' with headache and body aches, fevers and chills, and fatigue," Mascitti said. "Often people will notice the classic bull's-eye-like red rash."

That rash, called Erythema migrans, as well as the other symptoms, will usually occur within a few days to a month after a person is bitten by an infected tick. And while the rash can be an indicator that Lyme disease is present, it isn't noticeable in every case.

"The bull's-eye rash is a tell-tale sign, but unfortunately it is found in only 70-80 percent of cases," Mascitti said. "Or if it occurs, it can occur in an area where it might not be immediately noticed like the back, armpit or under the hair."

Cuts hit Canada archeology hard

By Josh Tapper

Condensed from the Toronto Star, May 17, 2012

Significant government cuts to Parks Canada will drastically affect the embattled department's capacity to manage this country's national heritage and culture, including millions of precious artifacts, archeologists say.

Parks Canada confirmed the cuts include a massive reduction in the number of staff conservators, who manage and catalogue the department's archive of more than 30 million archeological objects and the removal of guides at 31 national historic sites.

The number of conservators will be reduced to eight from 33, or, as one poster on the Canadian Archaeological Association Facebook page put it recently, "There (will be) more people employed in a single Tim Hortons (restaurant) than are employed by Parks Canada nationally to preserve and care for millions of archeological historic objects in storage and on display."

Last month the Conservatives announced more than 1,600 Parks Canada employees could lose their jobs as part of the federal government's ongoing belt-tightening measures.

Parks Canada is responsible for artifacts uncovered at any of its 167 national historic sites. Service centers, which warehouse the objects, are currently located in Halifax, Quebec City, Ottawa and Winnipeg, with satellites in Calgary and Vancouver. With the cuts, the centers will consolidate into one Ottawa facility.

Parks Canada refused to say when the move will occur or disclose the 31 national historic sites that will switch to "non-personal interpretation"

"It's a wholesale change to the practice of archeology at the federal level," said Neal Ferris, of the University of Western Ontario. "The laying off of so many people and the consolidation of regional repositories really is a step away from engaging with (Canada's) heritage, promoting that heritage, learning from that heritage. For archeologists around the country, this is a rather frightening step."

The consolidation, for example, means bronze, stone and bones from Newfoundland's 1,000-year-old Viking settlement at L'Anse aux Meadows, or pieces from the 18th-Century French citadel at Louisbourg, currently stored in nearby Halifax, will relocate to Ottawa.

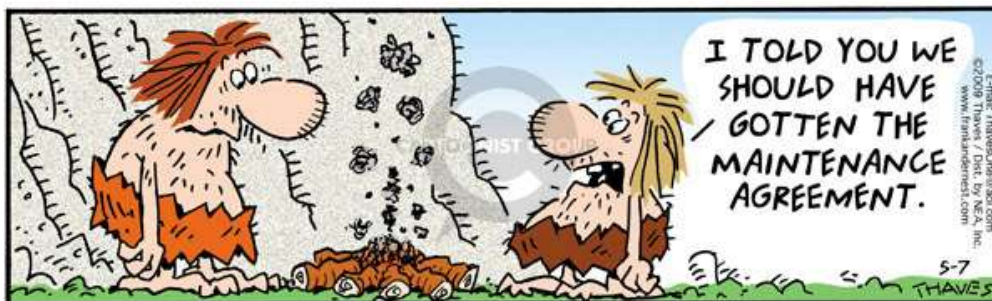
Tim Rast, a St. John's (Newfoundland) archeologist who has reproduced artifacts for Parks Canada, called the service centers "hubs of archeological research across the country." He said shipping objects far from the region they were excavated bucks a trend in the international archeological community to keep artifacts close to home. "It's really backward," he said.

But Parks Canada insists the move will have little impact.

"We're confident we'll have the capacity, the professional skills and expertise that will allow us to carry out our mandate," said Larry Ostola, the department's vice president of heritage, conservation and commemoration directorate. "We will continue to make this collection accessible . . . and make sure it's stored under the best possible condition."

Researchers say fewer conservators, who are responsible for the upkeep of decaying tools and textiles hundreds of years old, could lead to the deterioration of Canada's heritage, literally.

"There is no way the federal government will be able to maintain the care of our collective past," said Terry Quinlan, a conservation professor at Ottawa's Algonquin College.



Mayan find takes world past 2012, phew!

By Brian Vastag,

Condensed from the Washington Post, May 11, 2012

The ancient Mayans were masters of time, keepers of good calendars.

And now we have one of their timekeepers' workrooms to prove it. Archeologists in Guatemala report the discovery of a small building whose walls display not only a stunningly preserved mural of a brightly adorned Mayan king, but also calendars that destroy any notion that the Mayans predicted the end of the world in 2012.

These deep-time calendars can be used to count thousands of years into the past and future, countering pop-culture and New Age ideas that Mayan calendars ended on Dec. 21, 2012 (or Dec. 23, depending on who's counting), thereby predicting the end of the world.

The calendars, which track the motion of the moon, Venus and Mars, provide an unprecedented glimpse into how these storied sky-gazers kept such accurate track of months, seasons and years.

"What they're trying to do is understand the large cycles of cosmic time," said William Saturno, the Boston University archeologist who led the expedition. "This is the space they're doing it in. It's like looking into da Vinci's workshop."

Before the new find, the best-preserved Mayan calendars were inscribed in bark-paged books called codices. But those pages hail from several hundred years later than the newly found calendars.

In 2010, a student working with Saturno, Max Chamberlain, stumbled onto the house as the team began to excavate at a Mayan city, Xultun, which, despite being known since 1915, had never been professionally excavated. Over the decades, looters had dug deep trenches to access buildings. One day at lunch, Chamberlain announced his intention to find paintings by crawling through the trenches.

Saturno scoffed. The buildings were too shallow — any paint on their walls would surely be long gone, erased by water, dirt, insects and encroaching tree roots.

But sure enough, Chamberlain stumbled onto a wall, open to a trench, showing two red lines.

A quick excavation revealed the back wall of the building — replete with a mural of a resplendent Mayan king, in bright blue, adorned with feathers and jewelry.

Saturno's team brushed off the wall and "ta-da!" he said. "A Technicolor, fantastically preserved mural. I don't know how it survived." Saturno immediately e-mailed contacts at the National Geographic Society, which agreed to fund a full excavation of the building.

Once the team uncovered several columns of red and black dots and dashes — the Mayans' numbering system To David Stuart, one of the world's foremost experts in Mayan hieroglyphics, it was a lunar table, showing a 4,784-day cycle of the moon's phases.

The table is broken into 27 columns, each representing six lunar months. Each column is topped by the face of one of three moon gods — a jaguar, a skull and a woman. These three repeat. So by consulting the table, a priest, say, could tell which moon god would preside over a particular date.

On another wall sits a smaller set of four columns of figures. These took a bit more puzzling. But eventually Saturno's team figured it out: This second table was filled with huge numbers relating to how long it takes Mars and Venus to cross the sky and come back again. This calendar spans some 7,000 years — heading much farther into the future than the supposed doomsday date.

"We tend to forget that before telescopes, people were able to analyze the movement of planets in a lot of detail — and figure out exactly, to the day, the length of a Venus year and a Mars year," Stuart said.

With the virtually unexplored city of Xultun containing hundreds of buildings stretching across at least 16 square miles of jungle, Saturno guesses that plenty of other surprises await excavation. "It might take another two decades," he said.

The Mayan calendar does start a new "long cycle," later this year, but he equated that with the odometer on a car rolling over from 99,999 miles to zero: "You go, 'Yay,' but the car just doesn't disappear."

The discovery is detailed in this week's Science magazine and in the June National Geographic.

Year in prison for Virginia pothunter

By Mark Bowes

Condensed from the Richmond Times-Dispatch, March 23, 2012

On 1,014 days over four years, John J. Santo scoured Petersburg National Battlefield Park and other properties with a metal detector and his dog, looking for Civil War-era artifacts that he could collect and turn into cash.

It became his full-time job.

When authorities caught up with him last year, they recovered more than 9,000 rusty relics. By his own account, Santo wrote in a journal that he recovered more than 18,000 bullets, 68 fuses, 31 cannonballs and shells, 13 buckles, seven breastplates, five saber tips and 91 buttons over 1,014 days.

Santo's handwritten journal, recovered during a July 10, 2011, search of his Petersburg home, proved to be his undoing. On Wednesday, the 52-year-old unemployed Pennsylvania native was sentenced in U.S. District Court in Richmond to one year and one day in a federal prison.

He pleaded guilty in December to two counts of damaging archeological resources and one count of pillaging Petersburg National Battlefield Park.

Park historian Jimmy Blankenship said one of the issues that concerned the court was the amount of relics Santo apparently sold. "We know he found over 18,000 bullets," Blankenship said. "We only confiscated something like 8,500. So what happened to the other 10,000 bullets?"

Blankenship said the truly distressing aspect of Santo's misdeeds is that historians will never know the true historical value of the items he plucked from the ground.

"We don't know where he found them at, we don't know the context in which they were laying in the ground," Blankenship said. "So all that information that we could have got from these items if it had been a scientific archeological dig is gone forever. And that's the real sad part of this case."

Blankenship noted that not all the recovered artifacts came from the battlefield park. "He was relic hunting all over the place."

Based on his own writings, Santo searched park property regularly from 2006 to 2010, frequently accompanied by his dog. Park employees spotted Santo on several occasions, but when spotted he would run away, usually leaving behind dozens of freshly dug holes, according to court papers.

A park archeologist assessed the cost to repair the park grounds, along with the archeological loss of relics, to be at least \$37,945, according to court documents.

Prosecutors noted that Santo was convicted of relic hunting on Petersburg city property in October 2007 and that the experience didn't deter his plundering. They said Santo's journal shows that on the day he was charged in Petersburg, and again on the day he was convicted, he went to the battlefield park with his metal detector to hunt for relics.

Chapter notes

Anne Arundel

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

June 19: Patricia Samford and Ed Cheney of the MHT will speak on "Archaeological and Slave Demographics in the Colonial Chesapeake."

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

Central Maryland

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

Charles County

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

Mid-Potomac

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

June 7: Picnic and election for chapter's officers and members of the Board of Directors at Needwood Mansion, 6700 Needwood Road, Derwood, from 6 - 9 p.m. with dinner at 7 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 contact Nancy Geasey at 301-378-0212 or e-mail Jeremy Lazelle at jlazelle@msn.com or call 301-378-0212.

Northern Chesapeake

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

Upper Patuxent

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

June 11: End of year potluck.

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 16: Bob Wall will talk about the excavations of the 2011 ASM Field Session at the Barton Site and also about this year's field session.

June 15-17 and 22-24: Barton field session.

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

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

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