



ASM Ink

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Newsletter of the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc.

www.marylandarcheology.org

From the Trust

MHT moving to the Planning Dept.

By Maureen Kavanagh

Chief, Office of Archeology

During the legislative session that just ended, a bill was passed that will transfer the Maryland Historical Trust from the Department of Housing and Community Development to the Department of Planning, effective October 1.

In 2002, a task force recommended relocating the Maryland Historical Trust to another state agency where its activities "would appear more logically housed." The Department of Planning was recommended as one favored possibility. In 2003-04, the Commission on the Structure and Efficiency of State Government ("Mandel Commission") specifically studied the question of the most efficient location for the state's historical and cultural programs. The commission recommended examining the Department of Planning to determine "whether expanding [its] mission to include state cultural and historical programs would be of benefit to the State and to such programs."

The legislation that was just passed (House Bill 1562) recognizes the compatibility of Department of Planning's goals with the Maryland Historical Trust mission. It is felt the move will enhance the capacity of both agencies to better serve the public.

Within the Housing Department, the trust now falls under the Division of Historical and Cultural Programs. Under the legislation, one section of this Division, the Maryland Commission on Indian Affairs, will be transferred to the Department of Human Resources. The rationale for this was that the primary goals of the commission -- serving the educational, social and economic needs of American Indian communities -- would be best served there.

We do not have any details about how the transfer will affect our location, but there are no changes in budget or staffing levels. I'm optimistic that the archeology programs at the Trust will continue to flourish and that there will be a smooth transition in our operations. We will be keeping everyone posted once we have more details.

Inside this issue

Trying to add archeology to the Frederick building code. Pages 3-4
Slave cabin believed found in Prince George's County. Page 5

Upcoming events

Through June 30: Jefferson Patterson park public archeology.

May 31 to July 8: University of Maryland/Archaeology in Annapolis field school. Wye River. 301-405-1429.

June 16, June 23: Mechelle Kerns-Nocerito of Lost Towns will talk about women in colonial America, focusing on Anne Arundel County. 7 .pm. Anne Arundel Community College. 410-777-2807 or womensinsstitute@aacc.edu

June 18-26: Barton field school. Barton site. Contact Ed Hanna at wmdasm@yahoo.com

June 27: Shawn Sharpe of Lost Towns discusses 17th and 18th Century weaponry. 1 p.m., 2664 Riva Road, Annapolis. Chesapeake Room. 410-222-7441.

July 25: Cara Fama talks about the changes going on at Lost Towns. 2664 Riva Road, Annapolis. Chesapeake Room. 410-222-7441.

August 12-14: National Powwow, MCI Center, Washington. For information: www.americanindian.si.edu

September 9-11: Annual conference, Society for the Preservation of Old Mills, Westminster. Includes Mason-Dixon tour. For information, contact Bob or Jane Sewell at 410-833-2313 or see www.spoom.org

September 16-25: ASM field school. Swan Cove, Anne Arundel County.

October 15: ASM Annual Meeting, Emmanuel Episcopal Church, Cumberland. Theme: French and Indian War.

November 9-13: ESAF meeting, Williamsburg, Virginia. www.esaf-archeology.org

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.

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 archaeology.

CAT corner

For updates and for information on other CAT activities check the ASM website or contact your mentor or director Chris Davenport. He can be reached at 301-845-8092 or dig4funds@aol.com

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

Frederick: Digging versus paving

By Elizabeth Williamson

From the Washington Post, May 15, 2005

Leaning on the broken hoe he uses as both walking stick and digging tool, Spencer Geasey made his slow way along a wooded path fringed with wildflowers. The mineral scent of spring lingered here, in air filled with the soothing white noise of a nearby waterfall.

But Geasey, an archeologist, was thinking of scenes and people long gone, and mostly -- pausing to poke at the path with his hoe -- what may have been left behind.

"This is a sacred place," he said, of his 35 acres in the rolling heart of rural Myersville. "There's very few spots like it left in Frederick County, which makes me feel real sad."

For six decades, Geasey has sifted the earth of Maryland for clues about its past and has donated 43,000 of those clues to the state. Now in his 80th year, he's come to regard his calling as a kind of race between those who dig for history and those who pave over it. He worries that, so far, the pavers are winning.

Geasey and his wife Nancy, a former president of the Archeological Society of Maryland, are among a group of regional activists pushing local governments for laws that allow jurisdictions to check private property for buried history before it's lost, perhaps permanently, to the bulldozer. Comprehensive programs in Alexandria and Annapolis are models for the nation and the District's controls have been in place for years.

More recently, Prince George's, Charles and Montgomery counties have introduced smaller-scale initiatives. But in Frederick, new legislation to protect archeological sites from large-scale development has been delayed, partly by large landowners' worries that checking private property for archeological significance would add time and money to development projects.

"On federal and state land, there's procedure in place to do archeology," said Andy Stout, eastern regional director with the Archeological Conservancy, a national nonprofit organization based in Albuquerque that acquires and preserves endangered sites. Stout, who lives in Frederick, helped write a city archeological preservation code that is still waiting for passage.

As things stand in Frederick, Stout said, "If I have an archeological site on my property, I can destroy it completely and it would just be gone."

Spencer Geasey grew up in the Long Island town of Great Neck, but when he returned to New York after losing a leg in World War II, he found it difficult to find a job. On the advice of a cousin who lived in Frederick, he moved there, where he was hired by Fort Detrick. He worked there for 32 years, most of them as a base housing manager.

During his free time, he was digging up the Maryland countryside, uncovering thousands of prehistoric spearheads and arrowheads, pottery shards and tools. Though he has no formal training as an archeologist, he so burnished his reputation as a careful and knowledgeable volunteer that, when he retired from Detrick in 1975, the state archeologist's office hired him as a part-time field assistant.

For 22 years he did that job, and now, in his second retirement, he spends many hours with his eyes on the turf of his Myersville farm. In 1983, he and Nancy -- whom he met over the remains of a Native American village in Loudoun County -- bought the spread from the estate of a farmer who'd owned it since 1917. They built a log cabin at the crest of a hill where, in clear weather, they can see three states. Together, they started to dig.

For them, the 35-acre spread is a paradise. Situated on a band of ancient lava called rhyolite, it features a prehistoric rock shelter that yielded more than 300 separate items, mostly spear tips and tools. They also found tens of thousands of stone chips -- each considered an artifact -- shed by Native Americans who worked there as long as 8,000 years ago.

"The local people couldn't imagine what we were doing here," Nancy Geasey recalled. "I think they expected us to find gold or something."

Nearby, the Geaseys have refurbished an 1840 log cabin. In the cabin's outbuildings, they've found beads, lead bullets and children's slate pencils. But it is the rock shelter that stands as an example of what can happen when controls over archeologically significant sites don't exist.

Continued on Page 4

Decades ago a new road came through, obliterating the area outside the shelter where the prehistoric craftsmen probably cooked and worked, a spot that likely would have yielded hundreds more artifacts.

It was time, they decided, for Frederick to have laws requiring property owners to check a site's archeological heritage before large-scale building could take place.

With the Geaseys' help, Jack Lynch, a volunteer with the Archeological Society of Maryland, spent two years urging city and county officials to pass an ordinance protecting potential sites. At several meetings, landowners, often supported by politicians, argued against the process, saying it would cost time and money.

The challenge, Lynch said, "was getting them to understand what is for some an arcane concept: that trash in the ground may be able to tell us something important that we can't learn any other way."

In August, the city hired Stout to write a code that would require property owners with large-scale development plans on land considered potentially significant to have an archeological assessment done, at the city's expense. If something is found, the owner may be required to hire an archeologist to unearth it or, in some cases, may be able to leave it as is. Only sites meeting strict criteria for quality and historic value would be excavated.

Lynch advised a county committee that has recommended a similar procedure for sites outside the city, but the recommendations have yet to be codified.

The city measure could come up for a vote as early as this summer.

"We are just keeping our fingers crossed," Nancy Geasey said. "It would mean we'd get so much more information about our past."

Ordinance cites 15% of Frederick

By Katherine Heerbrandt

Condensed from the Frederick Gazette, May 12, 2005

One thought that the authors of the City of Frederick's proposed archeological preservation ordinance do not want people to have is, "Stop the bulldozers! We found some arrowheads!"

"We are just looking for a very small amount of places out there that are truly valuable to the whole community," said Jack Lynch of Frederick, an advocate of the proposal.

The ordinance is part of the Land Management Code the city has been pursuing for more than a year. Approval of the code was tabled last month in part because some business and property owners worried that it would lower the value of their property. The city expects to take it up again in February.

But advocates of the preservation ordinance hope the archeological portion can be passed as a separate item sooner, though city officials have given no indication they would take it up. The need, advocates said, is great because Frederick has lost or may lose some significant artifacts.

About 15 percent of the city's land has been designated as archeological resource areas in the ordinance, including land along the city's rivers and streams and the entire historic district.

The question remains, however, what would warrant further study? Kara Norman, director of Downtown Frederick Partnership, said the ordinance is not specific enough. "If I find a pottery shard, what happens? One of our concerns is that the ordinance is very generic. It's hard to have a comfort level with this," she said.

According to Andy Stout of the Archeology Conservancy, there are 70 known archeological sites within the city that span all of known history and prehistory. "The known sites are the minority. There are many more that are unknown," he said.

Adopting an archeological preservation ordinance is becoming more prevalent among jurisdictions, Stout said, as a way of taking control over monitoring its own history.

Having one in place really depends on the priorities of the community, said Chuck Boyd, the city's planning director.

"Based on the policy statements of the 2004 Comprehensive Plan, our elected officials have stated that archeological resources are important. So the cost to study or address those resources should not be any less important than addressing traffic congestion created by the proposed development or planting of landscaping to screen or buffer the development from neighboring properties," he said.

Old PG slave cabin will be saved

From newspaper reports, May 10, 2005

UPPER MARLBORO -- Richard Bergren always suspected there was something special about the old shack, entombed by poison ivy and brush, near his 1810 home on the old plantation off Molly Berry Road in Croom.

"Every time you walk out of the house, they kind of call to you, if you know what I mean," said Bergren, a college English professor and Civil War history buff. "It's kind of like, we've always felt that there are people on the land. We just have always felt that there's history, there's stories to be told and stories to be found out and it's just not all told yet."

It took the prospect of a developer's bulldozer to reveal the whole story: that the shack was most likely a 19th Century home for a few of the thousands of slaves who labored in the tobacco fields of Prince George's County.

This former slave quarters, one of the last known to be standing in the county, is about to get a new life as the centerpiece of the new subdivision sprouting around it, one whose homes will start at more than \$1 million.

Its formal recognition as a rare archeological find began when G. Sevag Balian, president of Haverford Homes in Hyattsville, became interested in a 116-acre portion of the plantation, where he plans to build a group of his "estate homes." When Balian's engineers began surveying the site, Bergren told them about what he thought was a slave cabin.

Balian hired a Greenbelt archeological firm, Greenhorne & O'Mara. Its excavation uncovered bowl fragments, porcelain, stoneware, white ware and pipestems that date to the mid-19th Century.

Archeologists and other consultants are doing a complete investigation of the property. Once they get to work inside, Barrett expects to find even more evidence of the life that went on there.

The Molly Berry cabin, as it is being called for now, will be restored and turned into either a community center for the new development or perhaps a museum of sorts used to share the stories of the thousands of slaves who worked the tobacco fields here. The cost is estimated at \$200,000.

As Prince George's County has experienced a building boom, archeological surveys are finding evidence of slave cemeteries, of Native American burial grounds, of small artifacts from a time long past. Some sites have been preserved, while some have been the object of pitched battles between developers and history lovers.

"While there are others [slave quarters] still possibly standing in the county, we know there were many more," said Thomas P. Barrett, the project's archeological consultant. "They are definitely vanishing."

"It's really rare to find an intact slave cabin like this," said archeologist Carrie Christman.

"If the initiative we launch here today succeeds only in saving this one cabin, no matter how important it is, there are going to be a lot of mad voters and citizens in the future," said David Turner, chairman of the county's Historic Preservation Commission. "People will be angry because during a lengthy economic boom in the early 21st century, most of the evidence of their heritage was discarded."

Records trace ownership of the land to 1664, to Thomas and Baker Brooke. Through the generations it belonged to, among others, John Duvall, a merchant from Baltimore County, and Robert W. Bowie, son of a Maryland governor in the early 1800s. Then it came into the Berry family, from whom Balian bought it.

C. R. Gibbs, an independent historian who has studied Prince George's County, said one-quarter of Prince George's County's homes were slave-owning in the 1700s. By 1860, there were 12,500 slaves here.

"There would not have been a Prince George's County without black folks," he said. They helped build the county, likely even building the slave quarters sitting before him, he said.

Said Anna Holmes, a local history buff who can trace her family's history in the county to when they were slaves in the 1800s: "A lot of places have just gotten mowed down, destroyed because they were not thought of as being important. We have not told the complete story of history."

"It's always been kind of one-sided. Now we're trying to embrace everybody's culture."

Search for Braddock site comes up empty

A group of 10 volunteers, mostly from the Western Maryland Chapter, went to the possibly endangered site of a French and Indian War encampment in late April, looking for traces of a log road built for the Braddock expedition toward Fort Duquesne.

As Ed Hanna reports, "We probed the swamp and the creek with rods and core samplers. Bob Bantz provided a running history lesson and guidance to the most likely crossings as Dr. Bob Wall, dog in-tow, slogged through the deep water in leaky hip-waders, wielding a core sampler. No logs were found, but more questions surfaced that may help us should we try again in the dryer, low-water conditions of summer."

The Little Meadows site is threatened by plans to widen U.S. 219 near Interstate 68 in Garrett County.

"After leaving Braddock's camp, our group headed east, up Red Hill, on Braddock's trail, walking in the footsteps of thousands of adventurous pioneers," Hanna said. "You could



Bob Wall probes for signs of a 1755 log road while Roy Brown and others watch. (Photo: Ed Hanna)

almost hear the clanking of the wagon chains. We split up, some taking the low, soggy road; others the high road, passing the slow traffic up the steep hill, penetrating the drizzle and fog, headed toward Fort Cumberland. Our time-travel took about seven hours, but covered more than 250 years."

Kathy Steuer is latest CAT graduate

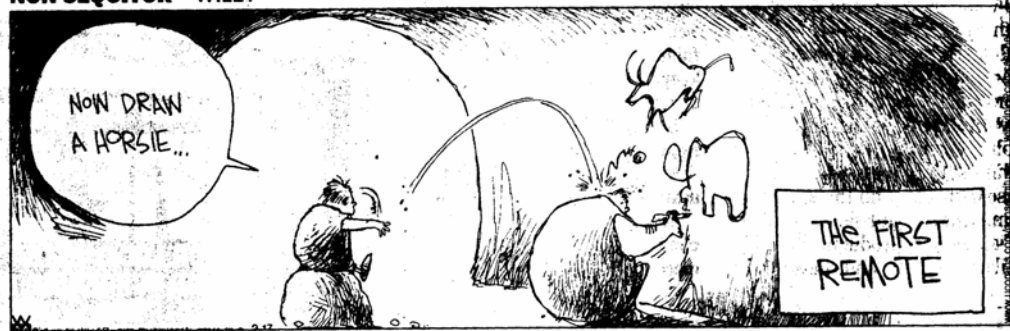
Kathy Steuer, of the Mid-Potomac Chapter, is the latest ASM member to complete the Certified Archeological Technician Program course of study. She was awarded her certificate at the Spring Symposium in Crownsville April 16.

Her mentor was Charlie Hall and she also worked with Joe Dent, Mary Gallagher, Jim Sorensen and Heather Bouslog. In fact, it was a class taught by Mary Gallagher at Montgomery College that got her involved with archeology and ASM.

Kathy says her most rewarding and exciting experience was working with Joe Dent at the Winslow Site for two years during the ASM field school and after the session ended. Said Dent: "I've seen very few people (like Kathy) who grasp, as well as understand, the complexity, importance, wonder, beauty and joy of that little subsoil feature called a post mold." He added, "She not only does archeology, Kathy feels archeology."

Kathy was elected secretary of ASM last year.

NON SEQUITUR WILEY



British DNA sought for Jamestown body

By Carol Morello

Condensed from the Washington Post, May 9, 2005

JAMESTOWN, Va. -- Bartholomew Gosnold might have been the founding father of what we now know as the United States, though his name and place in history have been buried in the passage of time and the importance that the swaggering adventurer John Smith attached to himself.

That could change soon.

Two years after stumbling across a grave site holding the bones of a middle-aged man of high rank, archeologists at the Jamestown settlement are about to learn whether the skeletal remains are Gosnold's. Early next month, they will travel to Britain in search of the answer.

The Church of England has agreed, for the first time, to allow excavation under the floor of a church where Gosnold's sister is buried, to extract a piece of her remains for DNA analysis. The scientists also might go to a second church, where Gosnold's niece is buried, to obtain another DNA sample, though permission is pending.

If tests prove that the bones are Gosnold's, his story will be the centerpiece of a new exhibit planned for Jamestown, where Virginia is preparing to mark in 2007 the 400th anniversary of the first permanent English settlement in America.

"He is the person without which Jamestown would not have happened," said William Kelso, director of archeology for the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities. "People talk about American history as if it started with Washington and Jefferson. But Gosnold was our founding grandfather. He's a lost part of American history."

If Gosnold is unknown both in the United States and in England, it is because history belongs to those who shape it. Proud and boastful, John Smith returned to England and spent the rest of his life talking about his role in helping the small band of settlers survive the rigors of the Virginia colony.

Kelso never had heard of Gosnold in 2002, when archeologists digging a trench in search of the fort's western wall came upon a grave site. The bones were of a 5-foot-5 European man in his mid-thirties who had a robust chest and the beginning stages of arthritis.

The coffin had deteriorated, but there also was a "leading staff," a spear-tipped ceremonial stick that captains and other luminaries held while reviewing their crews.

Researching the skeleton's identity, Kelso was reading Smith's diaries when a passage leapt out at him. Almost as a parenthetical aside while crowing about his own exploits, Smith wrote that truth be told, "The prime mover of this plantation was Bartholomew Gosnold."

Gosnold was a well-connected Englishman who first crossed the Atlantic in 1602 and landed off the coast of what is now Maine. On that trip, he discovered Cape Cod and named Martha's Vineyard after his daughter.

He returned to England, only to sail again in December 1606 as vice admiral aboard the ship *Godspeed*. It was Gosnold who made plans, secured financing and ordered provisions. But over his objections, the crew disembarked and settled in a secluded swamp along the James River.

Three months later, after overseeing the building of a fort in just 19 days, Gosnold was dead at age 37. It was recorded that he suffered a three-week illness and that when he was buried, all the ordnance in the fort was fired in his honor.

Kelso and his staff narrowed the possible identity of the buried man to Gosnold and two others: Capt. Gabriel Archer, the colony's first secretary, and Sir Fernando Wehnman, master of the fort's ordnance. Archer and Wehnman died in 1610, three years after Gosnold did.

"There have been a couple of attempts before to extract DNA from graves in British churches," said church spokesman Nick Clarke. "Both have been refused at the first stage because the answer to the questions of how they were going to do it and why were not sufficiently thought through. What makes this unique is the argument put forward by Jamestown that there is a good, strong, solid educational reason, and it is being done with a sensible, thoughtful methodology."

British archeologists will conduct the excavation, scheduled for June 13. Jamestown archeologists, diocesan officials and members of the parish will observe. The remains will not be removed. Instead, the scientists will take a one-inch wedge from the bones or a tooth from which the DNA can be extracted.

How to make a mummy, intentionally or not

By Kevin Krajick

Excerpted from the May 16, 2005, New Yorker magazine article "The Mummy Doctor"

When the human body expires, it usually disappears on a quick, predictable schedule. Within minutes, cell organelles rupture, releasing enzymes that eat the surrounding flesh. Bacteria that inhabit the gut proliferate, race through the visceral veins to the lungs and the heart, then spread to other organs through the arteries. The corpse begins rotting, a process that typically ends, Dr. Arthur Aufderheide explained, with the "dissolution of skeletal tissue by interaction of bone mineral with ions in the groundwater."

Occasionally, man or nature produces the happy exception that is a mummy. The chief agent here is desiccation: flesh-eating enzymes need water in order to work -- "a simple truth exploited by those who bring us beef jerky and dried fruit," Aufderheide said. Thus, there are countless natural mummies in places like the Atacama Desert of South America. There, at least seven thousand years ago, the Chinchorro people learned to accelerate the mummification process by placing smoking coals inside their relatives' body cavities after disembowelling them. But the Egyptians, who began making mummies three thousand years later, perfected the art. They systematically removed internal organs (a procedure that eliminates both water and decay-causing microbes), then covered the remains with salts to leech out any remaining moisture and smeared the corpse with myrrh, pine pitch and other resinous sealants.

Wrapping the body in linen, or perhaps even just leaving it clothed, seems to contribute to preservation in dry climates, because the material draws moisture away from the body, but it is not necessary. Prehistoric Aleutian Islanders used caves heated by volcanic vents to dry the bodies of their dead, then wrapped them in bird skins and furs; catacombs beneath the sixteenth-century Capuchin monastery in Palermo, Sicily, today hold two thousand unwrapped (though in many cases clothed) mummies, preserved in part by dry limestone walls and excellent ventilation. Frozen mummies are the rarest kind, but occasionally specimens like Oetzi, the so-called Iceman of the Alps, are found embedded in glaciers, mountaintops or permafrost. Scientists speculate that the peat in European bogs makes mummies by removing metal ions that facilitate decay.

As for more modern methods of mummification, Aufderheide told me that the effect of today's formaldehyde solutions doesn't last that long beyond the funeral. "Formalin will eventually evaporate and then we're back to the decay process," he said. "I give today's bodies five to thirty years."

FRANK AND ERNEST BOB THAVES



Chapter notes

Most chapters are in or about to go into summer hibernation. Here is information on how to contact them.

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. Currently 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 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. Chapter website: www.mid-potomacarchaeology.org

August 22-26: Mini-field school, working on a rockshelter in Montgomery County. On August 23, primitive technologist Tim Thoman will be giving a workshop on prehistoric methods of fire-making and flintknapping.

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.bravehost.com

Northern Chesapeake

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

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. 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

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.

June 18-26: 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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