

ASM Ink

July 2019, Vol. 46, No. 7

Newsletter of the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc.



www.marylandarcheology.org

Pre-planning yields results at field session

By **Matt McKnight**

Chief Archeologist, Maryland Historical Trust

Remote sensing by MHT (with some help from our friends at M-NCPPC), both in the fall of 2018 and earlier in 2019 played a key role in guiding excavations during this year's Tyler Bastian Field at the Billingsley Site (18PR9) near Upper Marlboro in Prince George's County from May 24 to June. And the prep work paid off.

Both broadscale and close-interval magnetic susceptibility survey and fluxgate gradiometry were carried out. Magnetic susceptibility measured the "magnetizability" of surface soils to identify the core area of occupation within the large complex of agricultural fields at Billingsley.

That area then became the focus of work with the fluxgate gradiometer. The gradiometer uses an array of magnetometers at fixed distances from one another to measure the earth's magnetic field and can identify the signature of individual cultural features buried deep beneath the soil.

At 18PR9, the technique identified at least 14 large oval-shaped anomalies (>1m in size along their major axis), several smaller, but strongly polar, anomalies and a few faint regions that appeared to make recognizable "shapes." Or maybe I was just staring at the computer screen too long!

The field session was dedicated largely to ground-truthing these various anomalies, and attempting to identify a Contact period component at the site (for more background on this see my blog article on the site at

Five initial 2 x 2 meter test units were laid out for the first weekend of the field session. These were situated atop three of the large oval-shaped anomalies, an area where a faint rectilinear incongruity appeared in multiple datasets and in a location thought to be void of features but still within the "core" of the site. Within short order, several new units had to be opened up alongside the original five because features were turning up everywhere.

But even before the features were fully exposed, it was clear that a prehistoric occupation of considerable time-depth was present. By the end of the first morning of fieldwork, multiple Late Archaic stemmed projectile points, such as Bare Island and Koens-Crispin, had come out in the screens. Late Archaic points proved to be quite abundant at Billingsley, but pottery was turning up as well and some teardrop-shaped Piscataway points. In short, it appeared that a terminal Archaic/Early Woodland transition might be the most well-represented component at 18PR9.

One of the large oval-shaped anomalies proved to be a deep pit with a good number of Accokeek pottery sherds in it. At the base of the plowzone and just above the pit, a jasper triangular point and some Potomac Creek sherds were recovered: one of the rarer Late Woodland finds on the site.

About 15 meters to the west of this pit, the gradiometer revealed the presence of a cluster of three more large anomalies organized in a slight arc. The western-most proved to be a deep pit with a few pottery sherds and (mostly) nondiagnostic lithics, but with a large black postmold at the base. It suggested that the pit was dug to raise a large post either for a totem or as the central post of a very large structure.

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Upcoming events

September 21: the Pre-Columbian Society of Washington, DC looks at "Ancient Mesoamerica through 21st Century Science," an all-day seminar. To register see the group's website (www.pcswdc.org). Lower registration rate for students.

October 5: ASM Annual Meeting, Veterans Park, Charles County. All day.

Volunteer opportunities

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

ASM Volunteer Lab, most Tuesdays: The lab in Crownsville. Contact Charlie Hall at charles.hall@maryland.gov or Louise Akerson at lakerson1@verizon.net. It is currently working on cataloging artifacts from the Levering Coffee House Site, Baltimore (a mostly late 18th/early 19th Century site).

The Smithsonian Environmental Research Center seeks participants in its Citizen-Scientist Program in archeology and other environmental research programs in Edgewater. Field and lab work are conducted Wednesdays and on occasional Saturdays. Contact Jim Gibb at jamesggibb@verizon.net

Montgomery County for lab and field work volunteers, contact Heather Bouslag at 301 563 7530 or Heather.Bouslog@montgomeryparks.org

The Anne Arundel County Archaeology Program and the Lost Towns Project welcome volunteers in both field and lab at numerous sites. Weekdays only. Email volunteers@losttownsproject.org or call 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 ed.chaney@maryland.gov 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.

UPAG/Howard County Recs and Parks invites volunteers interested in processing collections and conducting historical research to contact Kelly Palich at Kpalich@howardcountymd.gov or 410-313-0423.

CAT corner: Patricia Samford and Becky Morehouse will be leading the Historic Ceramics

Overview/Basic Lab Procedures workshops on Saturday, August 24. The Historic Ceramic Overview will be in the morning followed by the Basic Lab procedures in the afternoon at the MAC Lab in Calvert County (10515 Mackall Road - St. Leonard). Becky has also offered a tour of the Lab after the afternoon workshop for anyone interested. Space is limited to 10 participants. Sign up at <https://signup.com/go/tNsxdsr>.

For other information on the CAT program, contact Sarah Grady at sarahgrady11@gmail.com

Faunal expert Elizabeth Moore gets Virginia post.

Elizabeth Moore has been named the new state archeologist of Virginia. She has advised ASM on faunal remains for several years and was onsite at the Biggs Ford dig.

Her career research has focused on how faunal remains—bones, shells, hides, etc., and molecular vestiges of DNA or proteins—can offer insight into the ways "people in the Middle Atlantic, particularly in Virginia and Maryland.

Since 2007 she has been curator of archeology at the Virginia Museum of Natural History in Martinsville. She also has been president of the Archaeological Society of Virginia and treasurer of the Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Federation.

A native of New York, she earned her doctoral and master's degrees in anthropology from The American University in Washington DC, and her undergraduate degree from State University of New York at Potsdam.

Nominations sought for the 2019 Marye Award

This year, as every year, ASM will present its highest honor, the William B. Mayre Award, at its fall meeting, this year on October 5 at Veteran's Park in Calvert County. Given since 1983, the award honors someone who has made "outstanding contributions to Maryland archeology."

The recipient need not be a member of ASM, a Marylander or even an archeologist, as past awards have shown. Last year's winner was Belinda Urquiza, long-time dedicated and active ASM member and advocate for the CAT program. A complete list of former winners appears on the nomination form which accompanies this newsletter.

Do you know someone who should be added to the list? Now is your chance to make it happen. Submit the name and the reasons the person deserves the award (specifics, not generalities help the award committee decide). Past nominations are not kept so people must be re-nominated to be eligible. The form must be received by committee chairman Maureen Kavanagh by August 17. Her address is on the form.

Archeologists find help in DNA from clay pipe

By Kiona N. Smith

Condensed from Ars Technica, April 3, 2019

Clay pipes used for smoking were so common in the 1700s and 1800s that it's not very remarkable to find fragments of them at archeological sites from the early days of the United States.

But Julie Schablitsky, chief archeologist for Maryland's Department of Transportation, took a second, closer look at a broken pipe stem from the floor of the slave quarters at Belvoir Plantation in Maryland. There, she found a hidden piece of an enslaved woman's life story.

DNA analysis suggests that the woman who used the pipe 150 to 200 years ago could trace her roots back to the Mende people of Sierra Leone.

The kaolin clay used to make common pipe stems is porous stuff, and it tends to absorb fluids like saliva and blood. As an added bonus, DNA molecules bind well to the silica particles in the clay. In the lab, Schablitsky and her colleagues managed to recover DNA fragments from two pipe pieces.

One yielded just enough DNA to suggest that the long-dead smoker was a woman but not enough to compare with modern DNA databases to try to learn about her ancestry. But the other yielded enough DNA sequences to suggest the connection with the Mende people, one of the two largest ethnic groups in Sierra Leone.

But the DNA can't tell us whether the woman who smoked the pipe was born in West Africa or America. Documents from the 1700s and 1800s suggest that people taken captive in Sierra Leone were brought to trading ports on the Chesapeake Bay. An estimated two million people died on that journey.

"When people stepped off slave ships, they were not identified by their ancestry. This is why this discovery is so important; it gives us that ancestral tie that is missing," Schablitsky told Ars.

The study suggests that other clay pipe stems from other sites might hold similar clues. Extracting more DNA from clay pipe stems could help reconstruct geographical patterns in the slave trade.

"This would take many years and thousands of pipe stems to get there, but it's possible," Schablitsky told Ars.

It could also help archeologists better understand sites where poor, marginalized people lived and worked. For the poorest segments of the early U.S. population, it can be hard to tell whether homes and artifacts belong to people from one ethnic group or another, or even whether those people were free or enslaved.

Schablitsky and her colleagues are collecting more pipe stems from a site in Cambridge, Maryland, for DNA analysis and Schablitsky said that museums, state agencies and others have already contacted her team as well.

Archeologists search for the hidden D-Day

By Adam Nossiter

Condensed from the New York Times, June 5, 2019

MALTOT, France — For the past 10 years, a cadre of archeologists and field researchers unique in Europe has been digging up, documenting and cataloging the physical remains of the Battle of Normandy — bodies, bunkers, weapons — in what has become known as the "Archeology of D-Day."

American soldiers left behind their signatures carved into trees and in the concrete of the artificial ports they created; bored German soldiers painted lascivious pictures of *fräulein* on the walls of bunkers and underground passageways. French civilians hid out in disused underground quarries to escape the intense Allied bombing around Caen, leaving behind thousands of objects including medicine vials, broken dolls, crockery and coins minted by the collaborationist Vichy regime.

The researchers are attempting to catalog every structure left behind by the Germans — and there were over 3,500 of them — before they disappear into the sea or are covered by vegetation. For decades, these squat little buildings have been ignored or forgotten by a local population eager to move on. They have been incorporated into bars, as at Quineville, or built into seaside houses or used to store hay.

Down on the beach, researcher Stephane Lamache pointed to a long, low, squat wall built by the Germans. "This is one of the most beautiful anti-tank walls I know," Lamache said quietly, moving on to a bunker still displaying the insignia of the German engineering corps.

Some of the bunkers, true time capsules, are still being discovered in their original state. One near Deauville, a radar station, was found with wine bottles still on the wooden table, abandoned hastily by the Germans near the end of August 1944.

In the dirt field at Maltot, a skeleton that accompanied bits of leather, rusty shrapnel and shell casings, and remnants of an English infantryman's boot that contained a severed foot, are all that remains of the murderous battle that took place over several weeks in the summer of 1944, the Battle of Hill 112.

"There's been a new consciousness, over the last 10 years, that these remains were disappearing," said Cyrille Billard, a regional archeologist with the French Culture Ministry.

As the last witnesses die and memories fade, the abundant but half-hidden physical remnants are assuming an increasing importance.

"I'm the only guy left," Paul Grassey, a 95-year-old American veteran who flew B-24s, was telling a group of tourists from his wheelchair, in front of the German bunkers at Longueville.

"We had a rotten job to do, and we did it," Grassey said. "You really didn't think about what you were doing. You were just trying to stay alive. You're dropping bombs. Somebody's going to get hurt."

To supplement the archives and the fading witnesses, France's cadre of state-employed "preventive archeologists," assigned to dig the history-laden soil in advance of commercial or other projects, is being called on more and more. There are 2,200 of them, the largest such group in Europe. And what its practitioners call the Archeology of D-Day has become one of their most active fields.

"There are no archives that can bring what we bring," said Vincent Carpentier, a state archeologist. "We bring back things that have been completely forgotten."

Carpentier, a medieval specialist, kept "finding stuff" from the war; "for 20 years we were accumulating discoveries," he said. Finally, it occurred to him that these fragments from the war could be used and interpreted in much the same way as more venerable remains.

One German, for instance, was buried hastily, facedown. No care was taken with his burial, a clue to the intensity of the combat. He was wearing nonregulation shoes — indicating that the German forces were down to last supplies when he died.

"They went to the extreme limit of their forces," Carpentier said.

In the rebuilt city of Caen, the archeologists have been able to more precisely quantify the destruction from the Allied bombing, reducing the figure commonly given for the percentage of the city that was destroyed. "What we do is nuance the interpretations," Carpentier said.

Pre-planning yields results at field session

Continued from Page One

About a meter away from this post was another dark stain of "greasy" black soil. Very few artifacts were recovered from this feature other than very small bits of bone. The soil in this feature appears to have burned so hot that it turned some minerals bright red and fused them together into a lump. We are provisionally interpreting it as some kind of roasting pit.

The third anomaly was exposed (another large oval of darkly stained soil), but we did not have enough time to excavate it before the field session had to be wrapped up.

To the north of these pit features, a large block of contiguous units was opened up which exposed a number of smaller, subtler features. Most appeared to be portions of a sheet midden or prehistoric living surface that extended several centimeters below the extent of plowing, but still situated above subsoil.

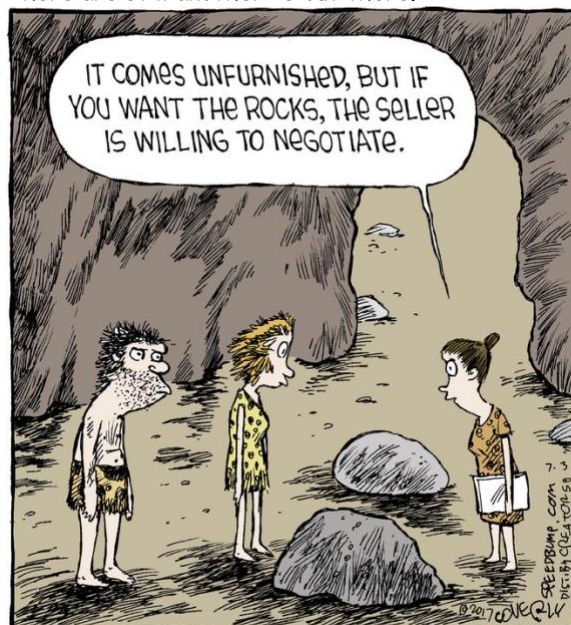
One dark stain stood out at the east end of the block, which may represent a former hearth. Both a Popes Creek and an Accokeek sherd were recovered from this feature, along with some substantial chunks of charcoal. Since the two types are suspected to overlap for about 400 years, this will be an excellent opportunity to date that overlap.

One of the most curious finds of the field session occurred in this northern block. A great many fragments (we're still counting) of fire-cracked groundstone celts or axes were recovered within the sheet midden deposits. Interestingly these appeared to come from multiple stone tools. One axe might fall into the fire and get shattered by accident...but several? This seems to suggest an intentional act. I hesitate to suggest that these were "killed" stone axes, but admit that I am flummoxed to find a better alternative

explanation.

What we did NOT find at Billingsley was evidence of a Contact-era occupation by Native Americans. No glass trade beads, copper points or knapped bottle glass suggestive of the presence of the 17th Century Mattapan and Patuxent Indians was recovered. However, those of you who worked at Biggs Ford should recall that at that site the Contact-era component was isolated to the plowzone in only one of the three "blocks" where we focused our efforts.

A similar situation could be present at Billingsley and we simply have not looked where the 17th Century Indian occupation was established. We only opened a total of 44 square meters of area in 2019, on a site that (based on our remote sensing data) encompasses at least 2,000 square meters. And remember those large oval-shaped anomalies? There are still another 10 out there.



More insight in search for first Americans

By Carl Zimmer

Condensed from the New York Times, June 5, 2019

A skeleton in Siberia nearly 10,000 years old has yielded DNA that reveals a striking kinship to living Native Americans, scientists reported on Wednesday. The finding, published in the journal *Nature*, provides an important new clue to the migrations that first brought people to the Americas.

"It's not the direct ancestor, but it's extremely close," said Eske Willerslev, a geneticist at the University of Copenhagen and a co-author of the new paper.

Decades of research by archeologists and linguists suggests that people first came to the Americas at the end of the last ice age, by 14,500 years ago. The route, most experts believe, was a land bridge that connected Alaska and Siberia across what is now the Bering Sea.

But Siberia is a vast land that has been home to many cultures over thousands of years. Researchers turned to DNA in hopes of clarifying which of these were the ancestors of Native Americans.

Early studies were inconclusive: Native Americans didn't seem to have many genetic links to any living group of Siberians. Willerslev suspected that the DNA of ancient Siberians could help solve the puzzle.

Around the world, he and his colleagues have found, the people who live in a place today often have little genetic connection to those who lived there thousands of years ago.

Vladimir V. Pitulko, an archeologist at the Russian Academy of Sciences, and his colleagues provided Willerslev with two human baby teeth from a site in Siberia called Yana. The teeth are 31,600 years old, making the DNA they contain the oldest human genetic material retrieved from Siberia.

When Willerslev and his colleagues compared the Yana DNA with living and ancient people, they found that the Siberian boys belonged to a previously unknown population. The scientists call them the Ancient North Siberians.

Several thousand years before the Yana boys lived, the Ancient North Siberians encountered people more closely related to East Asians. People from the two populations interbred. To their surprise, the geneticists could not find any living people with significant Ancient North Siberian ancestry.

"The first people in northeastern Siberia are a people that we didn't know, and they're not Native American ancestors," Willerslev said.

What happened to the Ancient North Siberians? One clue emerged from a fragment of a skull that Pitulko and his colleagues provided Willerslev. These remains, dating back 9,800 years, were found at a site near Yana called Kolyma. A small fraction of that individual's ancestry came from Ancient North Siberians. But most of it came from a new population. Willerslev and his colleagues call them the Ancient Paleo-Siberians.

The DNA of the Ancient Paleo-Siberians is remarkably similar to that of Native Americans. Willerslev estimates that Native Americans can trace about two-thirds of their ancestry to these previously unknown people.

One reason that the Ancient Paleo-Siberians were unknown until now is that they were mostly replaced by a third population of people with a different East Asian ancestry. This group moved into Siberia only in the past 10,000 years — and they are the progenitors of most living Siberians.

The Kolyma individual lived long after the origin of the Native American branch. Willerslev estimates that the ancestors of Native Americans and Ancient Paleo-Siberians split 24,000 years ago.

The story gets more complicated: Shortly after that split, the ancestors of Native Americans encountered another population with genetic ties to Europe. The new study can't pinpoint exactly where Native Americans emerged from the meeting of those two peoples.

Anne Stone, an anthropological geneticist at Arizona State University who was not involved in the new study, speculated that the Native American population may have emerged in one such refuge on the land bridge about 34,000 and 11,000 years ago.

But testing that idea will be hard, she warned. "Finding human remains of this age is truly daunting."

Making the task even more difficult is the fact that melting glaciers drowned the land bridge at the end of the ice age, submerging any human remains that might hold more DNA.

Yet the disappearance of the land bridge did not stop the movement of people between the continents. Later waves of people moved across the Bering Sea. Willerslev's team found evidence that a second wave of Ancient Paleo-Siberians reached Alaska sometime between 9,000 and 6,000 years ago.

Willerslev argues that some living Native Americans have inherited this extra Ancient Paleo-Siberian ancestry. These people, including tribes in Alaska, Canada and the Southwest, all speak a family of languages called NaDene.

But in a separate study, a team headed by Stephan Schiffels of the Max Planck Institute for the Science of Human History in Germany has come to a different conclusion.

That team's analysis, also published Wednesday in *Nature*, traces the ancestry of NaDene speakers to an enigmatic people called the Paleo-Eskimos.

Archeologists have known about Paleo-Eskimos for years, thanks to their distinctive tools and artifacts. They first emerged on the Arctic fringe of Siberia and Canada about 5,000 years ago, and eventually spread all the way to Greenland.

But signs of these people vanish around 1,000 years ago.

In 2010, Willerslev and his colleagues sequenced the genome of a 4,000-year-old Paleo-Eskimo from Greenland. They found that he had no genetic connection to the Inuit who live in Greenland today.

To carry out a new study on Paleo-Eskimos, Schiffels and his colleagues gained permission from tribes in Alaska and Canada to get new samples of DNA from both living people and ancient skeletons.

Their analysis indicates that after Paleo-Eskimos came to Alaska about 5,000 years ago, they split into three groups. "It's a complicated sequence of mixtures and movements," Schiffels said.

Schiffels and his colleagues argue that the third group encountered another group of Native Americans on the coast of Alaska and interbred with them. These people are the ancestors of Inuits and Aleuts.

But some of them also traveled back across the Bering Strait to Siberia. And from there, about 1,000 years ago, yet another wave of people returned to North America, where they spread through the Arctic and replaced the original Paleo-Eskimos of Greenland.

Schiffels wasn't surprised that he and Willerslev came to different conclusions about such intricate migrations.

"In the next couple weeks, I think our team will analyze their data, and their team will analyze our data," Schiffels said. "I don't know whether there will be a big eureka moment then."

Willerslev hoped the new research spurred more searches for ancient DNA. The migration that brought the ancestors of living Native Americans into the Americas might not have been the first. It is possible, Willerslev speculated, that the Ancient North Siberians got to Alaska or Canada thousands of years earlier.

"It opens the question, 'Should we dig deeper for older sites?'" said Willerslev. "And now we know what to look for."

What's made of grain, ring-shaped and 3,000 years old?

By Sabrina Imbler

Condensed from Atlas Obscura, June 10, 2019

Forty-one years ago in Austria, archeologists unearthed three charred, fragmented ring-shaped objects with no clear purpose or origin. Last week, researchers announced these mysterious rings were technically ancient breakfast cereal. Fittingly, they bear an uncanny resemblance to Cheerios. These findings, published in *PLOS One*, cast light on how cultures in the Late Bronze Age produced and prepared processed grains.

The archeologists first excavated the prehistoric cereal from an Austrian site called Stillfried an der March in 1978, unearthing the rings in one of the storage pits that speckle the site. After testing the objects with radiocarbon dating and scanning electron microscopy, the researchers realized they were made of a fine dough of hulled barley and wheat. Despite lacking preservatives, the cereal has survived surprisingly well since its burial in 900 to 1,000 B.C., according to the study.

The researchers believe prehistoric people may have shaped the cereal into small rings out of a wet dough mixture and then dried them without baking. The arduous, time-consuming work that went into this process suggests the cereal may not have been made to be eaten, according to the study.

Although the researchers can't say for sure what the rings were used for, they do have one hypothesis. The cereal was excavated alongside a heap of other ring-shaped clay loom weights—a tool for ancient weaving—perhaps indicating that they were created as imitations of the loom weights.

Late Bronze Age settlements often used loom weights as grave goods.. In other words, some lucky prehistoric person may have crossed into the afterlife with a tasty, ritually important bag of cereal.

Stillfried an der March, which sits on a prominent knoll between Austria's Weinviertel hills and the banks of the Morava river, was a major trading post during the Late Bronze Age. It also served as a major grain hub, with around 100 large grain storage pits that archeologists excavated in the 1970s and 1980s.

Out of storage box comes rare tattoo artifact

Condensed from Science Daily, February 28, 2019

Washington State University archeologists have discovered the oldest tattooing artifact in western North America.

With a handle of skunkbush and a cactus-spine business end, the tool was made around 2,000 years ago by the Ancestral Pueblo people of the Basketmaker II period in what is now southeastern Utah.

Andrew Gillreath-Brown, an anthropology PhD candidate, chanced upon the pen-sized instrument while taking an inventory of archeological materials that had been sitting in storage for more than 40 years. He is the lead author of a paper on the tattoo tool published today in the *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports*.

His discovery pushes back the earliest evidence of tattooing in western North America by more than a millennium and gives scientists a rare glimpse into the lives of a prehistoric people whose customs and culture have largely been forgotten.

"Tattooing by prehistoric people in the Southwest is not talked about much because there has not ever been any direct evidence to substantiate it," Gillreath-Brown, 33, said.

Tattooing is an artform and mode of expression common to many indigenous cultures worldwide. However, little is known about when or why the practice began. Instead, archeologists have relied on visual depictions in ancient artwork and the identification of tattoo implements to trace the origins of tattooing in a region.

"When I first pulled it out of the museum box and realized what it might have been I got really excited," said Gillreath-Brown, who wears a large sleeve tattoo of a turtle shell rattle, mastodon, water and forest on his left arm.

The tool consists of a 3 ½ inch wooden skunkbush sumac handle bound at the end with split yucca leaves and holding two parallel cactus spines, stained black at their tips.

Chapter News

Most chapters are now in hibernation.

In addition to the listed chapters, ASM has chapters at Hood College and the Community College of Baltimore County and a club at Huntingtown High School in Calvert County, run by Jeff Cunningham; visit its website, <http://hhsarchaeology.weebly.com/>

Anne Arundel

Anne Arundel Chapter will be meeting at the Schmidt Center at SERC, the second Tuesday of each month, 7 to 9 p.m. Parking in front of the venue. For information, contact Jim Gibb at JamesGGibb@verizon.net

Central Chapter

Meets the third Friday every other month at the Natural History Society of Maryland at 6908 Belair Road in Baltimore. Business meeting begins at 7, talk at 7:30. For information contact centralchapterasm@yahoo.com or stephenisrael2701@comcast.net or 410-945-5514. Or www.facebook.com/asmcentralchapter or <http://asmcentralchapter.weebly.com> or Twitter [@asmcentral](https://twitter.com/asmcentral)

Charles County

Meetings are held at 7 p.m. on the second Thursday (September-May) at the LaPlata Police Department. Contact President Carol Cowherd at ccasm2010@gmail.com. Website ccarchsoc.blogspot.com and Facebook [@ccasm2010](https://www.facebook.com/ccasm2010)

Mid-Potomac

The chapter meets the third Thursday of the month at 7:30 p.m. at Needwood Mansion in Derwood. Dinner at a local restaurant at 5:30 p.m. Contact Don Housley at donhou704@earthlink.net or 301-424-8526. Chapter website: <http://www.asmmidpotomac.org> Email: asmmidpotomac@gmail.com Facebook: www.facebook.com/pages/Mid-Potomac-Archaeology/182856471768

Monocacy

The chapter meets in the C. Burr Artz Library in Frederick the second Wednesday of the month at 7 p.m. For more information, visit the chapter's web page at digfrederick.com or call 301-378-0212. The chapter does not meet in July or August.

Northern Chesapeake

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>

St. Mary's County

Meetings are the third Monday of the month at 6:30 p.m. at the Joseph D. Carter State Office Building in the Russell Conference Room, Leonardtown. For information contact Chris Coogan at Cicoogan@smcm.edu

Upper Patuxent

Meets the second Monday at 7 p.m. at 9944 Route 108 in Ellicott City. Labs are the second and fourth Saturdays. On Facebook, www.facebook.com/pages/Upper-Patuxent-Archaeology-Group/464236446964358 or www.upperpatuxentarchaeology.com or try uparchaeologygroup@gmail.com

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. Email: wmdasm@yahoo.com Website: <http://sites.google.com/site/wmdasm>

July 6: Rocky Gap State Park-sponsored event on the culture of the American Indian. 11 a.m. in the Group Camping Area. Roy Brown will conduct a youth-oriented program.

Frank and Ernest

by Thaves



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

ASM members receive the monthly newsletter, ASM Ink; the biannual journal, MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGY, reduced admission to ASM events and a 10-percent discount on items sold by the Society. Contact Membership Secretary Ethan Bean, 609 N. Paca Street, Apt. 3, Baltimore, MD 21201 for membership rates. For publication sales, not including newsletter or Journal, contact Dan Coates at ASM Publications, 716 Country Club Rd.,

Havre de Grace, MD 21078-2104 or 410-273-9619 or dancoates@comcast.net

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

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