

ASM Ink

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Newsletter of the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc.

www.marylandarcheology.org

Comin' soon to a hall near you: the Symposium

April 28 is the date for this year's ASM Spring Symposium and the place is the Maryland Historical Trust headquarters in Crownsville. Seven speakers are lined up to talk about a variety of subjects, but in large part about various aspects connected to the life of Josiah Henson, a pre-Civil War figure who many say was the model for Uncle Tom in Harriet Beecher Stowe's epic novel.

Henson was born a slave near Port Tobacco in Charles County in the 1790s. Julie King of St. Mary's College will talk about the search for his birthplace and what the finds can tell us about Henson's early life. Henson moved on to Montgomery County. His home there was the subject of much archeological investigation and Cassandra Michaud, of the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, will talk about this historical place.

Henson escaped slavery from slavery in 1830 and fled to Canada where he became one of the founders of a settlement and school for former American slaves. Dena Doroszenko of the Ontario Heritage Trust will talk about archeology at the Uncle Tom's Cabin Historic Site in Canada.

On other subjects, Siobhan Summers, a University of Maryland graduate student, will start off the day's slate of talks by telling of a field school designed for doing archeology at crash sites of World War II airplanes as part of an international multi-agency project.

Most prehistoric archeology focuses on larger sites, but Paul Raber will look instead at smaller habitation and special purpose sites to show they are important parts of the settlement system. Raber is a CRM archeologist in Pennsylvania.

Darrin Lowery of the Eastern Shore will talk about how archeologists largely ignore how the geologic processes associated with both sea-level change and erosion impact our long-term perception of human landscape use in coastal areas.

Having covered terrestrial and aviation-related sites, the final talk of the day will be by Dave Alberg who will take a look at underwater archeology and NOAA.

As with March's Workshop in Archeology, the building cafeteria will not be open. A list of nearby restaurants will be available, but since the lunch break is only an hour, people are urged to brown bag it and join with others in the meeting room or the cafeteria area for chatting and chewing.

And don't forget: ASM's annual auction is being held during the meeting. To make it a success we need a good crop of items to auction off. What do you have that someone else might enjoy? Can you get a restaurant or theater to offer a deal to a lucky bidder. It's nice to have good things to look over, but first we need the good things. Contact Elaine Hall (her information is on the back page of this newsletter) to let her know what you have and to figure out how to get it to her.

Upcoming events

April: Maryland Archeological Month.

April 11-15: Society for American Archaeology conference, Washington. www.saa.org

April 21: Discovering Archeology Day, Jefferson Patterson, St. Leonard

April 28: Annual ASM Spring Symposium, Crownsville. All day, beginning at 9.

May 25 - June 4: Tyler Bastian Field Session, Calverton Site, Calvert County

November 1-4: Eastern States Archeological Federation annual meeting, Watertown, N.Y. esaf-archeology.org

Volunteer opportunities

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

ASM Tuesday Volunteer Lab: The lab in Crownsville has reopened after the mold problem was resolved. Contact Charlie Hall at Charles.Hall@MHT or Louise Akerson at lakerson1@verizon.net for information. Currently the lab is dealing with artifacts uncovered in Fells Point in Baltimore.

A volunteer opportunity is available at a 17 Century site in **Edgewater** in Anne Arundel County, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Fridays, with Jim Gibb jamesggibb@verizon.net and Laura Cripps lcripps@howardcc.edu under the auspices of the Smithsonian. There will be magnetometer training.

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 is accepting applications from 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 county sites. Weekdays only. Email volunteers@losttownsproject.org or call the lab at 410 222 1318.

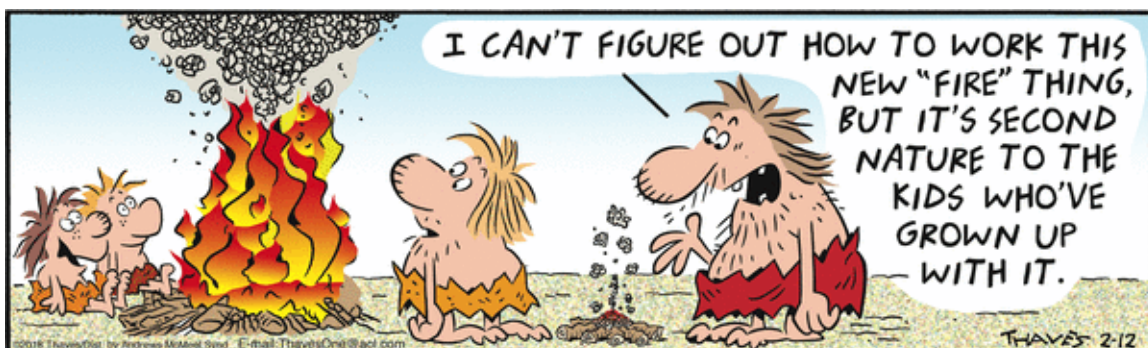
Mount Calvert. Lab work and field work. 301 627 1286.

Jefferson Patterson Park invites volunteers to take part in its activities, including archeology, historical research and conservation. Contact Ed Chaney at 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.

CAT corner:

For the latest CAT information see the ASM website or contact Belinda Urquiza at burquiza@comcast.net



Field session going to return to Calverton in '18

Last year's field session was so pleasant that ASM has decided to go back to Calverton this year for more of the same. The waterfront site was the first seat of Calvert County and an old map gave clues of where dwellings were and where people should be digging.

The session will last from May 25 to June 4 and be under the supervision of Calvert County archeologist Kirsti Uunila, who directed last year's effort. The 2017 dig did not find a large concentration of 17th and 18th Century artifacts but there were enough diagnostic finds to conclude that at least a portion of the town survived three centuries of plowing.

This year diggers and screeners will be trying to find more evidence of just how much is still buried there.

As usual, the last Saturday of the dig will feature an al fresco dinner.

A registration form is with this newsletter. Please submit it by May 22. We also are providing on-line registration and fee payment for the field session. The registration site can be accessed at: <http://www.marylandarcheology.org/2018fieldsessionregistration.html>

Dixie Henry named acting chief archeologist

Dixie Henry of the MHT staff has been named Acting Chief Archeologist of Maryland following the retirement last year of Dennis Curry. She will serve until a permanent replacement for Curry is named. MHT says it hopes to fill the vacancy by July 1, the start of its fiscal year.

She has been with the Trust since 2001, when she assumed the office of director of the Commission on Indian Affairs. In 2003 she became a preservation officer in MHT's review and compliance unit.

She has a B.A. in anthropology/sociology and Native American Studies from Colgate University and a master's and doctorate in anthropology from Cornell.

She began her new duties by MCing the recent Workshop in Archeology.

As acting chief archeologist she will report to the State Historic Preservation Office under the control of Elizabeth Hughes. The chief archeologist provides policy oversight, directs, manages and coordinates archeological programs and activities conducted by MHT.

Teacher-of-the-year nominations are wanted

The Teacher of the Year Committee is looking for ASM members to help to identify teacher of the year nominees for an award this year. The Patricia Seitz Teacher of the Year Award was created to recognize teachers who go above and beyond the regular curriculum to involve students in archeological education activities, are instrumental in their school or school system incorporating archeology into the curriculum or, on their own initiative, starting and sponsoring an archeology club in their school.

The award is open to teachers in public schools, parochial schools and private schools. It has been presented to eight teachers since its inception in 1999. Last year's winner was Jeff Cunningham, the social studies core leader at Huntingtown High School in Calvert County who was instrumental in getting an archeology/anthropology elective into the county's school curriculum.

Deadline for nominations is June 1. The award will be presented at the ASM Annual meeting in Havre de Grace Saturday, October 13,

This award, one of ASM's educational outreach programs, can only work if we can identify worthy individuals. If any ASM member or chapter members are aware of potential nominees for this award, or have any questions, they should contact Chairman Bill McIntyre at williamlmac@comcast.net or 410-939-0768.

Pat Seitz was a member for ASM and one of several Baltimore County teachers who got the county to incorporate a course in the 12th grade Social Studies curriculum. She taught the course at Lansdowne High School and brought students to participate in the ASM field sessions, one of the extra-curricular activities she incorporated into her course. Pat's husband Don, also an ASM member, established an initial fund to honor his wife and support the teaching of archeology.

Nominations sought for ASM offices

ASM is holding its election this year. Ballots will appear in the July newsletter and will be counted at the Annual Meeting in Havre de Grace October 13. The offices are: president, vice president, secretary, membership secretary, treasurer and six at-large board members.

If you are interested in running for an office, contact Myron Beckenstein at myronbeck@verizon.net

Three areas tested in new Biggs Ford study

By **Becca Peixotto and Erin Cagney**

During the 2013-2015 field seasons at Biggs Ford (18FR14), ASM members collected more than 60 charcoal samples with hopes of learning when people lived in the Montgomery and Keyser villages. The research team -- Joe Dent and Becca Peixotto of American University, Charlie Hall and Matt McKnight at MHT and Dennis Curry (now in retirement) -- recently selected three samples from particularly promising feature contexts to send to the DirectAMS lab in Washington state for radiocarbon dating.

The results came back at the end of January and here we present a brief overview. Expect a deeper discussion in the forthcoming Biggs Ford report.

Both the Montgomery and Keyser Complexes span a few hundred years and, across the region, we do not see a clean temporal dividing line between the two. The Montgomery Complex is associated with the period 1000-1450 AD and Keyser with 1300-1500 AD.

Reported dates can vary widely. For example, aggregated radiocarbon dates from Rosenstock (18FR18), a Montgomery Complex site, range from 1015 AD to 1570 AD with maximum overlap range of 1335-1400 AD. Likewise, Hughes (18MO01), a Keyser site, has produced aggregated dates spanning 1290-1530 AD with the highest confidence range of 1400-1430 AD.

Quality of a charcoal sample, integrity of the context in which it was found and changes in carbon dating technology account for some of the messiness of the dates. We must also remember that the Potomac River drainage was occupied by generations of people living in a dynamic environment with social, political and economic (resource access) pressures that archeologists are still working to understand.

Biggs Ford offers an excellent example of this idea of landscape as palimpsest with its overlapping villages where people had distinct ceramic traditions and organized their communal lives differently. As much as we might hope for similarly distinct dating results, Biggs Ford does produce a complex set of dates. From material collected during Tyler Bastian's 1969 excavations, a Montgomery feature was dated to 1035 ± 60 AD, a Keyser feature to 1185 ± 60 AD and a feature containing Page-type pottery to 1400 ± 90 AD.

This time, we tested one sample from each locus of the site. Feature 62 in the southern locus is associated with the Montgomery Complex ring of pits and contained burnt maize as well as a predominance of Shepard ware. The maize produced a date range of 1370-1430 AD (1400 ± 30), later than Tyler's sample from that area but still within the broader Montgomery period.

Feature 74 in the central locus contained an unexcavated adult burial located just inside the inner projected palisade line and the vast majority of ceramic sherds from the excavated portion of the feature are shell-tempered (Keyser ware). Charcoal from here dates 1617-1675 AD (1646 ± 29).

Finally, Feature 54 in the northern locus is associated with the palisade trench excavated with the help of the Towson Field School students. The charcoal in this case was recovered from large Keyser pot fragments and dates 1463-1519 AD (1491 ± 28).

The research team continues to mull these results over and debate our interpretations in light of the differences between the old dates and the new ones. One exciting observation we have agreed upon: artifacts like trade beads and copper triangles found in the central area suggest the Keyser village was occupied into the contact period and the new dates seem to support this.

It is interesting to think about how long people practiced the traditions we associate with the Montgomery and Keyser Complexes and what must have changed in the area around Biggs Ford for one to supplant the other in perhaps just a few generations. Stay tuned!

Site near Crownsville might hold answers

By Tara Bahrapour

Condensed from the Washington Post, March 10, 2018

When Nancy Matthews Daniels was growing up in Laurel, Md., her grandmother used to tell stories about their ancestors, including some who had been slaves "down in the country." Daniels, 69, grew up to be a genealogy enthusiast and researched her relatives, some of whom were involved in the Underground Railroad and served prison time for helping slaves escape.

It turned out that "down in the country" referred to Belvoir, a large tobacco plantation in Crownsville, near Annapolis, owned by relatives of Francis Scott Key and active during the 18th and 19th Centuries. In 2014, remains of slave quarters were discovered on the site, now owned by a private school, and through that project Daniels ended up connecting with other descendants of Belvoir slaves.

Archeologists found crockery, buttons and other items belonging to those who had lived there. But one thing was missing: the ancestors themselves. What had happened to them when they died? Where were they buried?

Two weeks ago, they got what is very likely the answer.

"Julie called and said they found the cemetery and she wanted us down there," Daniels said, referring to Julie Schablitsky, chief archeologist with the Maryland State Highway Administration.

A couple of men who had played in the area as kids in the 1970s heard about the slave quarters and the mystery of the burial ground and remembered a particular spot in the woods where a marble headstone lay. They contacted Schablitsky.

She gets these calls from time to time, ever since the slave quarters were discovered as part of a years-long state survey of Maryland Route 178, also known as Generals Highway. Schablitsky always follows up, though the reports usually lead to nothing. But when she followed the men down a trail heading away from the old slave quarters, the site seemed ideal.

It was an elevated promontory of forest, surrounded by old trunks of cedar trees, which are often associated with cemeteries. After the leaves and sticks were cleared, jagged tops of about eight fieldstones — often used to mark the burial spots of slaves — jutted out of the earth at regular intervals.

Two halves of a marble slab the size of a gravestone lay on the site, so weatherworn that any words etched into it are long gone. And near one tree, a rectangular depression in the earth faced east to west, as graves often do.

Other signs pointed to this being the spot. It is an uneven hillock, not suitable for building or farming; slave burial grounds were often in such out-of-the-way, unusable areas. And it was a straight shot from the slave quarters, short enough for a funeral procession that wouldn't take slaves away from their work for too long.

Then on Feb. 24, a group including Schablitsky, five descendants of Belvoir slaves and one of the local men who had identified the site met there to see how a team of three cadaver-sniffing dogs would react.

"The black Lab came running out, and as it hit the cemetery it stopped in its track like it hit a wall," Schablitsky said. And the spot with the indentation? All three dogs lay down in it.

Schablitsky estimated there could be several dozen people buried there from 1736 to 1864, when slaves were emancipated in Maryland. The broken marble headstone could belong to a 4-year-old African-American boy, Joseph Grocia, who was buried somewhere on the Belvoir property in 1913, Schablitsky said.

On Friday, several descendants and others associated with the find returned — including Daniels, who brought along a large pill bottle to fill with soil from the site.

Rodney Daff, 50, one of the men who found the spot, was there, too. He said the elders of his family had long known about it. "My cousin used to come back here and squirrel hunt," he said. One day, as the cousin looked for something to put out a cigarette, he came across a stone. "He told his father, and my uncle said, 'It's the slave cemetery.' Then, when I read that story about the slave quarters and I heard they were looking for it, I said, 'I think I know where that is.'"

There are no immediate plans to do anything with the site other than protect it, Schablitsky said, though in the future there could be some analysis of what lies under the soil if descendants are in agreement.

13,000-year-old footprints found in Canada

By Nicholas St. Fleur

Condensed from the New York Times, March 28, 2018

Big feet. Little feet. A heel here. A toe there.

Stamped across the shoreline of Calvert Island, British Columbia, are 13,000-year-old human footprints that archeologists believe to be the earliest found so far in North America.

The finding, which was published Wednesday in the journal *PLOS One*, adds support to the idea that some ancient humans from Asia ventured into North America by hugging the Pacific coastline, rather than by traveling through the interior.

"This provides evidence that people were inhabiting the region at the end of the last ice age," said Duncan McLaren, an anthropologist at the University of Victoria in British Columbia and lead author of the study. "It is possible that the coast was one of the means by which people entered the Americas at that time."

McLaren and his colleagues stumbled upon the footprints while digging for sediments beneath Calvert Island's beach sands. Today, the area is covered with thick bogs and dense forests that the team, which included representatives from the Heiltsuk First Nation and Wuikinuxv First Nation, could only access by boat.

At the close of the last ice age, from 11,000 to 14,000 years ago, the sea level was six to ten feet lower. The footprints were most likely left in an area that was just above the high tide line.

"As this island would only have been accessible by watercraft 13,000 years ago," McLaren said, "it implies that the people who left the footprints were seafarers who used boats to get around, gather and hunt for food and live and explore the islands."

They found their first footprint in 2014. While digging about two feet beneath the surface in a 20-square-inch hole, they saw an impression of something foot-shaped in the light brown clay.

In 2015 and 2016, they expanded the muddy pit. They discovered several more steps preserved in the sediment. The prints were of different sizes and pointed in different directions. Most were right feet. When the team was finished they had counted 29, possibly belonging to two adults and a child. Each was barefoot.

The researchers think that after the people left their footprints on the clay, their impressions were filled in by sand, thick gravel and then another layer of clay, which may have preserved them.

Using radiocarbon dating on sediment from the base of some footprint impressions, as well as two pieces of preserved wood found in the first footprint, McLaren and his team found them to be 13,000 years old.

That would make them the oldest preserved human footprints in North America.

"It's not only the footprints themselves that are spectacular and so rare in archeological context, but also the age of the site," said Michael Petraglia, an archeologist from the Max Planck Institute for the Science of Human History in Germany who edited the paper for *PLOS One* but was not involved in the work. "It suggests an early entrance into the Americas."

Petraglia said the footprints also provided strong evidence for the coastal movement hypothesis and he added that they may have rode the so-called "Kelp Highway," a hypothesis that underwater kelp forests supported ecosystems down the North Pacific coast that helped ancient seafaring people hunt, develop and migrate.

"The work is important because it shows the 'real' people, not just artifacts or skeletal remains," said Steve Webb, a biological archeologist at Bond University in Australia. "However, the footprints are limited in number and don't shed light on activities or movement that tell us very much."

He added that future hunts for footprints should keep in mind that not everyone from this time period walked around barefoot. If anthropologists are too busy searching for soles, toes and arches, they might miss clues from those who wore animal skin shoes.

Two more ships found beneath Alexandria

By Patricia Sullivan

Condensed from the Washington Post, March 19, 2018

Alexandria's historic waterfront has given up the remains of two more ships, probably from the late 1700s or early 1800s, at the site of a former warehouse that is being redeveloped in Old Town.

The ships lie below ground level, so they are not visible from the street, and the land itself is private property. They are two blocks from where a similar ship was uncovered at the Hotel Indigo site in late 2015.

"The discovery of three historic ships in a two-block area is absolutely incredible," Eleanor Breen, the city's acting archeologist, said. "There have been very few ships from this era excavated in Virginia or nationwide."

The discovery was made late last week by archeologists for Thunderbird Archaeology. It's not yet clear whether or how the newly discovered ships will be preserved.

The Alexandria waterfront was a working port starting before the city was founded in 1749. The shoreline was extended several times, often by filling in shallow water with derelict or scuttled ships, building materials and rocks.

One of the newly discovered ships was found beneath Pioneer Mill, which dates to the 1850s, Breen said. The two ships were not adjacent to each other — one was found close to the original shoreline of the now-vanished Point Lumley and the other was south and west of there.

Breen said city officials do not yet know if there will be public viewing opportunities for the two newly discovered ships.

Pollution threatens Mexican cave system

Condensed from the Washington Post, February 27, 2018

MEXICO CITY (AP) — Pollution is threatening the recently mapped Sac Actun cave system in the Yucatan Peninsula, a vast underground network that experts in Mexico say could be the most important underwater archeological site in the world.

Subaquatic archeologist Guillermo de Anda said the cave system's historical span is likely unrivaled. Some of the oldest human remains on the continent have been found there, dating back more than 12,000 years, and now-extinct animal remains push the horizon back to 15,000 years.

He said researchers found a human skull that was already covered in rainwater limestone deposits long before the cave system flooded around 9,000 years ago.

De Anda said over 120 sites with Maya-era pottery and bones in the caves suggest water levels may have briefly dropped in the 216-mile -long system during a drought about 1,000 A.D. And some artifacts have been found dating to the 1847-1901 Maya uprising known as the War of the Castes.

Humans there probably didn't live in the caves, de Anda said, but rather went down to them "during periods of great climate stress, to look for water."

Sac Actun is "probably the most important underwater archeological site in the world," he said.

But de Anda said pollution and development may threaten the caves' crystalline water.

Some of the sinkhole lakes that today serve as entrances to the cave system are used by tourists to snorkel and swim. And the main highway in the Caribbean coast state of Quintana Roo runs right over some parts of cave network. That roadway has been known to collapse into sinkholes.

Also, the cave with the stone-encased skull has high acidity levels, suggesting acidic runoff from a nearby open-air dump could damage skeletal remains.

Elaborate settlement found hidden in Amazon

By Sarah Kaplan

Condensed from the Washington Post, March 27, 2018

The settlement looked like little more than 11 mounds of earth surrounded by a sunken ditch. But if Jonas Gregorio de Souza closed his eyes, he could imagine the Boa Vista site as it would have appeared 800 years ago.

Perhaps, the archeologist said, those mounds were houses circling a central square. Outside the defensive ditch, gardens and fruit trees might have flourished. The mile-long road leading to the enclosure may have had a ritual purpose, its surface hardened by countless ceremonial processions. Or maybe it linked the village to others, forming a chain of communities that crisscrossed the whole southern Amazon basin.

There was a time when no archeologist expected to discover such an elaborate settlement in this relatively resource-poor part of the rain forest. But in a paper published Tuesday in the journal *Nature Communications*, de Souza and his colleagues describe the mound village and 80 other newly discovered archeological sites from the years 1250 to 1500.

They predict that the region hides hundreds more undiscovered sites, and that as many as a million people might have carefully managed the rain forest long before Europeans arrived.

Chapter notes

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

For information, contact Jim Gibb at JamesGGibb@verizon.net

Central Chapter

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) in the community room of the LaPlata Police Department. Contact President Carol Cowherd at ccasm2010@gmail.com. Website ccarchsoc.blogspot.com and Facebook [@ccasm2010](https://www.facebook.com/ccasm2010)

April 12: Ed Chaney on the Smith's St. Leonard's Site.

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

April 19: Montgomery College professor Cindy Pfanstiehl will speak on the Miles farm site in Clarksburg.

May 17: Joe Marx, geology professor, will give a talk on the geology of the Potomac River adjoining Montgomery County.

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. If Frederick County schools close early or are closed all day because of inclement weather, the presentation will be rescheduled.

There will be no meeting Wednesday, April 11. Instead members are encouraged to attend an archeological event sponsored by the city's Historic Preservation Commission on Tuesday, April 17, at 6 p.m. in the Community Room of the C. Burr Artz Library. Presentations will include archeology at the Rosenstock site, the Monocacy Battlefield and Catoctin Furnace.

Northern Chesapeake

Meetings are usually 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>

April 6: "At the Water's Edge: Our Past on the Brink," by Darrin Lowery.

Sunday, May 20: Annual picnic at the Iron Hill Museum and Jasper Site.

St. Mary's County

Meetings are the third Monday of the month (with a few exceptions) at 6:30 p.m. at the Joseph D. Carter State Office Building in the Russell Conference Room, 23110 Leonard Hall Drive, Leonardtown. For information contact Chris Coogan at Ccoogan@smcm.edu

April 16: Archaeology Month (student speakers at St. Mary's College of Maryland)

May 21: - TBD

Upper Patuxent

Meets the second Monday at 7:30 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

April 10: Bob Hines of Richard Montgomery High School on archeology at the Sam Riggs Farm.

May 8: Adam Fracchia of the University of Maryland will talk on the Baltimore Archaeology Working Group.

June 1: Alex Jones on his group, "Archeology in the Community."

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>

April 27: 2017 ASM Field Session report by Brent Chippendale

May: No chapter meeting scheduled

June 22: TBA

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 Rachael Holmes at 875 Boyd Street, Floor 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

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