
May
2026

ASMI^{nk}

Newsletter of the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc.



Teagues Point Redux: Where are the Posts?

Matt McKnight,
Chief Archaeologist, Maryland Historical Trust

After lying largely forgotten for over 3 centuries, in the space of less than 3 years, the Teagues Point site has suddenly received a LOT of attention. Situated on what is now state-owned land, since 2023 Site 18CH1005 has been the subject of a ground-penetrating radar survey, a controlled surface collection, ground-truthing with professionally supervised Boy Scout labor, and the 11-day Annual Tyler Bastian Field Session in Maryland Archeology. Despite all the help of our citizen scientist volunteers, there are still a lot of mysteries to solve at Teague's Point. So, we're going back!

At the beginning of last year's Field Session we weren't quite sure who was occupying the site. Teagues appeared to have both 17th and 18th-century "vibes". After some time spent analyzing the collection and examining the archival record, we think that mystery has been solved. While a handful of later white-salt-glazed stoneware sherds have come from the site, the vast majority of the artifacts appear to be late 17th-century. Fortunately, an early patent gives us the names of two planters on the tract: a Mr. Jenkins in the early 18th century, and a Michael Swift prior to 1694. We're pretty sure Teague's is the Swift house.

The domestic nature of the artifacts recovered last year certainly suggests the presence of a dwelling, and we located and sampled multiple ovoid pits, but so far structural elements like postholes and molds or chimney falls remain elusive. Well...not totally elusive. In the center of one of the largest features a jumble of very friable brick and daub was encountered. Is this a



collapsed chimney remnant that is still somewhat intact, or are these ovoid features borrow pits into which debris from a nearby house was pushed? Please come help us find out!

MHT hopes to organize a bit of additional remote sensing at 18CH1005 this spring and focus on some areas adjacent to where we worked with the ASM in 2025. Your assistance in finding the elusive postholes is greatly appreciated!

The [55th Annual Tyler Bastian Field Session in Maryland Archeology](#) will be held May 22-June 1, in Charles County.

Board Notes:

Valerie L. Hall, President ASM Inc.

What an excellent Maryland Archeology Month! Thank you to Katharine Fernstrom for organizing the 60th Symposium on Maryland Archeology. I really enjoyed the varied speakers and topics, very interesting day.

I would like to take a moment to thank Zac Singer who opened up the Maryland Historical Trust for us and not only helped set up but also stayed and cleaned also. In addition, I want to thank the breakfast and coffee crew led by Fran Kline and Don Housley; the early folks who helped set up, John Fiveash and Duane Schmidt; and Cathy Camut who organized the Silent Auction which benefits the Analysis Fund. Also at the Registration table was John Fiveash and Pat Melville. And I apologize, I know I am forgetting some of you, but every bit of work was appreciated.

And now, it is my favorite season of the year, the ASM Field Session month! My registration is submitted, my contribution for the camping location is sent, and I am thinking about treating my clothes for bugs and checking out my camping gear!!

We are returning to Teagues Point this year. What an amazing site, the early artifacts are not something I have seen on many sites. Last year on a rainy day, a group of us went to St. Mary's and were excited to see complete vessels of many of the types of artifact pieces we were uncovering. I am looking forward to more discovery, the Session is running from May 22 through June 1, 2026. While we continue to set up the lunchtime lectures and the Spencer O. Geasey Memorial Lecture, [registration](#) is

open, go ahead and get signed up. I look forward to seeing you all there!

Upcoming Events:

2026 Tyler Bastian Field Session

May 22 - June 1, 2026

[Teague's Point Site](#), Charles County, MD

ASM Annual Meeting

10 October, 2026

Paleoamerican Odyssey

October 14-17, 2026, Santa Fe, New Mexico

[Center For the Study of the First Americans](#)

Elections Notice?

ASM has begun preparations for its 2026 election cycle. Every two years society members choose those who will serve the organization. They include:

- President
- Vice-President
- Treasurer
- Secretary
- Membership Secretary
- At-Large

Our slate is just about to be finalized, we will announce the nominees at the June Board Meeting and in the July edition of ASMIInk.

Any member of ASM is eligible to stand for election to the Board of Trustees. If you are interested in one of these positions, please contact [Paul Bollwerk](#) or [John Fiveash](#) to be added to the ballot.

Conservation and Field Projects

Howard Wellman

Wellman Conservation LLC

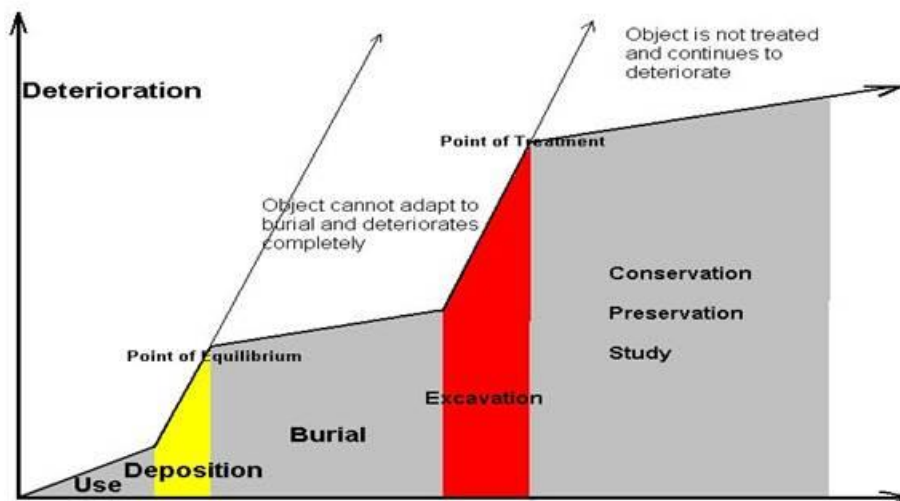
The duties of a conservator on archaeological projects can be very wide-ranging, from basic artifact conservation and stabilization to more specialized tasks like analysis and identification, “lifting” fragile or complicated objects, or preparing the site for in-situ preservation.

This presentation will focus on the basic issues of stabilizing and handling artifacts in the field prior to their transportation to a conservation laboratory. I’m not going to try to cover every topic where archaeology and conservation collide. What I’d like to do is help you understand some of the thinking and skills that go into field conservation, so that you can make educated decisions about how to best care for your discoveries.

This represents only the first stage in a long process – discovery and excavation necessitate stabilization, interpretation, curation, and then recurring cycles of use and re-stabilization. What happens in the early stages is critical to the long-term survival of the object. All objects deteriorate over time,

and the rate of deterioration is affected by the changes in the environment. Radical changes like excavation increase the rate of deterioration and must be compensated.

Figure 1 is a schematic view to illustrate the point.



Artifacts deteriorate while being used, until they reach the point when they are discarded. Once they are buried, they continue to deteriorate (generally faster) until they reach some sort of equilibrium with their environment. Some people disagree with the term “equilibrium” since decay never really stops, but some artifacts will definitely reach a point where their deterioration has slowed considerably. When the environment is radically changed (in this case by excavation), the artifacts will begin to deteriorate again until a new equilibrium is reached, they disappear completely, or they are treated to force a new equilibrium point of the conservator’s choosing.

The great shock during excavation comes from exposing the artifact to a new and hostile environment, which usually involves much higher levels of oxygen, light, and a change of moisture levels (either wetter or dryer). Field conservation acts to minimize the effects of these changes in the short term, while laboratory conservation tries to achieve long-term stability in the environment to which they will have to become adjusted (usually a dry, temperate storage room).

The important thing is to characterize the environment from which the artifact is being taken then identify the dangers of its new environment and act accordingly. When comparing the before and after, consider the following classes of hazards inherent in any environment:

- Physical Agents:
 - Shock and Handling: the greatest dangers are from the archaeologists and conservators.
 - Many degraded materials are much weaker than they appear.
 - Changes in moisture level
 - drying causes shrinkage, cracking
 - wetting promotes biological activity
- Chemical Agents:
 - Oxygen: accelerates corrosion, biological activity
 - Salts & pollutants: accelerate corrosion, causes cracking
 - Water: changes in moisture may accelerate other chemical reactions.
- Biological Agents:
 - Bacteria, Fungi, Mold: microscopic damage & staining
 - Vermin, Pests: macroscopic damage
- Light (which affects the other three):
 - Provides energy for biological growth, chemical reactions, organic breakdown and fading, and drying.

The way that different materials survive these hazards under different burial environments determines what kind of conservation problems will be faced during excavation. A simple chart such as found in Watkinson and Neal (1998, Tables 1A and B) can help the excavator anticipate what kinds of material may be found on site, and plan their preservation needs accordingly. The other side of the coin, of course, is understanding what will have been lost already, which could be useful in site interpretation. For these reasons, conservation and conservators should ideally be part of an excavation's pre-planning.

Once excavated, changes to the hazards noted above will take effect. *First Aid for Finds* (2025) help predict the sorts of damage that will occur to the artifacts. The conservator can plan their

field supplies and activities accordingly. One question that comes up frequently is: How critical is the timing of this anyway? Because deterioration begins to accelerate almost immediately, timing is crucial and depends on the material involved. For instance:

- Cast iron from marine contexts will break up in a matter of hours after drying, while wrought iron or copper alloy can take months. The damage done is irreversible.
- Marine concretions (accumulations of deposited calcium carbonate, metal corrosion, and other environmental materials) will harden appreciably on drying, as well as shrink and crack, causing damage to enclosed objects.
- Waterlogged wood will begin to shrink & crack immediately on drying; this is irreversible damage.
- Micro-biological decay in organic or contaminated inorganic materials begins immediately but may not be visible for days or weeks. This is irreversible damage.
- The different materials in composite objects may accelerate each other's decay in unpredictable ways.

What happens next determines how well the artifacts will survive their transition to the conservation laboratory and archaeological study. Proper handling and understanding of what can and cannot be done in a field setting is crucial to the preservation of archaeological artifacts. The following is a summary of simple steps that can be taken to minimize the effects of common conditions:

- Physical deterioration:
 - Use proper packing materials and ample padding:
 - Use archival materials that will not degrade and add to the problem, or introduce other contaminants (ie, cigarette cartons, old t-shirts, straw will all decay or affect the artifacts)
 - Provide ample structural support:
 - External protection from blows.
 - Rigid support of fragile materials.
 - Avoid frequent transfers - can it be stored and transported in its lifting support?
 - Nest rather than wrap, when you can (unwrapping for inspection involves a lot of handling).
- Chemical:
 - Prevent active metal corrosion:
 - store wet metals in solutions with pH >8 (e.g., 5% solution of baking soda)

- store dry metals in desiccated microenvironment (a sealed container desiccated with silica gel).
- Minimize oxygen content to slow corrosion.
- Remove from saline or polluted environments
- Buffer pH to best preservative conditions.
- Protect from exposure to light.
- Biological:
 - Avoid packing materials that add to the problem
 - old t-shirts, saw dust, cotton wool, paper towels are food to microbiology.
 - Avoid biocides - hazardous & toxic to humans.
 - Chilled conditions will slow biological growth in moist materials.
 - Avoid sunlight to restrict algae growth
 - Stir and oxygenate solutions to prevent anaerobic bacterial staining
 - Reduce moisture if possible

A common question is how wet or dry to keep freshly excavated materials. As noted above, moisture is a catalyst in many of the listed hazards. In general, if it's wet, keep it wet. If it's dry, keep it dry.

- Keep it Wet!
 - concretions & concreted objects from marine sites
 - soft organic materials from damp or wet contexts
 - metal from marine contexts
 - low-fired ceramics from damp contexts (wet soil or submerged sites)
 - weathered (iridescent) glass
- Can be dried if desalinated:
 - robust ceramics
 - unweathered glass
 - very robust bone
 - shell
 - metal from dry sites
- Better off dry:
 - Metal from dry or slightly damp sites will react strongly to moisture and oxygen, so they are better off in desiccated storage.

Packaging is a critical part of all these steps, as it is the first defense against loss and damage. Standardized packing helps in planning and collections management and reduces excess

handling. Conservators will always emphasize the use of quality materials and archival supplies. These materials may cost more, but the quality means introducing fewer foreign contaminants to the system, and they tend to be more reusable in the future. Spending money up front saves money in the long run, since it reduces the amount of conservation work that must be done later.

Whatever you do, do it in a timely fashion, and don't let anything stay in temporary storage for too long. When even the best packing gets ignored, things dry out, packaging decays, objects get stuck together, and mold runs rampant. It is important to transport, process, and unpack finds promptly. Objects left in even the best transport containers will get ignored, lost, and forgotten. Stabilizing for transport is not the same as treatment and must be monitored constantly.

When packing, consider what you are trying to achieve, and create your environment accordingly. For short term storage and transport, wet does not have to mean immersion. Wrapping the object in damp water-retaining foam and sealing in a closed bag or rigid container will prevent evaporation. Longer storage means more monitoring, and frequent re-moistening. Wherever possible, make it possible to see the artifacts through the packaging, this will reduce handling during inspections. Unless you are creating a sealed environment, create ventilation holes to allow environmental equilibrium. *First Aid for Finds* (2025) summarizes basic packaging for more types of artifacts. The steps of handling and packing listed above are fundamental first steps towards stabilizing the artifact, and in some cases are even the first steps in long-term treatment.

One other aspect of field conservation involves preliminary cleaning, which is often required on site to aid in identifying and cataloging artifacts. There are no simple rules on whether to clean or not to clean, because some information has to be collected while you're still in the field. So, you have to know all the pros and cons, and weigh the risks and benefits:

- Cleaning is good because:
 - reduces weight of soil and concretion
 - reveals areas of weakness
 - removes biological material that may decay
 - allows for on-site analysis that could aid site interpretation.

- Cleaning is bad because:
 - removes supporting concretion and soil
 - exposes fragile surfaces
 - exposes more areas to decay and corrosion
 - disassociates composite objects
 - may remove surface details trapped in soil or concretion
 - may remove mineral preserved organics & pseudomorphs (impressions of objects in contact with the metal).

In general, cleaning objects should only be done by people with the proper tools and experience. Because field conditions do not allow constant monitoring, field cleaning should only involve mechanical cleaning, such as with scalpels and picks. Chemical or electrolytic processes, in addition to being potentially hazardous, require constant attention and far more resources than can usually be packed into the field.

- Common cleaning errors
 - Aggressive scrubbing of ceramics, removing delicate glazes, slips, tool marks
 - Rapid drying of porous materials after wetting may cause cracking and breakage – always dry such materials in the shade
 - Use of dirty water which contains abrasive dirt particles.
 - Over-cleaning of metal corrosion, removing surface details, organic traces, and pseudomorphs preserved in the corrosion layers.

Conservators do not need to be a constant presence on every field project, but the wide range of skills and information they can bring to bear can be of vital importance. Consider having a conservator on board during the design of your field season to help plan for the materials needed to stabilize and pack out your finds, laying out the space and tools needed to preserve your artifacts, and being available for those special unanticipated discoveries. Conservators can also help to train your field staff in performing basic procedures to mitigate the hazards discussed above. As more curatorial facilities set higher standards for the care of the collections handed to them, it makes economic sense to begin that standard of care at the point of excavation.

References and Recommended Reading:

First Aid for Finds, David Watkinson and Virginia Neal, 4th ed. 2025.

<https://www.firstaidforfinds.org/about>

First Aid for Underwater Finds, Wendy Robinson, 1998, Archetype Publications, London.

A Conservation Manual for the Field Archaeologist, 3rd ed., Catherine Sease, 1994, Institute of Archaeology, UCLA.

Retrieval of Objects from Archaeological Sites, ed. Robert Payton 1992, Archetype Publications, London.

Analysis Project Funds Awarded

Valerie Hall, *President, ASM Inc.*

We are excited to award two additional project grants this spring. The following two projects were approved by the board in March. We will look forward to an article by each of these awardees in the Ink later this year.

I do want to mention that when a Board Member is requesting funds, they are recused from Voting. We are working on language to include in our By-Laws that explains that clearly.

Congratulations to **Lynne Bulhack**

A Geomorphological Investigation at Point Lookout State Park Maryland, Sites (18ST728) and (18ST729) Seeks to Solve the Middle Woodland -Midden - Mockley Mystery - \$5,000

This study seeks to find out why 5,000 sherds have shown up on the delimited Chesapeake Bay beach area and to find where the actual site is located.

And Congratulations to **Sarah Mason, Julia Berg, Dr. Katherine Sterner Ahlrichs**

Trowels to Teaching 2026: Archaeology Education Workshop - \$1,290

This project consists of a week-long workshop designed by and for Maryland K-12 teachers, in partnership with professional archaeologists, to show educators how - and why - to infuse archaeology lessons into their curriculum. Requested funds will provide participant T-Shirts and other

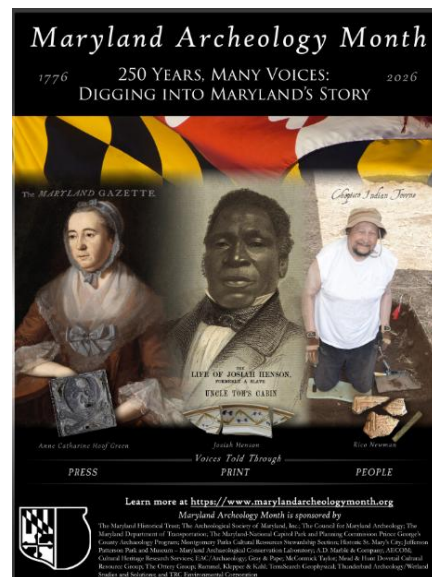
expendables. This opportunity is provided, free of charge, to participating teachers!

Just a few days left to Vote for our Maryland Archeology Poster!

Online voting for the State Archaeology Celebrations Poster Contest is now open! You can vote online at [2026 State Archaeology Poster Celebration Ballot](#) or you can head to [Poster Contest](#) to view posters and vote.

Online voting will close on Tuesday, May 5, 2026, at 10:00 p.m. Pacific Standard Time.

This year's winners will be announced on social media on Wednesday, May 6, 2026, and notified via email. The 2026 winners will be awarded at the 2027 annual meeting. The poster contest is cosponsored by the SAA's Public Education Committee and the Council of Allied Societies.





REGISTER NOW!
2026 Tyler Bastian Field Session
- Teague's Point (18CH1005) -

https://marylandarcheology.org/Field_Session/FieldSessionRegistration.html



Ever wished you could work on a real Archeology site?
Come Join Us!
No Experience Required!



Archaeologists Digital Friend - ArchePal

Archaeologists spend thousands of hours on manual paperwork—organizing notes, photos, and excavation data. **ArchePal – the Archaeologist’s Digital Friend** transforms this process with a unified platform designed for both field and lab work.

What began as a challenge to a club, named the Tech Titans NC, and a call to Jim Gibbs, has resulted in a production of ArchePal which works as a smartphone app in the field with full online and offline support, and as a browser-based application (www.archepal.com) on desktop in the lab.

Features such as a Digital Diary, AI-powered image analysis, speech-to-text, photo and note association, customizable forms, and granular access controls make archaeological documentation faster, smarter, and easier than ever. Truly we believe "The future of the past

is in our hands" allowing Archaeologists to spend more valuable time on research.

For more details you can refer to recently published story in Smithsonian Magazine & North Carolina Archaeological Society forum

1. Smithsonian Voices Story - <https://www.smithsonianmag.com/blogs/smithsonian-environmental-research-center/2026/04/14/Tech-Titans-NC-Helps-Excavate-Archaeologists-From-Mountains-of-Paperwork/>

2. North Carolina Archaeological Society (NCAS Post) - <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/14TDGYNKmuK/>



Travelogue: Chaco Canyon Trek

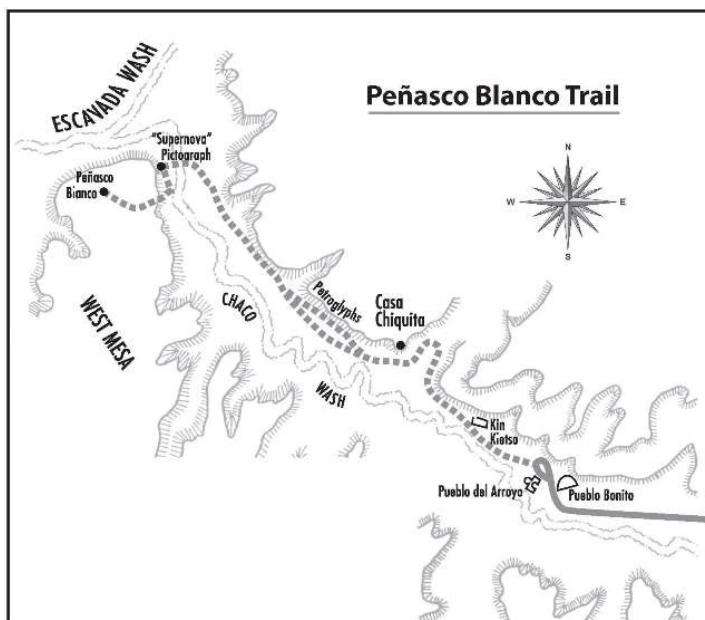
John Fiveash

In 2007 I took leave of my senses and against any semblance of reason decided that a trip to the New Mexico desert, in July, would somehow be a good idea. The result...a five-day camping trip in Chaco Canyon.

For those who might not know, Chaco Canyon, located in northwest New Mexico, was a thriving center of the ancestral Pueblo people from about 850 to 1250 CE. It is the site of the [Chaco Culture National Historical Park](#) and World Heritage Site. Getting to the park is an adventure in itself. I traveled to Farmington, NM, and rented an SUV for the trip to the park. The first 50 miles or so, on two lane highways, is pretty easy. However, the last 23 miles are on extremely rural dirt roads that have plenty of signs telling you to go back if conditions are bad. The last few

miles are on roads that the National Park Service warns, “are very rough.”

Once in the park I found my way to the Gallo Campground, which is at the base of a cliff containing several sets of ruins. Conditions are spartan, but at least there were campfire rings and small sanitary facilities.



Gallo Campground at Chaco Canyon

Back in the early 1990s I had written a paper for an anthropology course on Paleo-Astronomy and had written about a cliff painting at Chaco Canyon called the Super-Nova Pictograph. The hike from Pueblo del Arroyo to the Super-Nova Pictograph is about 4 miles. The trip takes about 6 hours, round trip. This seemed like a good first expedition in the canyon.

A WORD OF CAUTION – Chaco Canyon, while an extremely beautiful and entrancing location was, in the heat of July, an incredibly empty place. I hiked alone during my time there and while enjoyable, do not recommend doing this on your own.

I found the trailhead, just beyond Pueblo Bonito (the most famous feature of the canyon, which I may come back to in



Kin Kletso

another tale) and signed into the trail register before heading off the main road.

One of the first sights on the trail is Kin Kletso (Yel, one of the Chacoan Great Houses. This structure was built between 1120 and 1130 CE and was occupied up until about 1150. It was a multistory building with many rooms. The wall structure is amazing, and it would take all day to explore the extent of the building.

One of the things about Chaco Canyon is that you can never

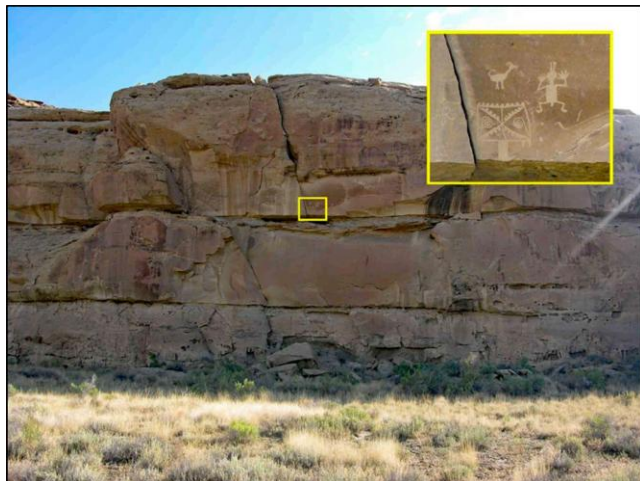
forget that you are walking through an amazing archeological site. Ruins and petroglyphs aside, everywhere you look, you will see the remains of an ancient civilization. During the hike I was constantly amazed to find huge scatterings of ceramic sherds. They were from all sizes of vessels, ranging from small cups or bowls that could have been held in one hand to cooking vessels that must have been thirty centimeters across. Everything seemed to have intricate decoration, and I would have paid dearly to have found a large enough sherd to make out the full design that was hand-painted on the side of the vessel.

Further down the trail was a series of petroglyphs along the side of the cliff that was truly amazing. At least 20 meters above



Ceramic Fragments along the side of the Penasco Blanco Trail

the level of the trail was a set of petroglyphs pecked into the sandstone including a person, a small animal and a design that resembles a Katchina mask. The position of



Petroglyphs Line the Canyon Walls

the petroglyph would lead one to believe that the people who created these must have been skilled climbers or acrobats to have reached the rocks that serve as a gallery of their artwork 900 years later.

Another mile or so down the canyon is the Super-Nova Pictograph site. From a distance it is just one more cliff along the canyon trek. As you approach the sign, seen in this



Pictograph Site

photo, it becomes obvious that there is something more to see.

The Super-Nova Pictograph, which is said to possibly represent a supernova that occurred in 1054 CE, is painted on the underside of



The Super-Nova Pictograph

the cliff overhand, and is about 6 or seven meters above the surface. Once again, you have to wonder how it was done.

The trek was enchanting and the pictograph engenders wonder about the people who lived there.

– This occasional series presents adventures and/or experiences from our Maryland Archeology Community. If you have visited an archeologically interesting place that you would like to share, contact the ASMInk staff listed on the last page of this newsletter. All contributions are appreciated.

Maryland Archeology Past Portraits

Richard E. Stearns

1903-1969



The ASM Spring Symposium **Richard E. Stearns Memorial Lecture** is named in honor of Richard E Stearns, a commercial artist by profession; he was nonetheless a pioneer in Maryland archeology, instrumental in recording Maryland prehistory. He was curator of the Department of Archeology at the Natural History Society of Maryland for more than 30 years, 1933 and 1963. Mr. Stearns located numerous Native American archeological sites in the Chesapeake area and documented his surface and excavated finds between 1933 and 1951. His reports were of a summary nature that lacked intra-site analysis. He published 10 articles on artifacts and six archaeological site reports between 1940 and 1951, in the Natural

History Society of Maryland Bulletin, and ultimately donated his collection to the Smithsonian Institution. His published reports include the *Hughes Site on the Potomac River*, *Indian Site Survey of the Patuxent River*, *Some Indian Village Sites of the Lower Patapsco River*, and *Some Indian Village Sites of Tidewater Maryland* (Bastian 1980:5) and (www.mht.maryland.gov/mhtlibrary).

Richard Stearns', 1940, *The Hughes Site: An Aboriginal Village Site on the Potomac River in Montgomery County, Maryland*; brief description of Nick Yinger and Ralph Fout's undocumented excavations contributed to defining and documenting a small portion of Nick Yinger, Roy Lee Yinger, and Ralph Fout's, 1937 to 1972, three decades of site destruction caused by indiscriminate plundering of important large Late Woodland village sites, such as the Hughes Site along the Potomac River bottomland. Jirikowic and Dent and Stearns, to the extent possible, systematically recorded a small portion of what could have been a far more destruction of archaeological record and sites; the Hughes Village Site being one example.

Past Portraits is an ongoing project to document the stories of people who have contributed to archeology in Maryland. This series was first published in the [Eastern States Archaeological Federation](#) Journal, *Archaeology of Eastern North America*, in 2020 and highlights personalities that have contributed to archeology in Maryland over time. ASMInk will publish excerpts from this series.

ASM Chapter News

Central Chapter:

Central Chapter meetings are by Zoom only. Katharine Fernstrom sends the link to the email group. Stay tuned for more details. For more information and to be added to the Zoom list contact [Katharine Fernstrom](mailto:Katharine.Fernstrom).

Charles County:

Meets in person September through April at the Community Room of the LaPlata Police Department in LaPlata, MD on the third Thursday of the month. Email ccasm2010@gmail.com for more information.

Eastern Shore:

Dates and events are on chapter's website (ASM Eastern Shore), Facebook page (Eastern Shore Maryland Archaeology) and Instagram (@esmdarch). For more information, email esarcheology@gmail.com or jmrkin2@washcoll.edu

Calendar is here: bit.ly/ASM-ES and events are open to members and nonmembers. To be added to our social media updates, email esarcheology@gmail.com.

All events are open to anyone who wants to attend!

Open lab at Washington College: Contact Julie Markin at jmarkin2@washcoll.edu.

Mid-Potomac:

The chapter meets the third Thursday of the month from September through June. In-person meetings begin at 7p.m. for the business meeting followed by a presentation at around 7:30. The chapter meets at the ADU Showroom, 8501 Grovemont Circle, Gaithersburg, MD 20877. Please contact Don Housley for directions, if necessary.

Pizza will be available before the in-person meeting starting at 6:30pm for \$6 per person. If virtual meetings are necessary, they will be via Zoom with the business meeting also starting at 7 p.m. and the presentation around 7:30. Contact Don Housley to RSVP for pizza by 12 noon on the day of the meeting and for virtual Zoom meeting codes.

For up-to-date information concerning meetings, please contact Don Housley, 301-424-8526, check the Mid-Potomac Chapter Website or send an email to: asmmidpotomac@gmail.com.

ASMIInk May 2026

Upcoming Events:

Thursday, May 21, 2026: Local historian and chapter member Ralph Buglass will speak on “Out of the Way places in Montgomery County.”

Thursday, June 18, 2026: Chapter picnic at a chapter member’s house. Please contact Don Housley for more details.

Monocacy:

For information contact: monocacyarcheology@gmail.com (mailbox monitored intermittently) or call Jeremy Lazelle at 301-471-8433.

Northern Chesapeake:

A business meeting at 7pm and is followed by the presentation at 7:30. Locations vary. Contact Dan Coates at 410-808-2398 or dancoates@comcast.net

Western Maryland:

Programs are held the fourth Friday of the month, at 7:30 pm at the **History Discovery Center at Blue Spring at 400 N. Mechanic Street, Cumberland, MD**. Unless noted. Chapter email: wmdasm@yahoo.com

Meeting announcements are sent also to CTN; WFWM, and the Oakland Republican.

Contact Us

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, publication notice of 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, ethan.bean@marylandarcheology.org, for membership rates.

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