

ASM Ink

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Newsletter of the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc.

www.marylandarcheology.org

Hood College archeology club digs right in

By Natalie Yeagley

President, Hood College Archaeology Club

The Hood College Archaeology Club is a relatively new club at Hood College. Our club is on the smaller side, with between 15 to 25 active members, but our contact list includes more than 50 addresses and consists of active and inactive current students as well as many graduated former members.

Our club is able to run and participate in multiple campuswide events every year, including an "Archeology Jeopardy" event and an "Archaeology Club Stress Buster" held in our campus commons, and an archeology-themed (or loosely related) movie in the auditorium. In addition to these and many other events, we have weekly meetings and travel to a nearby site in Frederick to excavate once a week.

In our few years, we have successfully completed the excavation phase of one site (cleaning and processing the gathered artifacts is ongoing) and have begun excavating at a second site. Our club was digging at the first site under the supervision of Jennifer Ross, chair of the Art and Archaeology Department at Hood College and an advisor to many of the club's members.

The site, known as the Pearl House, had been our club's focus since the spring of 2012 and we wrapped up excavation in late 2016. The Pearl House, located in the Mount Pleasant area of the county, dates back to at least the 1700s and is now home to a family whose interest in history led them to reach out to Dr. Ross.

For our more recent excavations, which began in the spring of 2016, Dr. Ross was joined as a supervisor by Dr. David Hixson, who is a visiting assistant professor of anthropology and archeology. Dr. Hixson also teaches at Frederick Community College (FCC) and has been essential in forming a partnership between Hood and FCC students, as we work together to excavate the site.

Under the supervision of both professors, the students have surveyed and begun excavations at the Rocky Springs site in Frederick City, which includes an antebellum one-room schoolhouse and a church. After digging several shovel test pits with relatively few finds, we shifted our focus to the field across the street from the schoolhouse, where we had much more success. We unearthed what can be interpreted as the stone foundations of a structure that appears to predate the standing architecture at the site. We plan to resume excavations in the current fall semester and hope for continued exciting discoveries.

Although our club is small, we have many committed members, faculty advisors and an executive board to keep things running smoothly. Our executive board consists of myself as president, Zoe Robertson as vice president, Callie Fishburn as secretary and Bethany Montague as treasurer. In the past couple years we have added two new positions to our executive board, the club historian position that Catherine Vasko holds and the community outreach and event organizer position now filled by Kieanna Brown.

We are incredibly excited to be a college chapter of the Archeological Society of Maryland and are eager to continue to connect to the professional archeological community here in beautiful Maryland.

Upcoming events

September 9: ASM board meeting. Savage Branch, Howard County Library. 10 - 1. All members welcome.

October 21: ASM Annual Meeting, Howard Community College, Columbia. 9 - 4.

November 10-12: Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology conference, Portsmouth, N.H.

http://cneha.org/conference_registration.htm

Volunteer opportunities

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

ASM Tuesday Volunteer Lab: The lab in Crownsville is open Tuesdays from 9:30 until 3 and is now cataloging Mason Island II (18MO13) material. Anyone interested (especially CAT candidates) is welcome. Contact Louis Akerson at lakerson1@verizon.net or Charlie Hall at charles.hall@maryland.gov

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 Bouslog 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:

Jim Gibb will teach the Historic Ceramics Analysis workshop Saturday, Sept. 16 from 10 to 1:30 at the SERC Archeology Lab in Edgewater. Email Belinda Urquiza at burquiza@comcast.net by Sept. 10 to reserve a space.

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

See you at ASM's Annual Meeting

ASM's Annual Meeting will take place October 21 at Howard Community College in Columbia.

The business meeting opens at 9 a.m. On the agenda is a vote on a proposed change to ASM's by-laws, changing the fiscal year from January-December to July-June. This is for fiscal purposes to put ASM in line with the state of Maryland and will not affect when ASM dues are due.

The William B. Marye Award will be presented to someone for outstanding contributions to Maryland archeology. Nominations must be received by September 6. A nomination form is with this newsletter and also available on the ASM website. Send the form to Louise E. Akerson, 6601 Belleview Dr., Columbia, MD 21046.

A slate of speakers will take over for the rest of the day, with topics covering many faces of archeology.

Developer spurs Charles County discoveries

By Paul Lagasse

Condensed from the Maryland Independent, August 16, 2017

Julie King has become the "go-to" expert on the archeological evidence documenting the early life of Charles County native and pioneer abolitionist Josiah Henson. But according to King, the story of how that came about had to do with timing, persistence and a little luck.

King had recently joined the faculty of St. Mary's College of Maryland when she was contacted by Michael J. Sullivan, a local developer with a passionate interest in Charles County history.

"I was looking for opportunities for my students, and he wanted to find Charles County's first courthouse," King recalled. "At the time, there was an assumption in historical circles that no one was ever going to find it. But he was insistent, and he wanted to meet."

After talking to him, I realized he understood the costs involved in archeology because he's a businessman and a land developer. He had an archaeological mind." King agreed to undertake the research and, to her surprise and delight, within three weeks she and five students had found the remains of the courthouse under a soybean field along Springhill Newtown Road, in time for Charles County's 350th anniversary in 2008.

"I thought that was the end of it," said King. "But Mike said, 'Oh no, we have other sites to find.'"

Next on Sullivan's list was Zekiah Fort, which Lord Calvert had constructed in 1680 alongside Zekiah Swamp for the local Piscataway people to protect them from raids by neighboring bands. Researchers had been looking for the site since the 1930s without success.

"I told him that in archeology, there is a lot of sadness because you don't find stuff," King said. "He never blinked." Sullivan funded the research out of his own pocket. And three years later, King and her students found the fort.

When Sullivan pitched his next quest to King, she knew better than to try and manage his expectations.

King recalled that third adventure Thursday evening at a presentation sponsored by the Charles County chapter of the NAACP. "The Life of Josiah Henson" recounted the discoveries that King and her students had made during a six-week archeological dig on land that had once been owned by Francis Newman.

The farm, then called Moore's Ditch, was located just west of modern-day La Plata. It was here that Josiah Henson was born in 1789 (though there is evidence to suggest he was actually born in 1796). The future abolitionist icon was named after Josiah Henson McPherson, the owner of his mother.

In 1830, after working his way up to supervisor of Newman's farm in Montgomery County, Henson, tricked out of being able to purchase his freedom, fled with his wife and children to Kentucky and then Ontario, Canada. There, he and other abolitionists purchased land for a vocational institute and settlement for refugee slaves. Henson's Dawn Settlement was one of the terminals along the Underground Railroad.

After analyzing documentary evidence, the King team began excavating the targeted areas and quickly began uncovering wrought nails, glazed earthenware shards, brick, clay pipes and rows of large stones that had likely been used to help shore up sagging walls.

By analyzing the shapes and positions of the debris fields, they were even able to hypothesize where the doors to the various quarters would have been. By comparing the locations of the slave quarters and the tree line with Henson's autobiographical account, King thinks they have even been able to pinpoint where Henson's father had hidden in the forest after being punished with 100 lashes and having his ear cut off for defending Henson's mother against an overseer's sexual advances.

Some of the most intriguing discoveries were fragments of decorated pottery that suggests Newman's slaves were making their own intricately patterned cups and plates, perhaps in an attempt to beautify their surroundings. "It gives you a sense of how people were trying to make their lives in an unlivable system," King explained.

The remains of ornate shoe buckles and buttons near the slave quarters suggested that the slaves also engaged in commerce that allowed them to purchase at least some finery.

"As we delve more and more into it, I think we're going to find even more stories, and we're going to be able to write and rewrite them better," King said. And should Sullivan call with another historical mystery for her to solve, King said she will be ready.

What killed Hunley crew? Maybe the blast

By Sarah Kaplan

Condensed from the Washington Post, August 25, 2017

Since the H.L. Hunley vanished during a 1864 naval battle, the Confederate submarine had lain on the seafloor near Charleston, S.C. In 2000, when the vessel was recovered, scientists and historians expected to be able to solve the mystery of why it sank.

But when they ventured inside the boat, they found not a single clue. Its 40-foot-long iron hull was not broken. The skeletons of the eight members of the crew were still at their battle stations; their bones bore no evidence of physical harm. The bilge pumps hadn't been activated. The air hatches were closed. There was no sign that anyone had tried to escape.

"There was nothing on the boat that could explain the deaths," said Rachel Lance, a biomedical engineer at the University of North Carolina.

In a paper this week in the journal PLOS ONE, Lance and her colleagues report they were killed by their own weapon. Lance figured this out without experience in archeology or access to the sub itself. In fact, the majority of her research was conducted in a pond.

Though boats capable of operating underwater had been built before the Civil War, none had been successfully deployed against an enemy ship. On Feb. 17, 1864, the sleek iron vessel slid unnoticed into Charleston Harbor, which was blockaded by the U.S. ship Housatonic. The Hunley's crew detonated a torpedo against the Union ship's hull. The Housatonic sank. And then, seemingly for no reason, the Hunley did as well.

A few years ago, the mystery fell into Lance's lap. She specializes in trauma related to underwater blasts, and at that time she was a researcher for the Navy working on her PhD at Duke University. One of her professors wanted to know if she could apply her work to the Hunley case.

"Hollywood does a really poor job of showing what happens in an explosion," Lance said. "People aren't thrown that often." Instead, when a torpedo blows something up underwater, it creates pressure waves that reverberate in the water and through the body of anyone who happens to be in it.

The instantaneous increase in pressure can squeeze oxygen out of the lungs and pop blood vessels in the brain. But the damage occurs exclusively in a victim's soft tissue, like the gut, lungs and brain — from the outside, it can be impossible to tell that the person has been harmed.

Lance has studied thousands of blast trauma deaths of World War II sailors. As soon as she read the description of the remains of Hunley's crew, "we realized that what the archeologists had uncovered were patterns of trauma that looked exactly like blast injuries," she said.

But where did the pressure waves to cause that trauma come from? The most likely answer was the Hunley itself — or rather, the torpedo that the Hunley had used to sink the Housatonic moments before.

Lance and her colleagues constructed a six-foot scale model of the Hunley out of historically accurate sheets of iron, and dubbed the vessel CSS Tiny. They placed it in a pond on Duke's campus, then pumped a puff of compressed gas into the water near the little ship to replicate the effects of a bomb exploding. Sensors located on every surface of the Tiny indicated that the waves hit the underside of the hull and were deflected, setting off a secondary pressure wave that bounced around the vessel's interior.

Next they replicated the experiment using real blasts of black powder. It gave the same results: The pressure along the Hunley's keel was equivalent to being beneath 2,400 feet of water. Inside the ship, the pressure jumped to at least 28 psi after the explosion — similar to diving down to 64 feet below the surface.

That may not sound like much, but this increase happened almost instantaneously. "It is the rapid rate of increase that causes the trauma," Lance said. She and her colleagues calculated there was an 85 percent chance that the crew of the Hunley died of pulmonary problems caused by this dramatic wave of pressure. They could have died before they knew what was happening.

Robert Salzar, a blast injury biomechanics specialist at the University of Virginia, told *Nature* that blast trauma is usually not instantly deadly. Instead, he suggested, the pressure waves may have killed the crew indirectly by knocking them out and causing the Hunley, with no one conscious to steer it, to sink.

Famed WWII ship found after 72 years

By Lisa Rein

Condensed from the Washington Post, August 20, 2017

Naval researchers announced Saturday that they have found the wreckage of the lost World War II cruiser USS Indianapolis on the floor of the Pacific Ocean, 72 years after the vessel sank in minutes after it was torpedoed by a Japanese submarine.

The ship was found almost 3 1/2 miles below the surface of the Philippine Sea, said a tweet from Microsoft co-founder Paul G. Allen, who led a team of civilian researchers that made the discovery. Historians and architects from the Naval History and Heritage Command had joined forces with Allen last year to revisit the tragedy.

The ship sank in 15 minutes on July 30, 1945, in the war's final days. It took the Navy four days to realize that the vessel was missing.

About 800 of the crew's 1,200 sailors and Marines made it off the cruiser before it sank. But almost 600 of them died over the next four to five days from exposure, dehydration, drowning and shark attacks. Nineteen crew members are alive today, the Navy command said in a news release.

The Indianapolis had just completed a top-secret mission to deliver to the island of Tinian components of the atomic bomb later dropped on the Japanese city of Hiroshima.

In a statement on its website, the command called the shipwreck a "significant discovery," considering the depth of the water.

The cruiser's captain, Charles Butler McVay III, survived, but he was court-martialed and convicted of losing control of the vessel. About 350 Navy ships were lost in combat during the war, but he was the only captain to be court-martialed. Years later, under pressure from survivors to clear his name, McVay was posthumously exonerated by Congress and President Bill Clinton.

The shipwreck's location had eluded researchers for decades. The coordinates keyed out in an S.O.S. signal were forgotten by surviving radio operators and were not received by Navy ships or shore stations, the Navy command said. The ship's mission records and logs were lost in the wreck.

Researchers got a break last year, however, when Richard Hulver, a historian with the Naval History and Heritage Command, identified a naval landing craft that had recorded a sighting of the Indianapolis hours before it was sunk. The position was west of where it was presumed to be lying. The team was able to develop a new estimated position, although it still covered 600 square miles of open ocean.

The ship is an official war grave, which means it is protected by law from disturbances. Naval archeologists will prepare to tour the site and see what data they can retrieve. No recovery efforts are planned.

Bay Journal threatened by EPA funds cutoff

By Tim Wheeler

Condensed from the Bay Journal website

Today, we learned that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has decided to cut off a multi-year grant awarded to the Bay Journal by the EPA two years ago, effective Feb. 1. If the cut is upheld, it's a big loss, as EPA funding covers about a third of our budget.

But it's not the end of the *Bay Journal* — not even close. Our readers — nearly 100,000 a month in print and online — look to us to keep them abreast, and we don't intend to let them down.

The *Bay Journal* is currently in the second year of this six-year grant from the EPA, disbursed in annual installments. We were slated to receive \$325,000 in February.

Needless to say, we're baffled by the EPA's decision. The notice informing us attributed the withdrawal to a "shift in priorities" at the EPA, without elaborating.

The EPA funding has been a constant, though declining, share of our budget as we have successfully grown and diversified our sources of grants and other donations. Subscriptions are free, and for 25 years our news reaches a wide variety of readers, from teachers, students, kayakers and to policy makers and watermen.

(Editor's note: ASM Ink often picks up articles from the Bay Journal, including the one on the next page.)

A John Smith cross? A theory with a hole

By Tom Horton

Condensed from the Bay Journal, July-August, 2017

Coastal geologist Darrin Lowery, among the Bay region's premier finders of ancient artifacts, tells cautionary tales about how discoveries are not always as they seem.

There was the fork inscribed "Davy Crockett" that he found poking out of an eroding Delmarva Peninsula coastline — dating merely to a 1955 Disney commemorative production — and a 4,500-year-old spear point penetrating a castoff Frigidaire — go figure.

"Proving anything from the archeology of a single day is virtually impossible," Lowery said.

But then there came the blistering, buggy day Lowery and two colleagues virtually tripped over a small brass cross as they surveyed one of the Bay region's remotest shorelines on Mockhorn Island, Virginia. If the little cross was what they had reason to think it might be, it would be one of the most significant archeological finds made around the Chesapeake.

They found it on June 20, 2010, 402 years and 17 days after Capt. John Smith sailed embarked on his famous voyages of exploration during the spring and summer of 1608 that literally put the Bay on the map.

His map, remarkably accurate by standards of the time, was further distinguished by showing where Smith had nailed up metal crosses to mark where he had actually explored.

Before this, none had ever been found. According to the map, though, one such cross had been placed just south of the modern-day town of Oyster on Virginia's lower Eastern Shore mainland.

For years, Lowery had been developing a hypothesis that Smith had not gone ashore near Oyster, as historians had long assumed, but a few miles east, on Mockhorn.

An authenticated John Smith cross where Lowery's team found it would have dramatically boosted his theory. But that day and events that have raised at least as many questions as they've answered.

It was a compelling discovery. As a coastal geologist, Lowery knew the sandy barrier islands lining Virginia's Atlantic coast are among the most dynamic of all landforms, shifting shape at the whim of storms, currents and rising sea levels on time scales as short as decades.

By dating marsh sediment cores, old oyster beds, dune soils and other features around Mockhorn and Smith Island, the barrier beach just to Mockhorn's southeast, he was fairly sure that John Smith had sailed into a very different landscape than exists there now.

By Lowery's reckoning, Smith most likely came around the tip of Delmarva and ventured up the eastern, Atlantic-facing side of Mockhorn. The island's forested ridges, shown on Smith's map, would have prevented his landing party from seeing that it was separated from the mainland by water.

Other than the map, there is no record or description of the 24 or so crosses that Smith said he nailed up (or, in places, carved in trees) throughout the Chesapeake and its rivers.

But despite Lowery's published theory, and close to a hundred visits to Mockhorn, which is rich in artifacts from 13,000 years of human habitation, the geologist said he was never on a "cross hunt."

"We were just doing coastal archeology, surveys under contract to the state of Virginia...doing our business," explained Norm Brady, a retired arborist and longtime sidekick of Lowery on his expeditions. "We'd kid about it sometimes: 'Wouldn't it be neat if we found the cross?' But not seriously."

Then, in June of 2010, Brady recalled, he literally stepped on it. It was about 2.5 inches in height and width, blackened by exposure and showing the imprint where a barnacle had been attached.

Lowery, coming up behind, plucked it from Brady's boot print. "They caught up and said, 'Norm, you just stepped on John Smith's cross.' I wasn't happy because I'd broken it."

"I guess after finding tens of thousands of artifacts over the decades, I don't get excited much anymore, especially when I find an object that is outside of my knowledge base (i.e. historic vs. prehistoric)," he said in an email. "As always, you have to go back home and put all the pieces together before you know what you have."

In 2011, testing by the Smithsonian Institution found that the cross was old enough to be from John Smith's time. It was about half copper, a quarter to a third lead, mixed with tin, zinc and iron in lesser amounts. Subsequent research indicated it might even date to the 9th Century — possibly a "pilgrim's badge,"

worn by someone making a religious pilgrimage. A hole in the top of the cross might have enabled someone to insert a metal ring and wear it.

Lowery was advised by Virginia officials to hold onto the cross. It was 2014 before he would turn it over to the state, which by law owns artifacts found on public lands like Mockhorn for more testing.

"We had people on both sides of [whether the cross was authentic], but it seemed a real possibility that it might be John Smith's cross," said Michael Barber, Virginia's state archeologist. "It was exciting."

Last October, though, that excitement turned into something that Lowery said he felt bordered on accusation. Barber showed Lowery and Brady an X-ray of the cross done as part of Virginia's further authentication process. It showed a hole in the bottom of the cross, which had been filled. X-ray analysis determined that the hole, the same diameter as the visible top hole, was as old as the rest of the cross. But what had been used to fill it was not. More tests had revealed the hole had been plugged with a mix of clay and a modern epoxy, invented in Germany in 1937 and still in use. In fact, epoxy coated the whole cross.

"The meeting took on the aura of an investigation," Lowery wrote in an online account. He recalled that Michael Madden, a federal archeologist present with Barber during the discussion, advised him that "we know you have a lot of enemies in archeology and you should find out who might have planted the metal cross."

In an interview, Madden said, "It [being tricked] has happened to other archeologists. People screw with people all the time, and archeology is no different."

Could someone have played a nasty trick? Brady and Lowery both think it's wildly unlikely someone might have taken a John Smith era cross, cleverly altered it so that it would eventually be found a fake and then actually have been able to "plant" it in a wave-washed shoreline zone on remote and inaccessible Mockhorn Island, so that it would be discovered that day.

Lowery wondered whether the cross might have been altered once it passed from his hands for testing. The Smithsonian appears to have no documentation of how it did its analysis and the woman who did the tests retired soon thereafter. Brady says he was told she was ill, and his attempts to contact her have proven fruitless.

Katherine Ridgway, a conservator with the Virginia archeologist's office who handled the state's analyses, says the Smithsonian testing wouldn't have required drilling a hole or destroying a sliver of the cross. She said it would not have necessarily revealed the second hole or the epoxy.

The epoxy finding, she said, was made by Winterthur, a duPont museum of decorative arts in Delaware that has "some of the best" facilities for such an analysis.

"Their finding is solid," Ridgway said, "and unfortunately it means there is no way that cross can ever be linked to John Smith."

No one has ever publicly suggested the almost unthinkable — that Lowery might have obtained and planted the cross, not knowing of the epoxy in it. He has always been a prolific discoverer of artifacts, and from time to time one hears that Lowery seems uncommonly "lucky."

Barber said that Virginia will hold onto the cross, "put it with the bottle caps and other detritus of history." Lowery and Brady, who tried unsuccessfully to get it back for more testing, seem resigned.

"I've moved on," Lowery said. "You find lots of weird stuff along the shoreline...let's just call it that."

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.

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 on Facebook, www.facebook.com/asmcentralchapter or <http://asmcentralchapter.weebly.com/>

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. Chapter website is charlescoasm.org and its blog is ccarchsoc.blogspot.com

September 14: Jim Gibb will speak on "Bones for Beginners II."

October 12: Silas Hurry will discuss "A History of Archeology in Maryland's First Capital."

November 9: Jacob Moschler. TBD

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

September 21: Vivian Eicke, chapter member, will speak on her experience of building a log cabin at James Madison's Montpelier

October 19: Ralph Buglass, chapter member and local historian, will speak on "Offutt's Crossroads: The Early History of Potomac and its Founding Family."

November 16: Mark Michael Ludlow, member of the City of Alexandria Archaeology Commission will discuss "Advanced Metal Detecting for the Archeologist."

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

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>

Thursday, September 14: The Good the Bad and the Ugly: Two Sites in Morocco, by Elaine Kipp. Harford Glen, Bel Air.

Wednesday, October 11: Swan Creek Focus, by Eric McCann and Dan Coates. Havre de Grace City Hall.

Wednesday, November 8: Local Petroglyphs with Global Interpretations, by Dan Coates and Dave Peters. Harford Community College, Bel Air.

Friday, December 8, 2017: Harford Glen; Past, Present and Future. ASNC Board Members. Dinner Meeting. I.O.O.F. Hall, Aberdeen.

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

September 18: Silas Hurry

October 16: - TBD

November 20: - TBD

December 15: Tour at Jefferson Patterson Park @ 1:00 p.m.

January 17: Julie King

February 21: Steve Lenik (tentatively)

March 19: - TBD

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

May 21: - TBD

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 try UParchaeologygroup@gmail.com or <http://uparchaeologygroup.weebly.com/>

September 11: - TBD

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>

September 16: Appalachian Festival at Frostburg State University, a display of artifacts and information on the archeology of western Maryland.

September 22: Al Feldstein, local historian, will speak on the history of LaVale.

October 27: Archeologist Susan Trussell will report on recent investigations of the French & Indian War era Fort Dewart, located along Forbes Road in western Pennsylvania.

November 18: A field trip to tour the newly renovated Fort Bedford Museum, guided by curator Susan Trussell.

December: No meeting due to holidays

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

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

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