

ASM Ink

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Newsletter of the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc.



www.marylandarcheology.org

Catoctin Furnace and more at Fall Meeting

The Catoctin Furnace Iron Works in northern Frederick County is both the setting and a focus of this month's annual meeting, Saturday October 22.

Between 1774 and 1903 the furnace produced products America needed. Its cannonballs participated in the decisive Battle of Yorktown in the Revolutionary War. In the 19th Century its output was used commercially and in households. A community was built up near the works to provide for the needs of the workers.

The day opens at 8:30 with ASM's Annual Meeting. In addition to the latest information on what the Society and its chapters are doing, ballots in this year's election will be counted and the new officers installed.

The first speaker is one of those who have nothing to do with the Catoctin Furnace. Susan Langley, the state chief underwater archeologist, will look at Maryland's submerged cultural heritage, exploring the diversity of sites, their location and their significance. Her speech is scheduled to begin at 9:30.

Next, Dan Coates of the Northern Chesapeake Chapter will return the focus to terrestrial subjects. Colonial potters couldn't just reach into the ground and scoop out good material for making ceramics. Coates will talk about where the good clay was to be found.

Jocelyn Lee, of the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center in Edgewater, will look at Cecil and Charles county sites as cautionary tales of trying to project current landforms onto earlier settlement patterns.

Another SERC speaker, Jim Gibb will follow with updates on several ASM field schools which were held on SERC property over the last few years.

Elizabeth Comer, of the Catoctin Furnace Historical Society, then brings the focus to the meeting site. She will conduct a narrated walking tour of several buildings and areas of interests, including houses, a graveyard and Furnace structures.

Two presentations by speakers from the Smithsonian's Natural History Museum will welcome people back from lunch. First Kari Bruwelheide and Katie Barca will report on a fresh look at some remains from a cemetery at Catoctin Furnace.

Following their talk, Doug Owsley will offer a bone identification workshop for avocational and professional archeologists.

Elizabeth Comer returns for a second talk, this one focusing on heritage tourism and a look at current research at the Furnace. This is the first in a series of four short talks. The next speaker, archeologist Robert Wanner, will delve into remote sensing at Cunningham Falls State Park in Frederick County.

Analyst Jane Seiter will tell how documentary research, forensic analysis and geophysical investigations are revealing what life was like for African-Americans working at the Furnace. Then archeologist Joseph Clemens will explain how X-ray fluorescence analysis has led to a better understanding of what life was like at the Furnace in the 19th Century.

To cap off the day, an announcement will be made about upcoming ASM excavation opportunities.

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Upcoming events

October 7 - 9: Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology conference, Ottawa. cneha.org/conference.html

October 15: International Archeology Day. www.archaeologyday.org

October 22: ASM Annual Meeting. Catoctin Furnace Historic District, Frederick County.

November 3-6: Eastern States Archaeological Conference, 83rd Annual Meeting, Sheraton Bucks County, Langhorne, PA

December 3: ASM board meeting, Heritage House, Ellicott City. 10 a.m. All members welcome.

January 4 - 8, 2017: Society for Historical Archaeology conference. Fort Worth. www.sha.org/conferences

March 16 - 19: Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference, Virginia Beach.
<http://www.maacmidatlanticarchaeology.org/conferences.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. Contact either one to participate. 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 for work beginning in September. 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 sites throughout Anne Arundel County. Weekdays only. Email Jasmine Gollup at 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:

IMPORTANT NOTICE: To make sure they don't miss announcements and opportunities, all CAT candidates are asked to update their contact information by sending their current address, email and phone numbers to Belinda Urquiza at burquiza@comcast.net For the latest information on CAT activities see the ASM website or contact her.

Back to River Farm looking for an answer

By Stephanie Sperling

Lost Towns

A team of several dozen professional archeologists and volunteers returned to the River Farm Site during the week of August 15 to try to learn more about the unusual trench feature discovered during this year's ASM Field Session.

If you recall, we found a 25-foot-long feature in Area 2 of the Jug Bay floodplain that was about 1 foot wide by 9 inches deep. Based on the artifacts found there and elsewhere at this horizon at River Farm, this feature probably dates to the Late Woodland. It was oriented north-south and mimicked the flow of the river, located only about 30 feet away.

The trench arced in such a manner that we concluded it once supported a structural wall for a long house or wigwam, although a Native American construction technique of this sort has never been seen by archeologists in Maryland.

During the field session, a small portion of the "wall" feature was excavated and several large sherds of Indian pottery were found by the wall and at the base of the trench, along with a tiny quartz stemmed point. A few small, driven post holes were also found at the base of the trench. The whole area was backfilled and we left River Farm excited and perplexed.

In August, we returned to open 13 new 5-by-5-foot units around the backfilled block. The plow zone was excavated from all of the new units and each was troweled down to the intact feature plain.

The units were first placed in such a way to chase out the ends of the arcing trench. We didn't find it. Units were then placed further out to the north and south to see if it picked up again. We didn't find it there either. Finally, units were placed to the east and west to see if there was another arc that paralleled the first. You guessed it - we didn't find it there either.

So what WAS the use or function of the mystery trench? We removed the backfill from the southern end of the trench and excavated a small portion to see if that might help clarify things. Along the walls and near the base of the feature, we found about 15 more sizable pot sherds and one broken quartz biface, but there was next to no debitage and no faunal remains. A small charcoal sample was recovered, but it was not enough to suggest that the Indians were burning something in the trench.

Oddly, a few small post holes were found *along the interior wall* of the feature, but none were found at the base. This suggests posts may have been driven in at a 30-degree angle to the trench on this side. This is different than what was found at the northern end, where the post holes were found at the base of the trench, suggesting small posts were driven straight down into the ground.

The soil on the inside of the arc was darker with more charcoal and organic material, and a few burn spots were found in this area. Two much larger hearths were found about 15 feet to the northwest of the trench, and several triangle and stemmed points and dozens of decorated pot sherds surrounded it. The entire area was littered with different types of unusual pottery, including sherds of an unusual gravel-tempered ceramic with combed interior and exterior lines, along with Rappahannock, Townsend Incised and Sullivan's Cove sherds. Dozens of post holes were found from one side of the excavated area to the other in no apparent pattern.

The August excavations did not elucidate how the Native people used this trench, although we can say it was not dug to support an oval structure, as was suspected at the end of the field session. We also cannot be sure how the use of this part of the site differed from others, considering the limited scope of excavations on this huge site.

Two things are certain, however. First, River Farm represents a fascinating and intriguing glimpse into ancient life along the Patuxent River. And second, more work has yet to be done.

A chance to join in search for Secowocomoco

By Julia A. King

St. Mary's College of Maryland (SMCM) looks forward to welcoming the Archeological Society of Maryland to Lower Brambly, an extensive and rich oyster midden site believed to be Secowocomoco, a major Indian town mapped by Captain John Smith. In fact, this shell midden site appears to be one of the largest shell midden sites in St. Mary's County.

The site was first identified in the 1970s but it was not until the spring of 2015 that more systematic survey was undertaken. Scott M. Strickland conducted a non-collection survey of the Lower Brambly property for St. Mary's County's Office of Land Use and Growth Management and the Maryland Historical Trust, including the shell midden measuring some 25 acres. Strickland found projectile points in only one area of the site.

Subsequently, the students in the Anthropological Methods class and I conducted additional testing at the site in late 2015. The students excavated 49 shovel tests, producing 300 pieces of pottery, a few lithics, a fragment on Native copper and a cannel coal bead along with thousands of fragments of shell. People have been visiting this part of the lower Wicomico since at least the Late Archaic, evidenced by the recovery of fragments from a steatite bowl. Townsend Series ceramics formed almost three-quarters of the assemblage.

SMCM returns to Lower Brambly/Secowocomoco this fall as part of two important projects. The first is funded by the National Park Service's Underrepresented Communities program, which is supporting work at this site and Biscoe Gray with the goal of preparing a multiple property National Register nomination for sites affiliated with Maryland's Piscataway people. In addition, Hurricane Sandy money from ASM will allow a remote-sensing expert to scan the site in the search for palisades and/or houses and other structures.

The Lower Brambly Fields currently have soybeans in them, and this crop comes off in November. Volunteers are invited to assist with the excavation of shovel tests and a limited number of 5-by-5-foot units. Shell will be processed on site, with whole shell bagged for the college lab and the thousands of fragments counted and weighed in the field.

Lower Brambly is located in Chaptico on private property. The site has commanding views of both the Wicomico and Potomac rivers. The owner allows limited parking of recreational vehicles on-site. We look forward to seeing everyone in late November. For more information on Lower Brambly and/or Secowocomoco, email Julie King at <http://jking@smcm.edu>. Email me your interest and as soon as the soybeans let me set specific dates I will get back to you.

Werowocomo site bought for preservation

By Lara Lutz

Condensed from the Bay Journal, September 2016

An important American Indian site on the York River in Virginia lost to historians for centuries has been purchased by the National Park Service as part of the Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail.

The 264-acre tract on Purtan Bay in Gloucester County - where more than 400 years ago the English colonist Smith first met the Algonquian leader Powhatan - was acquired in June from a Virginia couple for \$7.1 million, according to the park service.

Four hundred years ago the Indian town at this location was called Werowocomoco.

In 1607, as Smith was exploring the Chickahominy River, he was captured by Indians and taken as a prisoner to the town, where he met Powhatan, a spiritual and political leader who influenced tribes throughout the Virginia tidewater, and Powhatan's daughter Pocahontas.

"The antiquity and spirituality of this place cannot be understated," said Joel Dunn, president and CEO of the Chesapeake Conservancy. "Werowocomoco is the Machu Pichu of the Chesapeake. It served as the capital of the Powhatan confederacy for hundreds of years and is one of the most significant American Indian sites in eastern North America. We still have much to learn."

Although archeologists believe Indians had been using the land at Werowocomoco for thousands of years, Powhatan and most - it not all - of the town's inhabitants relocated to an Indian community on the

Chickahominy River just two years after the English established their settlement at Jamestown. Werowocomoco was not mentioned in Colonial records again.

Its exact location was unknown until 2001, when Bob and Lynn Ripley began meeting with archeologists to discuss artifacts found on their land along the river.

In 2003, archeologists announced that evidence had confirmed the site as Werowocomoco.

Werowocomoco will remain closed to the public for approximately two years until interpretations and visitor amenities are in place. More archeological work may be required too.

Artifacts indicate that the core of the inhabited site covered approximately 50 acres, but the purchase includes buffer areas to preserve the largely undisturbed landscape.

An 18-month planning process, slated to begin later this year, will tackle questions about the site's future. "Modern Indian tribes will be extremely important partners, said Chuck Hunt, superintendent of the National Park Service Chesapeake Bay office.

Federal, state and local government partners will participate in the planning, as well as nonprofit organizations and archeologists. The general public will be invited to provide input, too.

Oldie but goodie: Motel of the Mysteries

By Alyssa Rosenberg

Condensed from the Washington Post, July 15, 2016

Considering how America might meet its demise is usually an exercise that leads us to take ourselves extremely seriously. We're the world's greatest superpower, so what will happen in the vacuum we leave behind? What will it be that causes our demise? Our financial hubris? The power we've granted the police? Our mesmerization by tech gurus? The return of Jesus Christ himself?

And this agita is one of the reasons I wanted to talk about David Macaulay's book "Motel of the Mysteries." Macaulay is probably best known for his beautifully illustrated explanatory books, including "The Way Things Work," "Castle" and "Pyramid." Those books often had their funny side notes, but in "Motel of the Mysteries" Macaulay turns positively wicked, bringing his British-born sensibility to bear as he skewers the idea that America's greatest accomplishments will be recognized for what they were long after they're gone.

In "Motel of the Mysteries," America has been destroyed, and largely covered up by a mysterious catastrophic event that the book suggests is related to rising pollution levels. Archeologists speculate over the little that remains, deciding that our freeways were signals to aliens and that fast-food neon signs were totems to our most important gods.

But everything changes when Howard Carson (an obvious riff on Howard Carter, who discovered Tutankhamen's tomb) accidentally stumbles on the site that becomes known as the Motel of the Mysteries, and mistakes a humble roadside way station for a critically important tomb and religious site.

Carson and his colleagues treat everything from a "Do Not Disturb" sign to a shower cap to a bathtub plug as precious and meaningful artifacts and do their best to place them into a coherent narrative that explains the great civilization they believe they've deciphered.

In some cases, they get certain things right, but for the wrong reasons: Carson, for example, becomes convinced that the motel's television is an altar and was the subject of intense worship by the inhabitants of the room. And other times, he and his colleagues are disastrously, comically wrong, turning toothbrushes into ceremonial earrings and the paper seals on toilets into important documents.

America's being remembered, all right, but for none of the things that we see as important about ourselves. The Gateway Arch in St. Louis has become the new Blarney Stone, a cheesy attraction tourists kiss in the hope of good luck. New York's skyscrapers are all but buried; only their top floors poke out of the earth, giving a tiny hint of their former majesty. The remnants of our supposed greatness in Macaulay's version of the future are actually the most mundane, routine things that made our lives function in the 20th Century. Our true innovations and accomplishments are lost.

Inuit knowledge finds missing 1845 ship

By Ian Austen

Condensed from the New York Times, September 14, 2016

OTTAWA — To solve a 168-year-old Arctic mystery, the Canadian government over the last several years used satellite and underwater imaging and deployed crews from the navy and coast guard along with scientists and researchers to search for the *Terror*, a British ship that vanished along with 129 crew members while trying to map the Northwest Passage.

But in the end it was a tip from a local Inuit hunter that led to the apparent discovery of the *Terror*, a ship that earlier was involved in the attack on Fort McHenry in Baltimore during the War of 1812. The discovery, made on Sept. 3, comes two years after the *Erebus*, the other ship in the disastrous 1845 expedition led by the British explorer Sir John Franklin, was found.

The location of the *Terror*, appropriately in the middle of the coincidentally named Terror Bay, matched longstanding Inuit oral accounts of Franklin's fate rather than the assumptions of modern researchers.

"The Inuits' oral traditional knowledge around Franklin has been the only authoritative account," said John Geiger, the chief executive of the Royal Canadian Geographical Society. "Right from the early days, the Inuit had provided extraordinary insight, and it continues to this day."

Parks Canada, the federal agency overseeing the search, said it was "currently working with our partners to validate the details of the discovery."

But Geiger, the author of several books about the doomed expedition, said underwater images of the remarkably intact ship and the paucity of other 19th Century shipwrecks in the area make it all but certain that the *Terror* has been found.

The discovery was made by the *Martin Bergmann*, a research vessel outfitted specifically to hunt for the missing ships. Its crew included Sammy Kogvik, the Inuit hunter. In a video released by the institute, Kogvik is heard saying that about six to eight years ago he saw "something weird sticking out of the ocean on the ice."

When the *Martin Bergmann* was near Terror Bay while heading to a rendezvous with naval and coast guard ships involved in the search, Kogvik, who lives in Gjoa Haven, Nunavut, brought up his earlier sighting. The *Bergmann* then headed for anchor in the bay.

Adrian Schimminowski, the chief executive of the Arctic Research Foundation, said the *Martin Bergmann* launched a boat in an initial search of the bay, which is not charted, but found no sign of the *Terror*. But when the research ship pulled anchor to resume its initial course, "We sailed right over a shipwreck and saw it on our sonar."

If the *Martin Bergmann's* route had varied by as little as 600 feet, he said, the *Terror's* location would still be a mystery.

"It sent shivers down my spine," Schimminowski said from Gjoa Haven. "It's like finding a needle in a haystack, and this is a very, very big haystack."

The video released by the institute includes footage captured by a remotely operated Royal Canadian Navy camera. It shows several objects perfectly preserved by the frigid water, including a ship's double-wheeled helm, its bell and even some ropes.

The disappearance of the Franklin expedition and the 32 search missions, some of which included Americans, attempting to rescue the crews were followed closely in the 19th Century.

In Canada then-Prime Minister Stephen Harper, who fell from power last year, made locating the ships a major part of his strategy to demonstrate Canada's sovereignty over its Arctic region. It was a somewhat controversial move given that Harper's Conservative government was cutting back on scientific research at the time.

Editor's note: Franklin's men abandoned the ships after they became stuck in the ice and attempted, unsuccessfully, to salvage their lives by walking over the ice. Some of their bodies have been found.

Catoctin Furnace and more at Fall Meeting

Continued from Page One

Lunch can be purchased across from the meeting site at a historic worker's house, 12610 Catoctin Furnace Road, as well as at several other local options.

This year, two post-meeting special events are available.

From 4:30 to 6 the Springfield Manor Winery (and restaurant) at 11836 Auburn Rd, Thurmont, is offering 10 per cent off for ASM Members with proof of meeting attendance. Obtain coupon at the registration table.

Between 7 and 9 p.m. a "Spirits of the Furnace" guided night tour through the Furnace and village is planned, with stops in historic structures and along the landscape. The scenes encountered during "Spirits of the Furnace" are based on actual events in the village. It costs \$10 and reservations can be made at the link on the left side of the home page (www.catoctinfurnace.org) under the "SHOP" tab.

A complete program is included with this newsletter. Admission is \$5 for ASM members, \$8 for others.

The meeting will be at the Harriet Chapel in Thurmont, 12625 Catoctin Furnace Road. Take Route 15 north from Frederick until you see the turnoff for Catoctin Furnace, Route 806. Follow it north to the meeting site.

One if by land, two if by sea and 40,000 if by ground

By Kyle Scott Clauss

Condensed from the Boston Daily, September 16, 2015

The city archeologist's latest dig at the Old North Church and Washington Garden in the North End has produced a treasure trove of historic artifacts.

Discovered in "one of the best privies (bathrooms) unearthed in Boston," the artifacts offer a glimpse into English, Irish, Jewish and Italian immigrant life in the mid-to-late 1800s, from children's toys to a clay tobacco pipe adorned with a shamrock design.

"The main takeaway here is that history is more than just what's been written down," said city archeologist Joseph Bagley in a release. "Lots of personal stories just get lost to time. Archeology is one of the best ways to reveal those stories, and bring them back from the past. The people who lived in this house did not have the economic means to really be part of the group who were recorded in Boston's history."

Built in 1723, the Old North Church is the oldest surviving church in Boston and home to the first bust of George Washington. Two lanterns were hung in its steeple in 1775 to warn revolutionary troops in Charlestown of the British advance, in response Paul Revere's legendary "One if by land, two if by sea" signal.

"I'm excited to see the rich history of this historic neighborhood come to life through these artifacts," Mayor Marty Walsh said. "We've explored privies in the North End before, but not one that captures a complete snapshot of the immigrant story. This is an exciting discovery that offers a real-life glimpse into our past."

Bagley and his team last dug around the Old North Church in 2013, unearthing more than 40,000 artifacts dating back three centuries.

Chapter notes

In addition to the listed chapters, ASM has a chapter at the Community College of Baltimore County, led by Nina Brown, and a club at Huntingtown High School in Calvert County, run by Jeff Cunningham.

Anne Arundel

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

Central Chapter

For information contact centralchapterasm@yahoo.com or stephenisrael2701@comcast.net 410-945-5514. Or on Facebook, www.facebook.com/asmcentralchapter or <http://asmcentralchapter.weebly.com/>

November 18: Lisa Kraus and Jason Shellenhamer will update Herring Run Archaeology. NHSM at 7:30.

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 or 410-533-1390. Chapter website is charlescoasm.org and its blog is ccarchsoc.blogspot.com

October 13: Jim Gibb will review evidence of Pre-Clovis peoples in the New World, including recent findings in Vero Beach, Florida.

November 10: Eastern Woodland Indian Cultures of Maryland, Julie Hall, JPPM

December 8: Artifacts of Religion and Magic, Sara Rivers Cofield

January 12, 2017: tbd

February 9: Josiah Henson Property, by Julie King and Rebecca Webster

March 9: tbd

April 13: Esther Doyle Read on tbd

May 11: 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 heather.bouslog@mncppc-mc.org or 301-563-7530 or Don Housley at donhou704@earthlink.net or 301-424-8526. Chapter website: <http://www.asmmidpotomac.org> Email: asmmidpotomac@gmail.com Facebook page: <http://www.facebook.com/pages/Mid-Potomac-Archaeology/182856471768>

October 2: Ralph Buglass, local historian, will speak on the history of the Sugarloaf Mountain communities. (Rescheduled)

November 17: Stacy Poulos, Anne Arundel archeologist, will give a presentation of the effect of coastal flooding on archeological sites in Maryland.

Friday, December 16: Chapter Holiday Party at the Agricultural History Activity Center in Derwood, 6 to 10.

Monocacy

The chapter meets in the C. Burr Artz Library in Frederick the second Wednesday of the month at 6 p.m. For more information, visit the chapter's web page at digfrederick.com or call 301-378-0212.

October: In lieu of the October meeting, members are urged to attend ASM's Annual Meeting October 22.

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>

October 12: ASNC at the Concord Point Light Keeper's House and Property, by Bill McIntyre. Havre de Grace City Hall

November 9: Dan Coates and Bill McIntyre on Interpreting and Cataloging Personal Collections. Harford Community College.

Friday December 9 or 16: Annual Dinner Meeting and Election of Officers. I.O.O.F. Hall, Aberdeen.

January 11: TBA. Havre de Grace City Hall.

February 8: Edgar Hardesty on "Encounters Between Israel and the Philistines Based on Geography and Archeology." Harford Jewish Center, Havre de Grace.

Thursday March 9: TBA. Historical Society of Cecil County, Elkton.

Friday, April 7: Becca Peixotto will talk about "The Discovery of Fossil Man in South Africa." Harford Community College, Bel Air.

May/June. Annual Picnic Meeting, at an historic site in Harford or Cecil County.

St. Mary's County

Meetings are the third Monday of the month at St. Francis Xavier Church in Newtown or at St. Mary's College. For information contact Chris Coogan at Ccoogan@smcm.edu

Upper Patuxent

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

October 10: Celeste Huecker will talk about the standing stones of Brittany.

November 14: Claude Bowen will speak about ASM's work throughout the State and future opportunities for volunteerism

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>

October 28: Rita Knox, NPS Ranger at the C&O Canal National Historical Park, will present the last 30 miles of the Canal from the Paw Paw Tunnel to its end at the western terminus at Cumberland.

November 19, 1:00 PM: A field trip to historic Ridgedal Farm at Springfield, W.V., location of a French & Indian War era fort and Indian mound.

December: No chapter meeting due to the holiday.

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. 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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