

# ASM Ink

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Newsletter of the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc.

[www.marylandarcheology.org](http://www.marylandarcheology.org)

## Waiting for next big storm to take sites away

By Whitney Pipkin

*Condensed from the Bay Journal, November 2018*

Climate change and erosion are taking steady punches at shorelines in the Chesapeake Bay region, slashing away soil and threatening the structures that stand on it. But resources buried within the land are at risk, too. Archeologists in Maryland and Virginia are racing to recover artifacts from Bay area shorelines before they are gone for good.

The archeologists worry that centuries of the history they're hunting can disappear with the next big storm. And, more often, places rich with records of the region's American Indian and Colonial past are slipping away one inch at a time, lost to the gradual but quickening impact of erosion and rising seas.

It's no coincidence that many of the region's most precious archeological sites are also located precariously on the shores of rivers, creeks and the sprawling Bay. That, said archeologist Martin Gallivan, a professor at the College of William & Mary, is where people have always liked living.

One of the places at risk is the first permanent English settlement in North America at Jamestown, where site managers now factor in elevation and water levels when considering where to work next on a site that is increasingly inundated with water. Also threatened throughout the region are countless shell middens, some thousands of years old, full of clues about how the region's early residents lived.

A survey by Virginia's Longwood University found that 28 out of 313 historic sites on the commonwealth's shorelines would likely be gone within 50 years. Remnants of settlements, cemeteries or shell deposits in erosion-prone areas such as the Eastern Shore or on private property could be especially hard to access.

"These sites are washing away every day, and there's only so much money going around to save them," said Stephanie Sperling, an archeologist with the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission.

Until last year, Sperling spent a decade working as a consultant for Maryland's Anne Arundel County, which received an influx of federal and state funding for shoreline archeology after 2012's Hurricane Sandy. A two-year study in the county, which has about 500 miles of shoreline, showed that a quarter of its 1,600 archeological sites could be lost in the coming years — and kicked off an invigorated season of excavation.

About 80 percent of the endangered sites are related to past Indian communities. Others are the locations of watermen's homes, Colonial era towns and plantations, and Bay beach resorts that bustled with visitors in the late 1800s through the mid-1900s.

Archeologists say that funding to excavate sites — even those predicted to wash away soon — can be difficult to come by because there are so many projects vying for limited dollars. Maryland and Virginia have

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**NOTICES: --This is the last copy of the newsletter to have a mail-delivery option.  
-- It's renewal time. See insert with newsletter or check ASM website.**

## Upcoming events

**March 2, 2019:** ASM quarterly board meeting, Heritage House, Ellicott City, 9-1. All welcome

**March 21-4, 2019:** Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference meeting, Ocean City.

[www.maacmidatlanticarchaeology.org/conferences.htm](http://www.maacmidatlanticarchaeology.org/conferences.htm)

**March 30:** Workshop in Archeology. Crownsville. All day.

**April 27:** ASM Spring Symposium. Crownsville. All day.

## Volunteer opportunities

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

**ASM Volunteer Lab, most Thursdays:** The lab in Crownsville. Contact Charlie Hall at [charles.hall@maryland.gov](mailto:charles.hall@maryland.gov) or Louise Akerson at [lakerson1@verizon.net](mailto:lakerson1@verizon.net). Currently the lab is dealing with artifacts from Fells Point in Baltimore.

A volunteer opportunity is available at a 17 Century site in **Edgewater** in Anne Arundel County, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Fridays, with Jim Gibb [jamesggibb@verizon.net](mailto:jamesggibb@verizon.net) and Laura Cripps [lcripps@howardcc.edu](mailto: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](mailto:jamesggibb@verizon.net)

**Montgomery County** for lab and field work volunteers, contact Heather Bouslag at 301 563 7530 or [Heather.Bouslog@montgomeryparks.org](mailto:Heather.Bouslog@montgomeryparks.org)

**The Anne Arundel County** Archaeology Program and the Lost Towns Project welcome volunteers in both field and lab at numerous sites. Weekdays only. Email [volunteers@losttownsproject.org](mailto:volunteers@losttownsproject.org) or call 410 222 1318.

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

**Jefferson Patterson Park** invites volunteers to take part in its activities, including archeology, historical research and conservation. Contact Ed Chaney at [ed.chaney@maryland.gov](mailto: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](http://www.archaeological.org/fieldwork) to get started.

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

## CAT corner:

For information on the CAT program, contact the new director, Sarah Grady, at [sarahgrady11@gmail.com](mailto:sarahgrady11@gmail.com)

FRANK & ERNEST

THAVES



# DNA shows new settlement patterns

By Carl Zimmer

*Condensed from the New York Times, November 9, 2018*

Nearly 11,000 years ago, a man died in what is now Nevada and was buried in a place called Spirit Cave.

Now scientists have recovered and analyzed his DNA, along with that of 70 other ancient people whose remains were discovered throughout the Americas. The findings lend astonishing detail to a story once lost to prehistory: how and when humans spread across the Western Hemisphere.

The earliest known arrivals from Asia were already splitting into recognizably distinct groups, the research suggests. Some of these populations thrived, becoming the ancestors of indigenous peoples throughout the hemisphere.

But other groups died out entirely, leaving no trace save for what can be discerned in ancient DNA. Indeed, the new genetic research hints at many dramatic chapters in the peopling of the Americas that archeology has yet to uncover.

Earlier studies had indicated that people moved into the Americas at the end of the last ice age, traveling from Siberia to Alaska across a land bridge now under the Bering Sea. They spread southward, eventually reaching the tip of South America.

Until recently, geneticists could offer little insight into these vast migrations. Five years ago, just one ancient human genome had been recovered in the Western Hemisphere: that of a 4,000-year-old man discovered in Greenland.

The latest batch of analyses, published in three separate studies, marks a turnaround. In the past few years, researchers have recovered the genomes of 229 ancient people from teeth and bones.

One of them is a rare individual, only the second so-called Ancient Beringian whose DNA has ever been analyzed. The first, described in January by Eske Willerslev, a geneticist at the University of Copenhagen, was an 11,500-year-old girl whose remains were found in eastern Alaska. The second was discovered in western Alaska, and lived 9,000 years ago, Willerslev and his colleagues reported on Thursday in the journal *Science*.

The Ancient Beringians separated from the ancestors of living indigenous people in the Americas about 20,000 years ago. The new findings suggest they endured for several thousand years. Then they disappeared, leaving no known genetic trace in living people.

But another wave of migrants from Siberia did not stop in Alaska. They kept moving, eventually arriving south of the ice age glaciers. Then they split into two branches. One group turned and headed north, following the retreating glaciers into Canada and back to Alaska. The other branch took a remarkable journey south.

The genetic data suggest that this group spread swiftly across much of North America and South America about 14,000 years ago. The expansion may have taken only centuries.

The man from Spirit Cave belonged to this southern branch of migrants. He also was closely related to a 12,700-year-old boy found on the other side of the Rocky Mountains in Montana. But the man from Spirit Cave turned out to have a close genetic link to 10,400-year-old skeletons found in Brazil.

David Reich of Harvard University and his colleagues found a similar pattern in their own research, published on Thursday in the journal *Cell*. They uncovered a link between the ancient Montana boy and another group of ancient South Americans, including a 10,900-year-old skeleton in Chile.

"We agree that this must be a rapid radiation," said Reich.

Starting about 9,000 years ago, both teams found, additional waves of people moved southward. Willerslev's research suggests the new arrivals mixed with older South American populations. Reich, on the other hand, sees evidence for two waves of migrants who completely replaced the people who had lived in South America.

The new rush of genetic samples reflects an improving relationship between scientists and indigenous peoples. For decades, many tribes rejected requests for DNA from researchers.

The man from Spirit Cave, for example, was dug up by archeologists in 1940 and stored in a museum. The local tribe, the Fallon Paiute-Shoshone, didn't learn of the body till 1996. Initially, the tribe was opposed to looking for DNA in the skeleton, because scientists would have to destroy much of it. Willerslev met with the tribe and explained that he would require only a tooth and a small piece of ear bone.

# George Washington may have eaten here

By Michael E. Ruane

*Condensed from the Washington Post, November 2, 2018*

When archeologist Michael Roller picked the broken pieces of china from the dirt outside Arlington House, he brushed off the grime and saw golden decoration glinting in the sunlight.

Roller, who works for the National Park Service, could also see the words "Georgia" and "New Hampshire" delicately inscribed around the edge of what had been a plate — each state's name ringed by an oval and each oval joined to another by a golden link.

He shouted that he had found something special.

This week, the Park Service announced that Roller's dig last summer at the historic house in Arlington National Cemetery turned up rare fragments of the "states china," a set of dishware commissioned in China for first lady Martha Washington over 200 years ago by a Dutch admirer of the United States.

It was the first time that remnants of the dishware had been unearthed at Arlington House since the 1950s, Roller said.

An expert at George Washington's Mount Vernon said the discovery, even of fragments of the setting, was important.

"I think it is terribly exciting," said Susan Schoelwer, a senior curator at Mount Vernon. "Any more Washington stuff that we can find ... expands and ... enriches our understanding of the Washingtons and their history, and the legacy of Washington as it came down through the 19th Century and the 20th Century."

Only 21 pieces of what was the custom-decorated 45-piece set are known to exist, Schoelwer said, and some of them are damaged. (Mount Vernon has eight. The White House has three. The rest are scattered among other institutions.)

The dig, and an archeological survey at the site, are part of a \$12.35 million renovation project at the property funded by billionaire philanthropist David M. Rubenstein. (The recovered artifacts are being preserved at the Park Service's Museum Resource Center in Landover, Md.)

The 200-year-old Arlington House, famous as the namesake of the national cemetery that surrounds it and the former home of Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee, has been closed since March. The renovation is expected to be finished next year.

Meanwhile, the site has been revealing some of its secrets.

The survey also turned up part of the foundation of the vanished "Temple of Fame," which stood in the garden outside Arlington House from 1884 to 1967, when it was demolished. The temple bore the last names of George Washington and Civil War heroes including Abraham Lincoln and Ulysses S. Grant.

Experts have also discovered evidence that a hill where the house was built was leveled for construction, and that Native Americans had likely occupied the site long before.

Also found were two broken pieces of another set of china, made for George Washington in honor of the Society of the Cincinnati, a group made up mostly up of Continental Army and Navy officers.

Roller, in a telephone interview, said he also found evidence of "some catastrophic fire that we don't know about. ... It's not documented anywhere."

The story of the china goes back to the Dutch merchant Andreas Everardus van Braam Houckgeest, who designed and commissioned the set in China in 1796. Van Braam designed the plates with the MW monogram at the center of a sunburst. He chose the Latin motto *Decus et Tutamen ab Illo*, which means "our union is our glory and our defense against him," Schoelwer said. The "him" referred to King George III of England.

"We think that it was a dessert service," she said, and included two-handled cups for chocolate. "It was a very elegant service ... mostly the kind of service that you put on display."

Roller said he had dug down about two feet through layers of soil and deposits of kitchen refuse when he spotted the broken pieces encrusted in earth. When the dirt "popped off," he saw the striking ornamentation.

"All the gold, all the gilded parts just glittered in the sun," he said. "It was definitely a moment. I'm sure I screamed something."

# Waiting for next big storm to take sites away

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each set aside state funds for preservation efforts, but the last flurry of federal funding came to this region through recovery grants after Hurricane Sandy.

The Anne Arundel initiative took shape when that the state was dedicating funds to infrastructure being threatened by climate change, and archeologists were at the table discussing the impacts. Maryland has a historic preservation specialist who monitors forecast changes and advises local governments on how to prioritize projects.

The increase of superstorms has continued to stir conversations about the impact of weather on infrastructure and cultural resources.

"Now," Sperling said, "it's normal to talk about this. It's a topic of conversation at every [archeology] conference, because we're losing so many sites."

Shifting sands can reveal new archeological opportunities, even as others are being washed away. Longwood University completed a survey last year for the Virginia Department of Historic Resources to assess the impact of changing shorelines on cultural resources in four counties. When asked why their far-from-the-shore university was a good fit for the project, Longwood professor of anthropology Brian Bates said, half-joking, "We actually expect to be beachfront in 100 years, so we're just thinking ahead."

Archeology undergraduate students at the university used predictive software to overlay future shoreline changes onto maps of historic sites in the state. The results could help researchers prioritize which locations they tackle first in a landscape where many could be at risk of washing away every year.

"Climate change is something our students grew up hearing about, but it's not something the average undergrad is able to do something about," said Bates, who's also executive director of Longwood's Institute of Archeology.

Virginia is one of a few states that has a "threatened sites fund," established by the General Assembly in 1985, that provides about \$50,000 a year for pressing archeological work.

Historic research on Virginia's portion of the Eastern Shore has been a priority at least since archeologist Darrin Lowery completed sweeping surveys of resources there around 2000 for the state. Some of the sites and artifacts are thought to date to the Paleo-Indian era, when the people first migrated to North and South America, and could be as old as 17,000 years.

"That whole area extended to the edge of the continental shelf when there was no Chesapeake Bay," Virginia archeologist Mike Barber said. The Eastern Shore "would be the last land mass left from that time period."

"There are resources that are going to be disappearing, and we need to save those now," he said.

In some places, archeological work on the shorelines is showing how much history has already been lost.

Kirsti Uunila, historic preservation planner for Calvert County, said recent underwater topography studies show how much has been lost at the site of a historic town near the mouth of Battle Creek. First established as the county seat of Calverton, it was the second colonial town in Maryland. The studies revealed that 130 feet of its historic footprint — and the remains of significant buildings — are now underwater.

"At some point, where we're working now will be lost as well. That's the urgency," said Uunila, who estimates the site has lost about 15 feet of ground since she began observing it about 20 years ago.

A few years ago, the county began cataloguing its historic resources, noting which are at risk of disappearing and which are worth attempting to save. Uunila said the work revealed that a 2-foot coastal flood — less than what portions of North Carolina saw under Hurricane Florence in September — would damage 44 archeological sites in the county. But, Uunila said, water doesn't often rise evenly on the shore like it would in a bath tub, and a significant storm surge could impact closer to 100 archeological sites.

Those who now live along the county's creeks were recently invited to a program on shoreline erosion where they were asked to keep an eye out for historic resources. Attendance was good, but probably not enough to save as many pieces of the county's past as archeologists would like.

# Indians use archeology to regain history

By Gregory S. Schneider

*Condensed from the Washington Post, November 22, 2018*

INDIAN NECK, Va. -- Earlier this year, the Rappahannocks were among a handful of Virginia tribes who finally achieved federal recognition under a bill passed by Congress and signed by the president.

Now, discoveries are helping the tribe reclaim something that had seemed irretrievably lost: its history.

Recent archeological work, driven by 2018 data analytics, has unearthed evidence of the Rappahannock Tribe's vast range along the river that bears its name. The findings suggest the Rappahannocks were a powerful tribe with equal standing to others that got more attention from European settlers.

The emerging story undercuts what Western historians have asserted for 400 years about the shape of native culture when the Europeans arrived in America, and it restores the place of the Rappahannocks, who had nearly been erased from the record.

"There were voices that the Rappahannock needed to have that they weren't getting," said archeologist Julia King of St. Mary's College of Maryland, who has led the effort.

Popular understanding of Virginia's native people comes from early English accounts and Jamestown settlers were all about Powhatan, Pocahontas and the Indians along the James and York rivers.

"Powhatan looms way larger than life in some respects because the English are there, and they're writing about him," King said. "And this evidence is really suggesting that he probably was just a chief like all of the chiefs were in the area."

The native people on the Rappahannock lived just beyond the range of the first colonists and kept themselves separate. While the nearby Pamunkey Tribe carved out a reservation in the late 1600s, the Rappahannock lost their ancestral land and scattered. By the early 20th Century, their descendants struggled to cling to their identity.

In 1998, Anne Richardson became the fourth generation of her family to serve as chief — and the first woman to lead a Virginia tribe since the 1600s. Until the new findings, she wasn't sure that a heritage preserved largely through stories would survive.

"We had had kind of like tunnel vision in looking at things from a Western perspective," Richardson, 62, said. "Lo and behold, everything that had been passed down in actuality was true."

On a bluff over the brown water of the Rappahannock River, King and her colleague, Scott Strickland, pick their way across a farm field. At their feet, among the remnants of corn stalks, they scan for artifacts. It doesn't take long to spot them — flakes of quartz broken off by humans, rocks cracked and split by fire.

These grounds about an hour north of Richmond have been in the hands of a single family since before the country was founded. But before that, Rappahannock Indians lived here.

For the past three years, King has been using federal grants for work based on a map created by Capt. John Smith around 1608. Smith had explored the Virginia rivers flowing into the Chesapeake Bay and marked Indian towns and settlements along the banks.

On the Rappahannock, all the native villages are clustered on the north shore. The south is empty. Historians have long asserted that was because the Rappahannocks wanted to keep a safe distance from the great Powhatan to the south.

But the oral traditions of the tribe didn't line up with that. Family lore said the tribe lived on both sides of the river, depending on the seasons — settling on the north but moving to the south for hunting. The central town of Tappahannock would switch sides as needed.

Working with the tribe and landowners along the river, King and Strickland set out to investigate which view was correct using a powerful new approach. Strickland is an expert with GIS, or geographic information systems, a way of analyzing points of data to understand a landscape.

With a bounty of environmental and historical data and even the locations of amateur archeological finds, Strickland assembled a map that plotted the most likely places for settlement at the time of Jamestown and before. What he found lined up neatly with Smith's map. That suggests that it was environmental concerns, not political fear, that put all the villages on the north shore, where the soil was rich, fishing was accessible

and fresh water ample. The south shore, with its different topography, was the hunting ground.

The way King and Strickland see it, the Rappahannocks were right and the English historians were wrong. All that emphasis on Powhatan as the only native leader of significance — that's because he was the most familiar to the settlers, who tended to aggrandize their own experience, King said.

The findings, though untested, have thrilled Virginia historians as a new window into the pre-Colonial world. And because the Rappahannock River basin is not heavily developed, the work hints that there's far more to discover about the tribe's extensive range.

"Their use of predictive modeling with GIS is really innovative," said Martin Gallivan, chairman of the anthropology department at the College of William & Mary with expertise in the native cultures of the Chesapeake area.

For the tribe, King and Strickland's work has been profound

Field surveys at several sites along the river have produced hundreds of artifacts. Some pottery fragments are from thousands of years ago; others could be contemporary with Jamestown. When Richardson and other tribe members first held them this year, they wept.

"It's very emotional to hold these things," Richardson said. "Yet there's an excitement because we can uncover and preserve these ancient designs we didn't even know existed, which brings us closer to them and their time period."

Being able to visit sites where ancestors lived, she said, "it's like you've finally come home. You walk on these lands — I don't know how to describe it other than it's a great satisfaction in being able to return there and put feet on the land and hear what it has to say to you."

Richardson views the progress through the lens of her family's suffering. Her great-uncle had to reconstitute the tribe after its members scattered during the Civil War. He officially incorporated the Rappahannock Tribe in 1921.

When the tribe, like others, began to seek state and federal recognition in the 1970s and '80s, it had to demonstrate "cultural continuity" — but found that difficult because of the systematic destruction of tribal practices and records by Virginia state officials. Today, about 1210 members still live in the area near Tappahannock, and another 120 or so are in other parts of the country. But more have fallen off the rolls.

King plans to have shovels back out at sites in December.

## Arizona officials accused of disturbing sites

By Lee Allen

*Condensed from Indian Country Today, November 20, 2018*

Native lawmakers have called for a criminal probe of bulldozed archeological sites, actions that have led to the suspension of Arizona State Parks Director Sue Black and her top deputy. The state's Attorney General's Office has also launched a criminal investigation.

Allegations are that under Parks Director Sue Black's supervision, agency development workers at Lake Havasu State Park dug up ancient stone tools as well as broken stones used in the making of weapons and larger stones possibly used as grinding devices for seeds.

In another instance at Tonto Natural Bridge State Park, artifacts, including "lithic tools," were exposed in an allegedly unauthorized and unmonitored dig at an archeological site.

In a department email, Parks Chief of Operations Gilbert Davidson announced: "While our review continues, we made the determination that it is appropriate to place the director on administrative leave to preserve the integrity of the process."

A former Parks Department employee, archeologist Will Russell, made the allegations of damaged antiquities and violations of state regulations and federal law, all of which require that before any ground disturbing activity can happen, there needs to be consideration of the impact on archeological and historic resources.

"Dozens of archeological sites have been wrecked in violation of the law," Russell told *The Arizona Republic*.



## Chapter News

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

## Anne Arundel

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

## Central Chapter

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

**January 18, 2019:** Lisa Kraus, will speak on the Serenity Farm African American Burial Site in Charles County, discovered by SHA archeologists in 2011.

**March 15:** History of pottery, potters and firebrick makers of Baltimore, Harford, and Cecil Counties in Maryland researched by James R. Kotersk.

## 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](mailto:ccasm2010@gmail.com). Website [ccarchsoc.blogspot.com](http://ccarchsoc.blogspot.com) and Facebook [@ccasm2010](https://www.facebook.com/ccasm2010)

**December 13:** Susan Langley on "Meliponiculture: Mayan Beekeeping Past and Present."

**January 10, 2019:** Franklin Robinson: The slave cemetery at Serenity Farm.

**February 14:** Jim Gibb

**March 14:** Patricia Samford on Colonial ceramics

**April 11:** Liza Gijanto

## 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](mailto:donhou704@earthlink.net) or 301-424-8526. Chapter website: <http://www.asmmidpotomac.org> Email: [asmmidpotomac@gmail.com](mailto:asmmidpotomac@gmail.com) Facebook: [www.facebook.com/pages/Mid-Potomac-Archaeology/182856471768](https://www.facebook.com/pages/Mid-Potomac-Archaeology/182856471768)

**December 14:** Holiday Party from 6 to 10 p.m. (Note change in day, time, and location from regular schedule) at the Agricultural History Farm Park Activity Center.

**January 17, 2019:** John McLaughlin, chapter member, on the process and archeological use of 3-D imaging.

**February 21:** Chapter members John and Dotty Foellmer, will speak about their visit to Josiah Henson's Dawn settlement in Canada



## 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](http://digfrederick.com) or call 301-378-0212. The chapter does not meet in July or August. If Frederick County schools close early or are closed all day because of inclement weather, the presentation will be rescheduled.

## Northern Chesapeake

Members and guests assemble at 6:30 for light refreshments. A business meeting at 7 is followed by the presentation at 7:30. Contact Dan Coates at 410- 273-9619 or [dancoates@comcast.net](mailto:dancoates@comcast.net) Website: <http://sites.google.com/site/northernchesapeake>

**Friday, December 7:** Exhibiting and 3D Printing an Infant Jar Burial, by Annelise Beer. ASNC elections and dinner meeting. I.O.O.F. Hall, Aberdeen.

**Wednesday, January 9, 2019:** MA & PA Railroad: The Last Run in Photos. Walter Holloway. Havre de Grace City Hall.

**Tuesday, February 12:** Working at Megiddo. Mike Tritsch. Harford Jewish Center, Havre de Grace .

**Wednesday, March 13:** Subject/Speaker TBA. Historical Society of Cecil County, Elkton.

**Friday, April ??:** Subject/Speaker TBA. Edgewood Hall, Harford Community College, Bel Air.

**Sunday, May 19:** Annual Picnic Meeting. Historic Site TBA.

## St. Mary's County

Meetings are the third Monday of the month at 6:30 p.m. at the Joseph D. Carter State Office Building in the Russell Conference Room, Leonardtown. For information contact Chris Coogan at [Ccoogan@smcm.edu](mailto: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](https://www.facebook.com/pages/Upper-Patuxent-Archaeology-Group/464236446964358) or [www.upperpatuxentarchaeology.com](http://www.upperpatuxentarchaeology.com) or try [uparchaeologygroup@gmail.com](mailto:uparchaeologygroup@gmail.com)

**December 10:** 6:30 p.m. dinner, 7 p.m. workshop. Experimental Archeology - Flintknapping (and Holiday Party), Kelly Palich and Jake Feirson - Howard County Heritage and Living History Program.

## 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](mailto:wmdasm@yahoo.com) Website: <http://sites.google.com/site/wmdasm>

**December:** No meeting due to the holidays.

**January 25, 2019:** Annual SHOW & TELL program where the audience is invited to bring in an item of interest to share with the membership.

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

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

Havre de Grace, MD 21078-2104 or 410-273-9619 or [dancoates@comcast.net](mailto:dancoates@comcast.net)

**Submissions.** Please send to Myron Beckenstein, 6817 Pineway, University Park, MD. 20782, 301-864-5289 or [myronbeck@verizon.net](mailto:myronbeck@verizon.net)

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