

ASM Ink

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Newsletter of the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc.



www.marylandarcheology.org

British are coming, British are coming ...

... to Roanoke

By Theo Emery

Condensed from the New York Times, August 10, 2015

MERRY HILL, N.C. — They call the spot Site X. It is a suitably mysterious name for a location that may shed light on an enigma at the heart of America's founding: the fate of the "lost colonists" who vanished from a sandy outpost on Roanoke Island, about 60 miles east, in the late 16th Century.

On and off for three years, Nicholas M. Luccketti and colleagues with the First Colony Foundation have been excavating parts of the hillside. Hidden markings on a 16th-Century map led them to the spot on the sound's western shore, which Luccketti, 66, had previously surveyed.

Some scholars who have seen the evidence are supportive, but at least one sees the evidence as too slight to draw firm conclusions. All agree that more digging is needed. The new findings are likely to set off a new round of questions: Why would some of the settlers have split off to the inland site? Where did they go after that? And what became of the rest of the Roanoke colonists?

"The mystery of the lost colony is still alive and well," foundation president Philip Evans said in an NPR interview. "We are now finally, though, after four centuries, getting credible

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... to Jamestown

From News Reports, July 28, 2015

WASHINGTON — Archeologists have uncovered human remains of four of the earliest leaders of the English colony that would become America, buried for 400 years near the altar of what was America's first Protestant church in Jamestown, Virginia.

The four burial sites were uncovered in the earthen floor of what was Jamestown's historic Anglican church from 1608, a team of scientists and historians announced Tuesday. The site is the same church where Pocahontas married Englishman John Rolfe.

Archeologists also found artifacts buried with the colonial leaders — including a Catholic container for holy relics found in the Protestant church.

The Jamestown Rediscovery archeology team revealed its discovery at the Smithsonian's National Museum of Natural History. The museum is helping to study and identify the remains. The burials were first uncovered in November 2013, but the scientific team wanted to trace and identify its findings with some certainty before announcing the discovery.

Archeologists have been studying the site since 1994 when the original James Fort — long thought to be submerged in the James River — was rediscovered. The church site was

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Upcoming events

September 12: ASM board meeting. Heritage House, Ellicott City. 10 a.m. All members welcome.

September 26: The Pre-Columbian Society of Washington, D.C. will hold its 22nd annual symposium, "Amazonia and the Making of the Andean World" at the U.S. Navy Memorial and Naval Heritage Center. For details and registration information (on-line registration is encouraged), go to the society's website, www.pcswdc.org.

October 9 - 19: Fall field school. Smithsonian Environmental Research Center, Edgewater.

October 10: Nanticoke River Jamboree. Dorchester County, northeast of Vienna on Indiantown Road. For details nanticokeriverjamboree.com

October 24: Annual meeting, Oregon Ridge Nature Center.

October 31: Natural History Society of Maryland book sale. 6908 Belair Road, Baltimore. Books, journals, etc. from 1800s onward. Bargain prices for most items. 10 - 1, general sale; 2 -3, pay by the box.

Volunteer opportunities

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

ASM Tuesday Volunteer Lab: The lab in Crownsville will be open Tuesdays from 9:30 until 3 and has moved on to sorting, labeling, packaging and cataloguing prehistoric material from the Willin Site. There are a number of other projects waiting to be worked on. Contact Louise Akerson at lakerson1@verizon.net or Charlie Hall at charles.hall@maryland.gov

A volunteer opportunity is available at a 17th 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 offers opportunities for lab and field work. Lab is at Needwood Mansion in Derwood on Mondays and Wednesdays, 9:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m., and the first Tuesday evening of each month (except July and August). 301-563-7531 or contact heather.bouslog@montgomeryparks.org. CAT opportunity. It also is doing field work at the Josiah Henson site at various times. For information contact Cassandra Michaud at 301-563-7531 or cassandra.michaud@montgomeryparks.org

The **Anne Arundel County** Archaeology Program and the Lost Towns Project welcomes volunteers in both the field and lab at numerous sites throughout Anne Arundel County. Weekdays only, please 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: For information on the CAT program, visit the ASM website.

Marye Award nomination deadline nearing

No one can win ASM's highest honor, the William B. Marye Award, unless he/she is nominated and no one can make a nomination except ASM members.

Nominees do not have to be ASM members, Maryland residents or even archeologists. But they have to have made "outstanding contributions" to Maryland archeology. Do you know someone worthy of this award? The deadline for nominations is Saturday, September 12. The award will be presented at the Annual Meeting October 24 at Oregon Ridge in Baltimore County.

Last year's award went to Joe Dent. Other recent winners include Maureen Kavanagh, Stephen Israel, James Sorenson, John W. McGrain, Dan Coates, Richard Hughes, Carol Ebright, Jim Gibb and Robert Bantz. A complete list of winners is posted on the ASM website, under Awards.

Nominations are not carried over so former candidates must be nominated again. A nomination form is with this newsletter and on the ASM website. The committee prefers specificity rather than general comments as an aid to evaluating candidates.

Send your nomination to committee chair Roy Brown at 713 Haddon Avenue, Cumberland, MD 21502.

2d ASM field session coming next month

ASM's Fall Classic field school in archeology, now in its second year, runs from October 9 through 20, again at the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center (SERC) in Anne Arundel County. Last year its 17th-Century Shaw plantation site was explored, exposing largely intact surface middens immediately below the plowzone. These extensive deposits are rich in bones and other material. This year efforts will continue toward exposing the footprint of the Shaw's house. But wait: there's more.

Three years ago the SERC team found a small Late Woodland site directly across the road from the archeology lab. It lies a meter below redeposited sediments. Road reconstruction endangers part of the site. ASM hopes to use machinery to remove the overburden so that we can quickly get to the good stuff and safely excavate. The situation unfolds weekly and we'll have confirmation of our research targets by early October.

In the long-standing tradition of the Fall Classic, ASM will offer CAT workshops to participants geared toward completion of requirements for the program. We're open to requests.

SERC offers a limited number of double occupancy dormitory rooms (\$30/night) with a fully equipped communal kitchen and living area with free WiFi, cable television, kayaks/canoes, bicycles and hiking trails ... and some of the most beautiful views in Southern Maryland.

Preregistration is encouraged. A form is with this newsletter.

For details contact Jim Gibb at 443-482-9593 or JamesGGibb@verizon.net

Join 57 others and show your ASM affiliation

If you'd like to display your interest in archeology, one way to do it is with a distinctive ASM license plate. They are available for all ASM members and obtaining them is easy and not expensive.

To begin you need an MVA form VR-124. You can get one from an MVA office or from ASM's license plate coordinator, Ilka Knuppel Gray, at 667-308- 2650, or knuppelgray@gmail.com

Send the completed form to her at 4 Mullingar Court, Unit 201, Lutherville-Timonium, MD 21093. Enclose two checks, one made out to the MVA for \$25 and one to ASM for \$10. She then will sign the form and send it to the MVA. Plates will be ready in a few weeks.

When you pick up your new plates, you must turn in your current ones, if you have any. The ASM plates will arrive with a new registration form and new stickers (with the old expiration date). Renewals are handed by MVA in the same way and at the same cost as standard plates.

The \$25 MVA cost is a one-time charge and the check to ASM is tax-deductible.

If you have questions, contact Ilka or Larue Sauer, MVA Title Correspondence Unit, 410-768-7222, or <http://www.mva.maryland.gov/vehicles/specialty-plates/organizational-sp.htm>.

Site may be linked to Raleigh's Lost Colony

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evidence on where some of the colonists went, but there's still a good deal of mystery. There's a great deal of research still left to be done. We've only examined part of this site. The mystery is still alive and well.")

In 1587, John White took more than 100 settlers to Roanoke Island, inside what is today called the Outer Banks. It was Sir Walter Raleigh's second attempt to colonize North Carolina, but the first to include civilians and families. White's granddaughter, Virginia Dare, was the first child born in the New World to English parents, just a few weeks after their arrival.

A resupply trip sent White back to England, but a naval war with Spain delayed his return. When he finally came back, three years after he left, the settlers had vanished, but they had left behind clues: the word "Croatoan" carved into a fence post and the letters "CRO" on a tree. Many people believe these referred to what is now Hatteras Island, 50 miles south. A search run by a separate group has been going on there for the last several years.

A widely held theory — though unproven — is that colonists hitched themselves to area tribes and gradually assimilated.

The most tantalizing clue in centuries as to the Lost Colonists' fate came in 2012, after the British Museum re-examined one of White's coastal maps. Imaging techniques revealed that a patch hid a four-pointed blue and red star on the western end of Albemarle Sound. That spot, near the outlets of the Chowan River and Salmon Creek, roughly corresponded to White's oblique reference to a site 50 miles inland, which he mentioned in testimony he gave after trying to return to the colony.

The fact that the property was undisturbed was something of a miracle. Tucked into economically depressed and largely rural Bertie County, the land had been slated for development, but the plan collapsed after the financial crisis of 2008.

North Carolina law requires archeological surveys before large coastal developments can proceed. The developers had hired Lucchetti's outfit, the James River Institute for Archaeology, to survey the site in 2007. The dig had turned up many Native American artifacts — but also some European artifacts. At the time, Lucchetti hypothesized that they had been left by later European settlers, from a nearby plantation or the homestead of a trader who arrived in the mid-1600s.

But the recent insights from the British Museum's analysis of the map prompted the foundation to re-examine the 2007 findings from Merry Hill and other dig sites in the region. A key to identifying the earliest colonial life was a type of ceramic known as Surrey-Hampshire Border ware, which was no longer imported to the New World after the Virginia Company dissolved in the early 17th Century.

The reconsideration of the Site X artifacts led to a decision to explore further. With the landowner's cooperation, archeologists began sifting the soil again in 2012.

Slowly, the pits gave up their secrets. In just the small areas excavated, the hillside has yielded an unusually high concentration of Border ware and other colonial artifacts, such as a food-storage jar called a baluster, a hook used to stretch hides, a buckle and pieces of early gun flintlocks called priming pans. No signs of a fort or other structures have been found, but the aggregate of the artifacts convinced the archeologists that at least a few of the colonists wound up there.

Lucchetti insists on the caveat that only a small number — fewer than a dozen — were present for an indeterminate amount of time. "It wasn't the relocated colony — I keep emphasizing that — and we need to do some more work here to understand," he said.

There are theories for other locations where colonists might have scattered to, including the one farther south, on Hatteras Island. That site has been known since the 1930s and in the past has yielded intriguing metal items such as a signet ring, part of a horse bridle, two 17th Century coins and part of the firing mechanism for a gun.

Over the last few years, a British archeologist, Mark Horton, has led an excavation there. He has found unusual artifacts, such as a rapier hilt, late 16th Century gun hardware and part of a slate writing tablet. Many of the items were mixed in with artifacts from almost a century later, making it nearly impossible to date them. And no Border ware pottery has been found on the Hatteras site.

Horton, whose findings have not been published or peer reviewed, posits that colonists made their way south to Hatteras around 1590 and assimilated with the tribe there. After years of cohabitation, European items could have been gradually discarded long after they were brought to the site, which would account for their being mixed in with later detritus, he said in an interview.

"I don't necessarily see that what we've found on Hatteras rules out their site, or vice versa," he said.

Lucchetti also said the two were not mutually exclusive; if the colonists split up, they could have ended up in multiple locations. But he says he believes Site X has stronger evidence of lost colonists because of the ceramics found there.

Charles R. Ewen, the president of the Society for Historical Archaeology, says he wants incontrovertible proof of 16th Century occupation, such as a European grave from the period.

He is also unconvinced that colonists removed to the Hatteras site, although the findings there could indicate contact between colonists and Native Americans. "I know we want a definitive answer, and there's just not enough evidence yet from either site to say that, yes, this is where some of the lost colonists went," he said.

For now, the foundation hopes to find funding to secure the 15 acres to excavate it thoroughly. Michael Flannelly, whose company owns the land, said he hoped to find a way for the archeological work to proceed while allowing nearby land to be developed.

Early Jamestown leaders' bodies found

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mostly untouched and had not been excavated for more than a century until it was found in 2010. Rising sea levels threatening the low-lying island have made excavation all the more urgent in recent years.

The team identified the remains as the Rev. Robert Hunt, Jamestown's first Anglican minister who was known as a peacemaker between rival leaders; Capt. Gabriel Archer, a nemesis of one-time colony leader John Smith; Sir Ferdinando Wainman, likely the first knight buried in America, and Capt. William West, who died in a fight with the Powhatan Indians. The three other men likely died after brief illnesses. They were buried between 1608 and 1610.

They were able to recover only about 30 percent of each skeleton, but after overlaying findings from forensics testing, archeology, micro-CT scans, genealogy and other archival records, the researchers said they were confident in the identities of the men.

Douglas W. Owsley, head of physical anthropology at the Smithsonian, said his team had looked carefully for forensic clues: the presence of pollen, which can indicate when the men were buried, and lead and nitrogen levels in the men's bones, which can help determine their economic status. (Wealthy English men of the period have higher lead counts due to exposure to metals like pewter; likewise, higher nitrogen levels indicate a meat-heavy diet.)

"It's a real detective mystery, where even small bits of information that don't quite seem to be important on their own fit together, and it makes sense," Owsley said.

Although the coffins had disintegrated, their shapes were plotted by using the pattern of nails that survived. Two were "anthropoid" coffins, which include a "head box" and slightly resemble those of ancient Egypt and are very rare in English America.

While the individuals buried at Jamestown were not royalty, they were considered pivotal figures in the early colony. Perhaps just as interesting as the human remains are some of the artifacts buried with the bodies. Burial items were rare in English culture at the time, archeologists said.

In the remnants of Archer's coffin, archeologists found a captain's leading staff as a symbol of Archer's military status. He died at the age of 34 during a six-month period known as the "starving time" when many perished due to disease and starvation and the colony almost collapsed.

A small silver box resting atop Archer's coffin is likely a Catholic reliquary containing bone fragments and a container for holy water. Archer's parents were Catholic in Protestant England, which became illegal. So the discovery raises the question of whether Archer was perhaps part of a secret Catholic cell — or even a Catholic spy on behalf of the Spanish, said historian James Horn who is president of the Jamestown

Rediscovery Foundation.

Catholic relics have been found in Jamestown before, but the placement of this box seems particularly symbolic, the historians said. They used CT scans to see inside the sealed box without damaging it — gaining a view that wouldn't have been possible 10 years ago.

An alternative theory holds that the religious piece was simply repurposed for the Anglican church as a holdover from Catholic tradition as England waffled between Catholic and Protestant rule.

"It was a real kind of ah-ha moment for a lot of us," said William Kelso, Jamestown's director of archeology. "It was oh, religion was a big deal here, and that's often overlooked. Everyone thinks that people came to Jamestown to find gold and go home and live happily ever after."

In West's burial plot, archeologists found remnants of the military leader's silver-edged sash in a block of soil. The silk material was too delicate to remove from the dirt, so archeologists removed an entire block of dirt for preservation.

Archeologists will continue searching the church site and expect to eventually find the burial of Sir Thomas West, the early governor of Virginia who led a rescue mission to save Jamestown when the colony was collapsing, Horn said. West was also known as Lord De La Warr.

Of the newly found historical figures, only Wainman and Hunt had children. Those family lines could allow for DNA comparisons after more genealogical research. Artifacts from the burials will go on display within weeks at Historic Jamestowne. The Smithsonian created a 3D scan of the excavation site, bones and artifacts to give people a look at the discovery online.

"The things that we look at and can read from the bones are simply details that you're not going to find in the history books," said Owsley. "These are men that you might not know their name. But these are men that were critical to who we are in terms of America today."

18th Century wreck found under Shore bridge

By Rachael Pacella

Condensed from DelmarvaNow, August 24, 2015

While clearing debris under the Nanticoke Memorial Bridge in Vienna, State Highway Administration workers uncovered one of the oldest Maryland-built shipwrecks ever discovered, made in the 18th Century.

While removing debris in 30 feet of water workers noticed pieces they suspected were ship timbers. When State Highway Association archeologists arrived, they found an intact keel, frames and other pieces of the wreck on a construction barge.

The use of wooden pegs in the ship's construction indicates its age, the SHA said in a release. Details such as saw marks and carved symbols in the wood are still visible.

By looking at growth rings in the timber archeologists were able to determine it was cut from trees along the coast of the Chesapeake Bay, between the Potomac River and Annapolis. The vessel is likely a 45-foot merchant ship, built at a plantation or small shipyard as a precursor to Chesapeake Bay cargo- carrying pilot schooners and the Baltimore Clipper.

"The inadvertent discovery of this shipwreck is an amazing opportunity to study early maritime history. It reminds us how Marylanders used to move goods and people across the region. It's not every day we get to touch a shipwreck built more than 200 years ago," said Julie Schablitsky, SHA chief archeologist in a statement.

Archeologists are virtually reconstructing what the ship looked like before it sank.

Islamic State continues rampage in Palmyra

By Liam Stack

Condensed from the New York Times, August 23, 2015

Militants from the Islamic State set off explosions at a temple in the ancient ruins of Palmyra in Syria, activists and government officials said Sunday, continuing a pattern of destruction that they have visited upon historical sites across the territory they control there and in Iraq.

The Syrian Observatory for Human Rights, a monitoring group based in Britain, said that Islamic State fighters detonated "a large quantity of explosives" that they had arranged around the Temple of Baalshamin, one of the most grand and well-preserved structures in the sprawling complex of ruins.

The entire ancient city of Palmyra is a Unesco World Heritage site.

The destruction of the temple is just the latest in a string of horrors that the Islamic State has inflicted upon Palmyra since seizing the city in May. Last week, the group beheaded Khalid al-Asaad, 83, who had served as the chief of the city's antiquities department for more than 50 years. Last month, the group demolished half a dozen ancient statues, smashing them with sledge hammers, and in June it blew up two historic tombs.

The Syrian government rushed to bring as many antiquities as possible from the city to the relative safety of Damascus before it fell to the Islamic State, but left behind many more of the city's archeological treasures, not to mention thousands of its residents.

Members of the Islamic State consider artifacts that date from before the birth of Islam to be symbols of paganism that must be destroyed, although they have in the past sold some of the more valuable ones that fall under their control as a way to help finance operations.

Florida site dug through by train workers

By David Smiley

Condensed from the Miami Herald, August 10, 2015

Construction crews preparing for the launch of a high-speed passenger train service from Miami to Orlando haphazardly dug up and damaged prehistoric artifacts in an archeologically sensitive area of South Florida, according to a well-known archeologist.

Bob Carr, executive director of the Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, says workers installing fiber-optic cables in a trench for All Aboard Florida tore into protected soil where the Florida East Coast railway meets the Little River canal, spitting up long-buried conch shells and rudimentary axes forged by the Tequesta tribe.

"This is a real problem," Carr said. "This is not just some simple misstep."

Carr says he was shocked three weeks ago to see construction machinery excavating on the river banks. He said he tried to convince All Aboard Florida to pause the work until the proper precautions and permits were in place.

Last week, the Federal Railroad Administration issued a final environmental report dismissing any serious environmental and historical consequences of dramatically expanding the use of the FEC tracks and beefing up the railway. A previous report included assurances that work wouldn't be disruptive in protected archeological sites, including Little River.

But Carr says there is reason now to doubt the accuracy of the environmental report. He said plowing roughshod into archeological zones not only damages artifacts, but destroys the ability to learn about the Tequesta, who lived in Southeast Florida hundreds of years ago before dying off in the mid-18th Century.

"They're contending in those assessment reports that they're having no impact on these archeological sites. And that's just not true," Carr said.

Megan Schmitt, Miami's preservation officer, said the city does require certificates to dig in archeological conservation areas, such as the Little River, but the city isn't pointing any fingers.

"I don't believe they failed to comply with any of their obligations," Schmitt said.

ASM representatives attend Conoy ceremony

By Barbara Israel

Steve and I were invited by the Monocacy Chapter to the dedication of the Piscataway Path along the C&O Canal. The Conoy Piscataway Band, whose home sanctuary was Heater's Island in the Potomac River near the Hughes and Winslow sites in Montgomery County, were the recipients of this honor. They used to go to Heater's Island (Conoy Island) in times of danger.

Both men and women displayed their beautiful costumes. The women displayed costumes from various periods from Contact leather with fringe to 19th Century cottons, and now in the present they use satin or whatever fabric the lady chooses to create her ceremonial wear.

The men wore white leather kilts with modern day shirts and pants decorated in silk ribbons. On their heads, depending on their age and rank, a leather headdress sporting found wild turkey feathers and a deer antler. The men carried rattles to scare away the evil spirits.

Mervin Savoy, who was the previous chairwoman, gave a talk about native plants, how they were used, what was eaten, what was used for medicine and those plants used for dyes. She discussed the reason for moving away from porcupine quills to European beads for decoration. Education of the children was another topic she covered. She is a remarkable woman.

During the two circle dances visitors were invited to come into the circle to dance.

In spirit, I represented UPAG and Steve represented Central Chapter. Lynn Bulhack of Mid-Potomac Chapter demonstrated cordage making and brought three pots and some twining pieces she made from dogbane weeds and showed how netting was used to create pots and fish nets.

Chapter notes

Anne Arundel

Meets the second Tuesday of the month at the Severna Park Branch Library, 45 West McKinsey Road, Severna Park. 7:30 p.m. Contact Mechelle Kerns at AACHapASM@hotmail.com or the chapter website <http://www.aachapasm.org/calendar.html>

Central Maryland

For information contact centralchapterasm@yahoo.com or Stephen Israel, 410-945-5514 or stephenisrael2701@comcast.net Or visit the Facebook page, <https://www.facebook.com/asmcentralchapter>

September 18: Stephen and Barbara Israel detail their recent trip to the Ohio mounds country.

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 Sarah Grady at sarahgrady11@gmail.com or 410-533-1390. Chapter website is charlescoasm.org and its blog is ccarchsoc.blogspot.com

September 10: Esther Read on urban archeology.

October 8: Kirsti Uunila on "Tracing the Footsteps on Those Who Left Calvert County During the War of 1812."

November 12: Jen Sparenberg and Stephanie Sperling on "Protecting Historic Places, Archeological Sites and Cultural Landscapes from the Effects of Natural Hazards."

December 10: Troy Nowak and Matt McKnight on "Underwater Archeology and a Survey of the Wicomico River."

Mid-Potomac

The chapter meets the third Thursday of the month at 7:30 p.m. at Needwood Mansion, 6700 Needwood Road, 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>

September 17: Ralph Buglasswill speak on one- and two-room school houses in Montgomery County.

October 15: Virginia R. Busby will speak on the newly dedicated Sugarloaf Regional Native American Heritage Trail which runs from Point of Rocks to Seneca.

November 19: Valerie Hall will recount her Biggs Ford Field Session experiences.

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.

September 9: Archeologist-potter Lynn Bulhack will discuss "Prehistoric Middle Woodland Pottery Reveals Perishables" "Prehistoric Middle Woodland Pottery Reveals Perishables."

Northern Chesapeake

Meetings are 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>

St. Mary's County

Meetings are the third Monday of the month at St. Francis Xavier Church in Newtown. For information contact Scott Lawrence at graveconcerns@md.metrocast.net

September: Jim Gibb will talk about archeological ethics. Date and time 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. For information contact Dave Cavey at 410-747-0093 or hoplite1@comcast.net On Facebook, <https://www.facebook.com/pages/Upper-Patuxent-Archaeology-Group/464236446964358> or try UPArchaeologygroup@yahoo.com or <http://uparchaeologygroup.weebly.com/>

September 14: Lee Preston delivers the annual Vaughn Brown Native American lecture on "Native Americans: How the Past Has Shaped 21st Century Perceptions and Attitudes."

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 25: "Milling about the Battlefield on I-68 at Folck's Mill" by Carol A. Ebright. A report on the SHA investigation of the 1864 Civil War battle site located northeast of Cumberland.

October 23: "Hawaii, the Big Island" by Roy Brown. The geology and the first inhabitants of the island.

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% discount on items sold by the Society. Contact Membership Secretary Jo Boodon, PO Box 1584, Ellicott City, MD 21043 for membership rates. For publication sales, not including newsletter or Journal, contact Dan Coates at ASM Publications, 716 Country Club Rd., Havre de Grace, MD 21078-2104 or 410-273-9619 or dancoates@comcast.net

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