

# ASM Ink

April 2019, Vol. 46, No. 4

Newsletter of the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc.



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

## Coming up: Part II of archeology gatherings

The annual ASM Spring Symposium is only weeks away. The 2019 version, the 54<sup>th</sup> in the series, takes place April 27 at the MHT headquarters in Crownsville. Doors open at 8:30 for registration for the all-day session. Many of the talks will take a look at the Middle Atlantic region and how it has been studied.

The first of seven talks begins at 9:15. University of Maryland archeologist Adam Fracchia will describe salvage operations at the Sellers Mansion in west Baltimore. Thought to be from the late 1860s, investigation has found signs of earlier occupation. All told, the site provides a rare picture of the evolution of a neighborhood.

The next presentation is classified as underwater archeology as it involves a submerged World War II bomber that crashed in Germany. A team from the Institute of Maritime History was asked by the Defense Department to see if any data could be found on two missing airmen from the crew. Carolin McManus will detail what went into the search.

Dennis Curry, a recently retired chief state archeologist, returns to his old haunt for "A Brief History of Prehistoric Archeology in the Middle Atlantic Region." He will discuss the influence of individual personalities and institutions, the changing motivations for undertaking archeological investigations, and trends in the foci of archeological research.

The final morning lecture will be by Bernard Means of Virginia Commonwealth University. It will look at how technological tools, both old and new are being used ever more in archeology. also explore ways that schools and the general public can interact with the past via 3-D printing.

After lunch, Matt Borden, a senior at St. Mary's College of Maryland, will talk about the understudied tribes of the Rappahannock River valley. The talk is entitled "Ceramics, Lithics, Oysters and Beads: Investigating Political Complexity in the Rappahannock Indigenous Borderland."

Archeologist Heather A. Wholey takes a look at the greater Middle Atlantic region. Unlike other North American culture areas, it is characterized by a great deal of heterogeneity, an ecological and cultural mosaic. She will cover some of the arguments surrounding the Middle Atlantic region as a research entity.

The final talk is by Gregory D. Lattanzi of the New Jersey State Museum in Trenton on the Abbott Farm National Historical Landmark. Since the mid-19<sup>th</sup> Century this site has been much written-about and studied as a symbol of cultural complexity. After many additional years of excavation and analysis, this argument can now stand on a firm foundation.

The program and speakers are given in more detail starting on Page 5.

Note: The building cafeteria will not be open. A list of reasonably nearby restaurants will be available but attendees are advised to brown-bag it.

**April is Archeology month. This year's theme, "The Magic and Mystery of Maryland Archeology."**

# Upcoming events

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

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

**October 5:** ASM Annual Meeting, Veterans Park, Charles County. All day.

# Volunteer opportunities

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

**ASM Volunteer Lab, most Tuesdays:** 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.

**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 Bouslog 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 Sarah Grady at [sarahgrady11@gmail.com](mailto:sarahgrady11@gmail.com)

## '19 field school set for May 23 to June 4

This year's field school will take place May 23 to June 4 in Prince George's County.

The Billingsley Site (18 PR9) dates to the prehistoric and contact periods. It is depicted on Augustine Herrman's 1670 map as a Native American village named Wighkamameck. It is also mentioned in the Proceedings of the Maryland Assembly on May 23, 1674, as the last known home of the Patuxent Indians.

The site was well known to mid-20th Century collectors as a prehistoric resource. A magnetic susceptibility survey conducted by MHT staff last fall identified a significant "hot spot" that likely represents numerous hearths and other features created by past human activity at what was likely the core of a prehistoric or contact period village or base camp.

A registration form is on the ASM website.

# DNA on pipe links slave with African group

By **Michael E. Ruane**

*Condensed from the Washington Post, March 15, 2019*

One day about 200 years ago, a woman enslaved on a tobacco plantation near Annapolis tossed aside the broken stem of the clay pipe she was smoking in the slave quarters where she lived.

Clay pipes were soft and fragile, and the stem bore marks where she had clenched it in her teeth as she worked. But the stem bore something else she could never have imagined: her DNA.

This week, experts announced that DNA had been gleaned from the pipe stem and linked back to modern-day Sierra Leone, in West Africa, and probably to the Mende people who have lived there for centuries.

It may be the first time a physical connection has been suggested between an ancient artifact, an American slave and the African group from which she may have come, experts said.

"It's overwhelming," said Nancy Daniels, 70, a genealogist from Laurel, who has not been linked to the pipe stem but thinks she is a descendant of slaves who worked on the plantation. "I'm sitting here about ready to cry. I'm sorry. I'm so happy."

It was "a mind blower," said Julie M. Schablitsky, chief archeologist with the Maryland Transportation Department's State Highway Administration. She helped lead the research.

"We knew that this was so cutting edge, [and] could help archeologists in the future ... that we really wanted to shout it from the rooftops," she said.

Details of the discovery were initially reported in the *Journal of Archaeological Science*.

The pipe stem was recovered from the site of a slave dwelling discovered in 2015 during a dig at the old Belvoir plantation in Crownsville, Md., where slaves lived from 1736 to 1864.

"No one had known it was there," Schablitsky said.

Along with silver and brass buttons, broken teacups, a porcelain doll and other artifacts from the early 1800s, four broken pipe stems were found.

Archeologists often think about recovering DNA when they find a personal artifact that could have come into contact with saliva or blood, she said. And used pipe stems are all over, she said: "Everybody was smoking tobacco in the 19th Century. It was the thing to do."

Schablitsky knew that the clay in the pipes absorbed saliva, and that DNA seems to bind with the silica in the clay. "So you basically have the perfect storm for an archeological and scientific breakthrough," she said.

She plucked the pipe stems from the dirt with sterilized forceps and placed them in a paper bag inside an acid-free plastic envelope. She stored the stems in her kitchen freezer beside a bag of brussel sprouts. (Brussels sprouts have no special qualities of preservation, she said. They were just on the same shelf.)

She contacted a colleague, Ripan Malhi, who oversees the Malhi Molecular Anthropology Laboratory at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, to see whether DNA could be extracted.

Malhi said it was rare for a nonhuman artifact to have human DNA on it "when it's over 100 years old, and if there was DNA on it, it's probably too degraded to analyze."

But one of his students, Kelsey Witt Dillon, agreed to try.

In late 2017, the stems were tested, and two of them seemed to have DNA, but only one had enough for further analysis.

The DNA seemed to be linked to Africa and to be female.

Schablitsky was informed. "This is fantastic," she said she told him.

He couldn't narrow down the apparent lineage of the DNA further. But he enlisted Schroeder, in Denmark, who he said had a more expansive database of African DNA. And that enabled the apparent Mende connection. It was a crucial link.

"As soon as people stepped on those slave ships in Africa ... whether they were from Benin or whether they were from Sierra Leone, wherever they were from, that identity was ... lost," Schablitsky said.

"Their humanity is stripped from them," she said. "Who they are as a people is gone."

According to the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Database some of the more than 120,000 people who arrived from Africa and into slavery in the Chesapeake region, where some of their descendants are likely to be living today.

# Largest child sacrifice site found in Peru

By Ben Guarino

*Condensed from the Washington Post, March 6 2018*

Archeologists working in Peru have found what they say is the site of the largest known child sacrifice in the world. About 140 children and more than 200 animals, probably llamas, were killed in the middle of the 1400s.

A civilization known as the Chimú sacrificed the children in response to catastrophic weather, the scientists suggest. An unusual layer of thick mud, a sign of an extreme El Niño event, covered the burial pits.

The children's bodies were buried on the skirt of a bluff that overlooks the ocean and a housing development. Gabriel Prieto, an archeologist at the National University of Trujillo, was working nearby when the owner of a pizza restaurant told him construction workers had uncovered an "unusual concentration of human remains" in a dune.

The number of human skulls that emerged from the sand stunned Prieto. They were in an "excellent state of preservation," he said.

The site was less than a 15-minute walk from the ancient Chimú metropolis of Chan Chan, the largest city in pre-Columbian South America.

That the Chimú sacrificed children here, and in such numbers, came as a surprise to researchers. Archeologists knew the Inca people, who conquered the Chimú at the end of the 15th Century, killed children in mountaintop rituals. But before this research, no similar accounts existed for the Chimú.

The sacrificial site, covering 7,500 square feet, is named Huanchaquito-Las Llamas, after a nearby coastal town and the llamas.

Prieto and his colleagues excavated the site between 2011 and 2016. Both boys and girls were killed, the scientists say, citing anatomical details and DNA extracted from teeth. The study authors estimate that the children were between 5 and 14 years old. Radiocarbon dating placed the mass sacrifice around the year 1450.

Many world religions refer to child sacrifice, said John Verano an archaeologist at Tulane University, who, with Prieto and their colleagues, is an author of a PLOS One study published Wednesday. But archeological evidence is rare, and attributing sacrifice as the cause of death for human remains is often difficult. Not so in this case.

Human sacrifice was rarely a simple transaction, said Haagen Klaus, a bioarcheologist at George Mason University who was not involved with this research. He cautioned against too "simplistic and robotic" theories.

Children, to long-ago South Americans, had a "different kind of personhood" than what we understand, he said. Children came from mountain spirits, who were old and recycled ancestors. Infants were untamed and wild. Children existed in the space between the supernatural and human, and as they grew they became "a bit more human every day." Sacrifice was a way to influence ancestors —said Klaus.

A mega El Niño event would have struck these people "like a punch in the stomach," Verano said. The region is arid and receives about a tenth of an inch of rain a year. Klaus agreed "very strongly" with the interpretation that this sacrifice was a response to extreme weather. Heavy rains could have led to flash floods, agricultural collapse and vanished fishing stocks. At least one empire preceding the Chimú crumbled after the heavy, months-long rains of a severe El Niño.

"The thick layer of mud, right on top of the clean sand, with evidence of footprints, shows the connection between the rains and the sacrificial event," Prieto said.

Excavations continue in the area, Verano said. The researchers found a second sacrificial site, which may be as huge as the first, about 1,000 yards away. Most recently, they found what may be a third location as well.

"The story's not over yet," Verano said.



## 54<sup>th</sup> Annual Spring Symposium on Maryland Archeology

Presented by the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc.

April 27, 2019

People's Resource Center

Maryland Historical Trust

100 Community Place

Crownsville, Maryland 21032

### 2019 Annual Spring Symposium

8:30 AM: **Registration** - Registration will be at the door. The price of admission is \$7; current members of the Archeological Society of Maryland are \$5 and students are free.

9:00 AM: **Welcome and Introduction to the program**

9:15 – 9:50 AM: **Creamware, Crack, and a Wall of Spite: Salvage Excavations at the Sellers Mansion, Baltimore**, presented by Adam Fracchia

In the summer and fall of 2018, salvage excavations were conducted in advance of proposed renovations to the three-story Sellers Mansion at 801 North Arlington Avenue in West Baltimore. Excavations in the yard area documented architectural features and material culture associated with the occupation of the house starting in late 1860s and confirm the eccentric narrative linked to the history of the property and its owners. Archeological testing also uncovered evidence of an earlier occupation of the site as well as more current and clandestine uses of this vacant lot. Taken together, the archeological record presents a unique picture of the evolution of a neighborhood in West Baltimore and the City of Baltimore.

9:50 – 10:25 AM: **Using Low-Visibility Underwater Archeology in an Effort to Account for our Missing**, presented by Carolin McManus

The Institute of Maritime History (IMH) maps and reports submerged anomalies in Maryland waters and beyond. IMH's previous work on submerged aircraft drew the attention of the Department of Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency (DPAA), whose mission is "to provide the fullest possible accounting for our missing personnel to their families and the nation." At DPAA's request and under the direction of archeologist Stefan Claesson, a team of IMH divers traveled to Germany in November 2018 to conduct reconnaissance on a submerged B-17 bomber and provide any data available to assist in locating two MIA airmen shot down in 1945. This presentation will recount the preparation for this mission, the remarkable cultural interaction experienced and what was accomplished through complementary skills and teamwork.

10:25 – 10:40 AM: Coffee Break

10:40 – 11:15 AM: **A Brief History of Prehistoric Archeology in the Middle Atlantic Region**, presented by Dennis Curry

Prehistoric archeology in the Middle Atlantic region has now entered its second century of study. This presentation will look at this history from a historical perspective. Some of the subjects considered include the influence of individual personalities and institutions, the changing motivations for undertaking archeological investigations, and trends in the foci of archeological research. Particular attention is paid to the role of the Middle Atlantic Archeological Conference over the course of its almost 50 years. The very concept of a "Middle Atlantic culture area" is considered. And lastly, some thoughts on the future of Middle Atlantic archeology are offered.

#### The Richard E. Stearns Memorial Lecture

The Richard E. Stearns Memorial Lecture honors Richard E Stearns (1902-1969), curator of the Department of Archeology at the Natural History Society of Maryland for more than 30 years. Mr. Stearns located numerous archeological sites in the Chesapeake area and carefully documented his surface and excavated finds. He published numerous archeological articles and several monographs, and donated his collection to the

**Smithsonian Institution. A commercial artist by profession, he was a pioneer in Maryland archeology, instrumental in recording much of Maryland prehistory.**

11:15 – 11:55 PM: **Making a Future for the Past**, presented by Bernard Means

While the public might associate archeology with the use of shovels and a certain whip-carrying, fedora-wearing adventurer, archeologists are increasingly reliant on technological tools and approaches drawn from the hard sciences. Some tools are tried and true, such as radiocarbon dating, while others are newer but used in more frequency, such as 3-D scanning and drone mapping. This presentation will examine the history of these tools and also explore ways that K-12 schools and the general public can interact with the past via 3-D printing.

11:55 – 12:55 PM: **Lunch**

*The cafeteria at 100 Community Place is closed. Nearby restaurants are limited (a listing will be available at registration). Save time...bring a bag lunch and mingle with friends.*

### The ASM Student Spotlight

1:00 PM – 1:45 PM: **Ceramics, Lithics, Oysters and Beads: Investigating Political Complexity in the Rappahannock Indigenous Borderland**, presented by Matt Borden

This paper attempts to trace the development of political complexity among Native communities in the Rappahannock River valley. Scholars including Martin Gallivan have created a compelling model of social and political development of Native groups along the James River, while less prominent regions such as the Rappahannock River have remained understudied. The Rappahannock Indigenous Borderlands Project addresses this imbalance and provides new data for analysis about these less studied native groups. This paper analyzes data generated by this ongoing project to gain insight into the local groups' political and social structure. To that end, population, resource control, and exchange are examined through an analysis of the distributions of ceramics, prestige goods, oysters and exotic lithics, both within and among sites.

1:45 – 2:20 PM: **The Middle Atlantic Culture Area Concept**, presented by Heather A. Wholey

The Middle Atlantic is a relatively spatially compressed, yet highly diverse region whose archeology has defied simple definition and has been challenging to distinguish as a research unit. Unlike other North American culture areas, it is characterized by a great deal of heterogeneity. Due to the ecological and cultural mosaic that depicts the Middle Atlantic region, archeologists tend to focus their work within specific river drainages, within a certain physiographic province, on a particular culture group or around a specialized research problem. It can thus be challenging to see the unity in Middle Atlantic archeology or to see the Middle Atlantic as a cohesive culture area. This talk will cover some of the historical background on the development of the Middle Atlantic culture area concept and discuss arguments surrounding the Middle Atlantic region as a research entity.

2:20 – 2:30 PM: Brief Break

### The Iris McGillivray Memorial Lecture

**Iris McGillivray was a founding member of the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc., ably serving the Society for over 30 years as secretary, president, newsletter editor, field session registrar and membership secretary. She is perhaps best known and respected for her organization of the annual Spring Symposium, first held in 1965, arranging all aspects of the day-long program. In 1991 Iris was presented with the Society's William B. Marye Award to honor her services to archeology in Maryland.**

2:30 – 3:10 PM: **Cultural Complexity in the Middle Atlantic: A Case for The Abbott Farm National Historic Landmark**,  
presented by Gregory D. Lattanzi, Ph.D.

No other archeological site in the Middle Atlantic region, or possibly the Northeast, has had more ink spilled about it than the Abbott Farm National Historic Landmark. Beginning in the mid-19th Century with Charles Conrad

Abbott, countless scholars, students and of course cultural resource management archeologists have excavated, studied and written about this site. In the mid-20th Century, this site along with a handful of buried and stratified site complexes were used as a basis for reconstructing prehistoric lifeways and establishing cultural historical chronologies in the region. Archeologists have used this site to explain and mark the Middle Atlantic as having exhibited cultural complexity. This presentation will, like others before it, lay out the argument for there being a certain level of cultural complexity in this region. However, based on the many additional years of excavation and analysis, this argument can now stand on a firm and solid foundation.

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**DIRECTIONS: Follow Maryland Route 178 (Generals Highway) towards Crownsville. At the light turn onto Crownsville Road, then make an immediate right onto Fairfield Loop Road. Take the first left, and bear right toward the People's Resource Center and the MHT parking lot.**

## Symposium Presenters

### Adam Fracchia

Adam Fracchia is a historical archeologist who studies the processes of urbanization and industrialization and their impact on everyday life. His work has focused on labor and the material and spatial evolution of the Baltimore metropolitan region. He serves as an assistant research professor in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Maryland, College Park, and also teaches at the University of Delaware, Newark.

### Carolyn McManus

Carolyn McManus holds a BS in biology from St. Mary's College and an MA in journalism from UT Austin along with additional graduate credits in archeology, history, and global regional studies. She teaches communications and cultural studies at the College of Southern Maryland. Previously, she spent two years with the Smithsonian Institution and a year editing a journal for the Chesapeake Biological Laboratory (CBL) in Solomons, Maryland. In June 2016, after many years of enjoying delightfully clear Caribbean diving, Carolyn completed a course in low-visibility underwater archeological reconnaissance offered by the Institute of Maritime History (IMH). Bitten by the archeology bug, she joined IMH's ongoing efforts, logging over 100 dives with IMH in the Potomac and Patuxent Rivers and the bay identifying and monitoring Maryland's underwater historic sites. After additional training with a NOAA archeologist in 2018, she participated in efforts to monitor the state of the British Spendor wreck off Ocracoke, N.C. Most recently, last November, dove with an IMH team tasked by the Department of Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency (DPAA) to investigate a submerged aircraft associated with two MIA airmen in a lake north of Berlin, Germany.

### Dennis Curry

Dennis C. Curry has a B.A. and an M.A. in anthropology from The Catholic University of America in Washington, D.C., where he studied under the late Bill Gardner. He spent three summers working with Gardner at the Thunderbird site in the Flint Run Paleoindian complex in Virginia's Shenandoah Valley, and later worked with him on large survey and excavation projects in Virginia, Maryland, and West Virginia. In 1977, he was hired by the Maryland Geological Survey's Division of Archeology to carry out the state's highway survey program. He went on to become Director of Research, during which he directed the Archeological Society of Maryland's annual field session at sites including Chapel Point, Barton and Rosenstock; he continued in that position when the Division of Archeology moved the Maryland Historical Trust in 1990. In 1999, he published the book "Feast of the Dead: Aboriginal Ossuaries in Maryland," for which he received the Middle Atlantic Archeological Conference's Significant Contribution Award. Dennis is a past-president of the Council for Maryland Archeology and the Middle Atlantic Archeological Conference, and served as Editor of *Archaeology of Eastern North America* (1986-1991) and *Maryland Archeology* (1989-2013). In 2017, he retired as Chief Archeologist at the Trust, the same year he received ASM's William B. Marye Award.

### **Bernard K. Means, Ph.D., RPA**

Bernard K. Means is an assistant professor of anthropology at Virginia Commonwealth University in Richmond. His scholarly pursuits include reconstructing American Indian village spatial and social organizations, the research potential of archeological collections, and the history of archaeology across the Americas, especially during the Great Depression. He is also director of the Virtual Curation Laboratory, which is creating three-dimensional (3-D) digital models of archeological and paleontological objects used for teaching, research, and public outreach from across the Americas as well as northern India. He has 3-D scanned Ice Age animal bones from across North America, including some that were collected by Thomas Jefferson and a mastodon tooth that belonged to Ben Franklin and found in Philadelphia. He is the author of *Circular Villages of the Monongahela Tradition* (2007) and editor of and contributor to the *Shovel Ready: Archaeology and Roosevelt's New Deal for America* (2013), as well as numerous articles on the Monongahela tradition, New Deal archeology, and applications of three-dimensional scanning and printing to archeology, especially public outreach.

### **Matthew Borden**

Matthew Borden, from Potomac, Maryland, is currently a senior at St. Mary's College of Maryland majoring in anthropology with an archaeology concentration. From a young age, Matt has been fascinated by the history of many different cultures. This fascination developed into a strong interest in archeology, when he attended a summer camp with the City of Alexandria Archaeology Museum and worked on a dig at Fort Ward Park. Since then, Matt has continued to volunteer with Alexandria Archaeology at the Shuter's Hill site and with Montgomery County Parks at the Josiah Henson Site in Bethesda, MD. During his time at St. Mary's, Matt completed a research fellowship analyzing the oyster shell remains from various sites in southern Maryland in order to provide information about population, social structure, collection practices and salinity. The current project about the Rappahannock region allows Matt to expand beyond oyster shells and to satisfy his interest in archeology and the evolution of social and political structures, as well as using some of his experience with oyster shells. Matt appreciates the opportunity of working under Dr. Julia King at St. Mary's.

### **Heather A. Wholey**

Heather A. Wholey received her B.A. in anthropology from the State University of New York – Albany. She received her M.A. and PhD in anthropology from The Catholic University of America. She has worked in the Middle Atlantic region as an archeologist and has studied Middle Atlantic prehistoric archeology for almost three decades. Her areas of specialization are cultural landscapes, the application of environmental sciences in archeology, and foraging societies. She is co-editor of the recently published volume "Middle Atlantic Prehistory: Foundations and Practice."

### **Gregory D. Lattanzi , Ph.D.**

Gregory D. Lattanzi is Curator/State Archaeologist for the Bureau of Archaeology & Ethnography at the New Jersey State Museum in Trenton. He obtained his bachelor's degree in anthropology from the State University of New York at Binghamton. He went on to earn a master's degree in anthropology from the City University of New York, Hunter College, and in May 2013 received his Ph.D. from Temple University. Before working at the New Jersey State Museum, he was employed at a number of contract archeological firms in the northeast participating in excavations in New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania. In the fall of 2001, he started his career at the NJ State Museum as Registrar, working his way up to become State Archaeologist. He has published many articles, book reviews, and given public presentations at national, state and local venues. His current research involves many different aspects of Middle Atlantic prehistory, including the role of copper during the Early to Middle Woodland periods and Abbott-Zoned ceramics and their implications on social organization in the Middle Atlantic region.



## 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)

**May 17:** Armand Lione will talk on "The Anacostan Natives of Washington, DC - A Rich History That's Been Left Untold."

## 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)

**April 11:** Liza Gijanto on "Interpreting West Ashcom (Cremona Estate): Drones, Artifacts, and Archives."

## 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)

**April 18:** Tom McLaughlin, chapter member, will speak on the use of 3-D imaging for archeology. (Rescheduled due to January meeting cancellation.)

**May 16:** Montgomery County Parks archeologist Cassandra Michaud will give an update on the archeology and progress of the museum construction at the Josiah Henson Park.

## 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.

**April 10:** Stephen Feeley, chair of the Department of History at McDaniel College, will present "The Tuscarora Indians and Maryland in a Frontier World,"

## 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, April 26:** Jim Gibb, "Discovering Colonial Chesapeake Diets," Edgewood Hall, Harford Community College, Bel Air.

**Sunday, May 19:** Annual Picnic Meeting. Eden Mill Nature Center, Pylesville.

## 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)

**April 8:** Maryland's Cinderella: Archeology of the Belvoir Slave Quarter, by Julie Shablitsky.

**May 13:** Photogrammetry to document archeological sites, Brian Crane.

**June 10:** The Search for Camp Johnson Civil War Encampment. B&O Ellicott City Station Museum.

## 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>

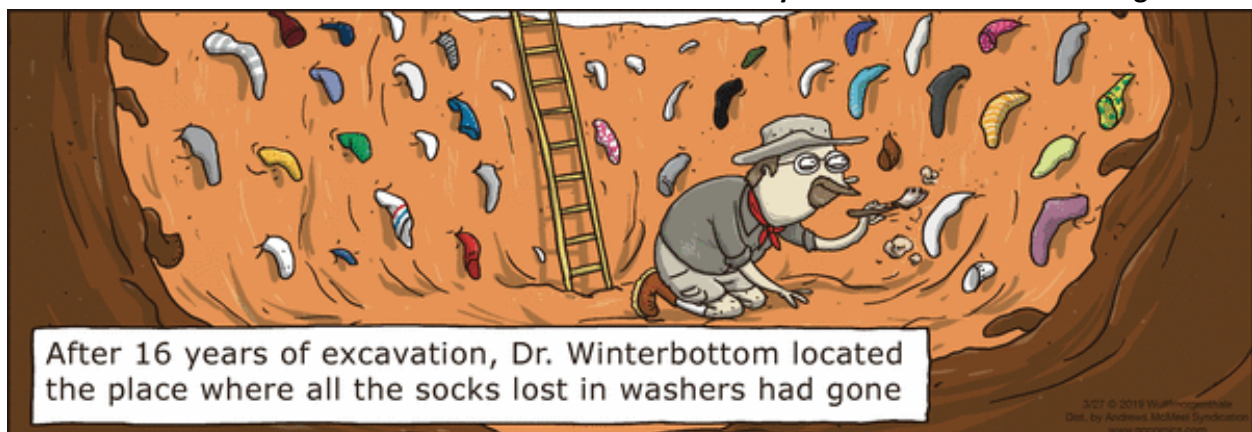
**April 26:** TBA

**May 11:** Re-scheduled field trip to the French & Indian War era Ashby's Fort in West Virginia.

**June 28:** Artifact Analysis Workshop conducted by Suzanne Trussell.

## Wumo

By Mikael Wulff & Anders Morgenthaler



**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)

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