

ASM Ink



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Newsletter of the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc.

www.marylandarcheology.org

Fall meeting: Belinda Urquiza gets the Marye

It was the day summer finally came to its belated end, October 13, and some 80 people made their way to Havre de Grace for ASM's Annual Meeting. The Northern Chesapeake Chapter put on a good program, about a dozen talks letting us know what projects members are up to. Bill McIntyre delivered the keynote address about how the War of 1812 affected Havre de Grace. As the meeting ended, Bill offered a bunch of suggestions for people to get out and see more of their town.

Other than the speeches, the highlights of the meeting were the presentation of the William B. Marye Award and the announcement of the results of this year's ASM election.

The Marye award went to longtime ASM activist Belinda Urquiza. Belinda joined ASM soon after returning to Maryland from Arizona. She served two terms as secretary, starting in 2008, then became membership secretary. An urgent opening developed to head the CAT program and she volunteered her enthusiasm to that task. She guided the program until this year.

She also was active in two ASM chapters, Anne Arundel and Charles County, and made a big impression by her approach to field session camping: She had all the comforts of home; her sleeping tent, her dining tent, a kitchen and a gallon of spring water on her camping table.

Belinda and her husband Steven will be moving to Florida next month to help care for their parents.

In presenting the award to her, ASM President Don Housley said, "The other day while I was cleaning out some files, I came across one of those wonderful letters by Belinda welcoming me to membership in ASM dated June 13, 2005, along with a membership card, newsletter, and Journal. At first I didn't remember why I saved it all these years. But now I do. It was a reminder of how the personal touch in reaching out to new people is so important, and says so much about Belinda's engaging and welcoming personality. ASM will miss that. Please join with me more time in honoring Belinda's service to ASM and wishing her best wishes in her retirement and new adventures in Florida."

The slate of officers for the next two years will be a mixture of the old and the new. The officers are president, Don Housley; vice president, Valerie Hall; secretary, *Elaine Hall*; membership secretary, **Ethan Bean**; treasurer, Larry Seastrum; board of trustees, Lynn Bulhack, **Brent Chippendale**, Kathy Fernstrom, Barbara Israel, **Aaron Jarvis** and **Fran Kline**. (Bold indicates new officer, italic indicates change of position).

Leaving the board after years of service in various positions are Claude Bowen and Annetta Schott.

Time to renew your ASM membership

2018 is running out, which means it soon will be 2019, which means it is time to renew your ASM membership for another year. There is a renewal form with this newsletter or find one on the ASM website.

Upcoming events

November 1-4: Eastern States Archeological Federation annual meeting, Watertown, N.Y. esaf-archeology.org

March 21-4, 2019: Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference meeting, Ocean City.
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 or Louise Akerson at 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 and Laura Cripps lcripps@howardcc.edu under the auspices of the Smithsonian. There will be magnetometer training.

The Smithsonian Environmental Research Center seeks participants in its Citizen-Scientist Program in archeology and other environmental research programs in Edgewater. Field and lab work are conducted Wednesdays and on occasional Saturdays. Contact Jim Gibb at jamesggibb@verizon.net

Montgomery County for lab and field work volunteers, contact Heather Bouslag at 301 563 7530 or Heather.Bouslog@montgomeryparks.org

The Anne Arundel County Archaeology Program and the Lost Towns Project welcome volunteers in both field and lab at numerous sites. Weekdays only. Email 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 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.

UPAG/Howard County Recs and Parks invites volunteers interested in processing collections and conducting historical research to contact Kelly Palich at 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



‘Oldest’ spear point found in Texas

By Sarah Kaplan

Condensed from the Washington Post, October 27, 2018

For as long as Buttermilk Creek has wound its way through Texas Hill Country, its spring-fed waters have carved through the region's dark, dense clays, cutting away layers of earth to expose the rock — and the history — below.

Here, archeologists have uncovered evidence of a human settlement stretching back as far as 15,500 years: hammer stones and broken knives, fragments of fractured tools. And now, scientists say, the Buttermilk Creek complex has offered up the oldest known spearheads in North America.

The new “projectile points,” reported this week in the journal *Science Advances*, come in two unusual shapes — a fact that geologist Mike Waters, who oversaw the excavation, found both “bizarre” and “really exciting.” The find adds to the evidence that the first people arrived in the Americas earlier than researchers thought, even as it raises new questions about who those people were and how they made their epic migration.

The Clovis points, named for the city in New Mexico where they were first found, feature a fluted bottom and rounded sides tapering to a sharp point. The distinctive spearheads are scattered throughout the rock record between 10,000 and 13,500 years ago, from the East Coast to the Rocky Mountains and as far south as Venezuela.

The tools are so ubiquitous that for nearly a century archeologists thought that the Clovis tradition represented the first people to arrive in the Americas. But recent research has revealed sites much older and genetic analyses of modern Native Americans suggest their ancestors crossed a land bridge from Asia to Alaska about 20,000 years ago, then migrated down the Pacific coast between 20,000 and 15,000 years ago.

In more than 10 years of excavations at his site, Waters, who directs the Center for the Study of the First Americans at Texas A&M University, and his colleagues have found Clovis points in a rock layer dating to about 13,000 years ago. Below that, in older rocks, they uncovered scores of stone point fragments, but no whole spearheads. It was difficult to know if they were looking at older Clovis artifacts, or something entirely different.

Then, in 2015, the archeologists uncovered two perfectly preserved artifacts: One triangular point and one lobe-shaped projectile with a tapered, or “stemmed,” bottom. With these whole points as models, Waters's team was able to make sense of the 10 additional fragments they collected. They seemed subtly but significantly different from Clovis and other toolmaking traditions — neither a clear ancestor to the later technology, nor an obvious competitor.

“I just thought, ‘Holy cow,’” Waters recalled. “Whenever you see something for the first time that you didn't expect, it's always very exciting and exhilarating.”

Radiocarbon dating of the soils where the points were found suggested they were made between 13,500 and 15,500 years ago — offering a significant piece of archeological evidence for a migration that predates Clovis.

But the points also raise new questions, Waters said: Were the Clovis people descendants of these early inhabitants who came up with a new toolmaking technique? Or did they migrate separately into the continent?

Oldest intact shipwreck dated to 2,400 years ago

By the Associated Press, October 23

LONDON — A team of maritime archeologists, scientists and surveyors has discovered what it believes to be the world's oldest intact shipwreck — a Greek trading vessel whose design had previously been seen only on ancient pottery.

The Black Sea Maritime Archaeology project says it found the wreck off the Bulgarian coast at a depth of 1.2 miles in oxygen-free conditions that preserved its components. The group says the vessel has been carbon dated to more than 2,400 years ago.

The project has spent three years surveying the area using technology previously available largely to oil companies. It discovered some 60 shipwrecks, including a 17th Century Cossack raiding fleet and Roman trading vessels carrying amphorae.

‘Ice patch’ archeologists look before it’s too late

By Jerry Painter

Condensed from the Associated Press, October 23, 2018

Idaho Falls, Idaho - "Ice patch" archeology really became a new discipline in 1991 when Otzi the Iceman — a 5,000-year-old body nearly perfectly preserved — was found high in the Italian-Austrian Alps by hikers.

Otzi was found because permanent ice patches and glaciers have been melting back and retreating in recent decades. The Iceman, older than Egyptian pyramids, offered a peek at a human from the Copper Age.

Archeologists began looking at other places in the world where retreating ice caused by a changing climate might reveal glimpses from the past. The Post Register reports the Greater Yellowstone Area, with its retreating ice at high elevations, has become a hotbed of exploration.

"The (area) is without question the most active region in North America in terms of ice patch archeology with the diversity of projects and the number of different teams working on it," said Craig Lee, an ice patch archeologist with the Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research and a professor at the University of Colorado. Lee has been working in this region for the past 12 years.

Lee's first major find took place in the Beartooth Mountains northeast of Yellowstone National Park. It was a highly crafted foreshaft (forward portion of the shaft of an arrow) that had ownership marks on it. The beauty of finding things once frozen in ice is that the organic materials that usually deteriorate rapidly are still preserved.

"It was deposited in the ice about 10,300 years ago," Lee said. "In this particular location there were several artifacts that were found which reinforced and reinforced the nature of the resource and the potential for it at this latitude."

Elizabeth Horton, archeologist for Yellowstone National Park, speaking in an Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research video, said there is an urgency with this type of research because as the ice melts, the resources will also vanish.

"So with the ice patches, we do find that they are retreating," she said. "Not only throughout Yellowstone National Park, but throughout the greater Yellowstone ecosystem, throughout the Rocky Mountains, throughout North America and it's across different places around the globe."

Lee said his group aerial photographed all the potential ice patches. Of those, 400 locations were identified as prime spots. "Of those we've visited 70 of the very best most primo locations and I'd say there's only about 13 that have produced cultural material," he said.

Lee said he hopes that much of his work will be of interest to regional tribes.

"One of the things I think is wonderful about the (Greater Yellowstone Area) is that you have all these folks pursuing this research," he said. "We have a number of different tribes who call the (area) their home. I've been really keen to try to get this research into their hands."

Shane Doyle, a Native American educator and archeologist at Montana State University, sees this research as an opportunity for tribes: "It gives us an opportunity to celebrate all those beautiful traditions and values that we've inherited."

Wolf Hall, of TV series fame, found buried

Condensed from The Guardian, October 2, 2018

The Wolf Hall made famous by Hilary Mantel's historical novels and a TV series has been unearthed, 500 years after it was razed to the ground.

The magnificent home of the Seymour family, where the Tudor king Henry VIII first showed an interest in his third wife, Jane Seymour, fell into ruin 40 years after it was built. Over time it became unclear where the house was had been located or what it looked like.

Now original features of the 16th-Century property have been uncovered by archeologists and historians, who have proved its location. The discoveries were made in the grounds of the much later built Wolf

Hall Manor that remains today in Burbage, Wiltshire.

The remarkable findings include a network of Tudor brick-built sewers and some of the foundations of two towers and several large rooms of the palatial home. Ornate tiles that are likely to have been walked on by Henry VIII were also dug up.

Following Mantel's books and the hit TV adaptation, the owners of Wolf Hall, who are direct descendants of the Seymours, allowed archeologists to explore the site for the first time. The team has spent 20 months on the project.

Sir John Seymour, Jane's father, was warden of the royal hunting forest of Savernake, and the Tudor Wolf Hall was built in the early 1530s with a loan from King Henry, and was brokered by Thomas Cromwell, of £2,400 (about \$1,280,000 in today's currency).

By 1571, Wolf Hall lay derelict. It was demolished in 1723. There is no surviving picture of the property as Henry would have seen it, but historians know from records it was a grand home with a king's chamber, broad chamber, long gallery, gatehouse, armory, halls, kitchens and eight gardens.

The archeological team hopes to reconstruct what the original house would have looked like, but the project could take years.

Meanwhile, the Binney family, the owners, plan to organize visitor attractions and events in the future to help fund work to restore and repair the existing property.

Dominic Binney said: "Before Hilary Mantel's books and the BBC series we got maybe one visitor a year. Now we get lots of people all of the time. They have really put Wolf Hall on the map."

Florida hurricane uncovers two 1899 shipwrecks

By David Adlerstein

Condensed from the Apalachicola Times, October 25, 2018

Hurricane Michael did underwater archeologists a giant favor two weeks ago, when its Category 4 strength winds uncovered a pair of century-old shipwrecks off the beach of Dog Island.

"Both of these may be wrecks that haven't been seen since 1899," said Chuck Meide, director of the Lighthouse Archeological Maritime Program, the research arm of the St. Augustine Lighthouse and Maritime Museum. "They appear to be ones that haven't been exposed yet. It will be interesting to figure out which ones they are," he said.

"We're lucky in Florida to have a lot of good research archeologists," he said. "Everyone agrees that someone should go out and take a look at these, which we'll often do in partnership. Some are pretty gung-ho about getting out immediately.

"Before it's degraded or being buried again, we'd love the opportunity to record what's there," Meide said. "But it's still pretty dangerous to be traveling around in the hurricane zone. Hopefully there will be a visit organized to get out there."

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

The newly rekindled Anne Arundel Chapter will be meeting at the Schmidt Center at SERC, the second Tuesday of each month, 7 to 9 p.m. Parking immediately in front of the venue. For information, contact Jim Gibb at 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 or stephenisrael2701@comcast.net or 410-945-5514. Or www.facebook.com/asmcentralchapter or <http://asmcentralchapter.weebly.com> or Twitter [@asmcentral](https://twitter.com/asmcentral)

FRIDAY, November 17: Lauren Schiszik explains how archeology is performed in Baltimore through CHAPS - the Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation. Business meeting at 1:30 p.m. and the lecture promptly at 2.

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: To be announced.

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

November 8: Max Sickler: Brass, Copper and The Colonial Impact: An Archeological Analysis of Native American Medals.

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

Mid-Potomac

The chapter meets the third Thursday of the month at 7:30 p.m. at Needwood Mansion in Derwood. Dinner at a local restaurant at 5:30 p.m. Contact Don Housley at donhou704@earthlink.net or 301-424-8526. Chapter website: <http://www.asmmidpotomac.org> Email: asmmidpotomac@gmail.com Facebook: www.facebook.com/pages/Mid-Potomac-Archaeology/182856471768

November 15: Ralph Buglass, local historian, will speak on "The Top Ten Off-the Beaten Historic Sites in Montgomery county."

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.

Monocacy

The chapter meets in the C. Burr Artz Library in Frederick the second Wednesday of the month at 7 p.m. For more information, visit the chapter's web page at digfrederick.com or call 301-378-0212. The chapter does not meet in July or August. If Frederick County schools close early or are closed all day because of inclement weather, the presentation will be rescheduled.

November 14: "The Early German Settlement of the Almost Blue Mountain City: The History of Thurmont, Maryland." This is part of Chris Haugh's 20 years in the making history of the town. This will be an introduction to the continuing search for the "Lost Monocacy Church."

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 Website: <http://sites.google.com/site/northernchesapeake>

Wednesday, November 7: The Prehistoric Tool Kit of the Upper Bay. Dan Coates and Dave Peters. Perryville Public Library, Perryville.

Friday, December 7: Subject/Speaker TBA, ASNC elections & 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

Upper Patuxent

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

November 12: "What does all this Stuff Mean? A Material Culture Workshop," by Kelly Palich.

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 Website: <http://sites.google.com/site/wmdasm>

November 17: Chapter field trip to Fort Ashby, West Virginia to examine the recent archeology of the site of the French and Indian War fort built in 1755.

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 Rachael Holmes at 875 Boyd Street, Floor 3, Baltimore, MD 21201 for membership rates. For publication sales, not including newsletter or Journal, contact Dan Coates at ASM Publications, 716 Country Club Rd.,

Havre de Grace, MD 21078-2104 or 410-273-9619 or dancoates@comcast.net

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