

ASM Ink

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Newsletter of the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc.



www.marylandarcheology.org

Book review: They came, they saw, they froze

A Cold Welcome, by Sam White, Harvard University Press, 2017, 256 pages, \$30

Most histories focus on the big names of the period and the battles they fought. This is exciting reading. In "A Cold Welcome," Sam White adds another area of focus and makes the story of America's founding even more exciting: The climate the early explorers and colonists found when they arrived (or tried to) in the New World.

It isn't just the story of England and Jamestown, it is the story of the several British expeditions and of the French and the Spanish expeditions, the story of Florida and Canada and Maine and California. It is the story of people who arrived when the Little Ice Age was at its worst. Conditions back home had taken a turn for the worse too, but they couldn't know that: All they knew was the poverty, brutishness and nastiness of their life was worse than any in their European memories.

The Little Ice Age lasted from about 1300 to 1850, but its conditions weren't uniform and the early adventurers seemed to have an uncanny knack of picking times and places when conditions were at their worst. In a few cases after someone had reconnoitered the area and found it livable, when the colonists came a year or two later conditions had completely changed and they were completely unprepared for it.

Bad planning, bad leadership, bad luck and bad geography played roles in the Europeans early failures in America, but White, a historian at Ohio State University, makes a compelling case that the worst obstacle was the climate: an increase in the number and intensity of ocean storms, ice suddenly blocking sea lanes, cold not seen in hundreds of years, droughts of the same magnitude. "It was the accidents of the Little Ice Age climate that turned mere failures into disasters," White says.

Putting priority on phantom goals - looking for gold and other valuable minerals or the Northwest Passage to the Pacific - kept the settlers from doing what they should have done to prepare their colonies for winter.

The specific reactions to the climate affected different countries in different ways and different times.

The English started their voyages too late in the year to be able to plant crops for their survival, especially since winter came earlier than expected. And in places like Jamestown they picked areas where the soil wasn't good and the water bad. They seemed to feel the Indians had an obligation to feed them but the Indians were already suffering from the climate's sting and often didn't even have enough food or hides for their own use. The settlers, of course, thought they were holding out and clashes occurred, making matters even worse.

Florida is today's tropical paradise but the Spanish were sorry they had picked it because of the unrelenting cold. Similarly California, which they wanted as a stopping place for ships on the Asia route.

"A Cold Welcome" is a history of North America's first colonies "written from the vantage point of global warming, produced with the help of new tools to reconstruct the climates of the past and conscious of the challenges posed by climate change," he writes.

Newly found documents, ice cores, archeology and tree-ring dating have changed the story you might remember from your childhood. These are "the barbarous years," "the creation story from hell," he quotes

Continued on Page 4

Upcoming events

March 4: ASM board meeting. Ellicott City. All members welcome. 10 a.m.

March 10: Annual Workshop in Archeology, Crownsville. All day, beginning at 9.

April 28: Annual Spring Symposium, Crownsville. All day, beginning at 9.

Coming up: April, Maryland Archeological Month.

Volunteer opportunities

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

ASM Tuesday Volunteer Lab: The lab in Crownsville has reopened after the mold problem was resolved. Contact Charlie Hall at Charles.Hall@MHT or Louise Akerson at lakerson1@verizon.net for information. Currently the lab is dealing with artifacts uncovered in 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 is accepting applications from 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 county sites. Weekdays only. Email 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 the latest CAT information see the ASM website or contact Belinda Urquiza at burquiza@comcast.net

Pennsylvania group sponsoring Midwest sites trip

The Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology is sponsoring a five-day bus trip to a group of Midwestern sites linked to the Mississippian and Fort Ancient cultures, including the Cahokia Mounds. Stops will be made in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky.

ASM members are invited to join the group. The trip begins the evening of Tuesday, June 12 at California University in California, Pa., and ends there the afternoon of Sunday, June 17. The cost of the trip depends on how full the bus is. For information, contact <http://pennsylvaniaarchaeology.com/>

Have you renewed your ASM membership yet?
If not, resolve not to put it off any longer

GPR searches for James Madison's slaves

By Peter Brannen

Condensed from the Washington Post, January 2, 2018

At James Madison's sprawling Montpelier estate, geophysicist Shane McGary and student Michelle Proulx take turns pushing what looks like a lawn mower across fields peppered with horse patties. Below the device, a 400-megahertz pulse of electromagnetic radiation continually sweeps the earth. When the radar hits something interesting, a muddled, staticky curve appears on a display of the machine's handle bars.

North to south they move, looking for evidence about those who inhabited this land alongside the fourth president of the United States. More specifically, they're looking for bodies that have been buried from east to west.

"The enslaved generally were buried with their feet facing east so they could get up and walk back to Africa," McGary says. "So they could walk back home."

Madison, the former owner of this land and an author of the Constitution's Bill of Rights, once wrote: "We have seen the mere distinction of colour made in the most enlightened period of time, a ground of the most oppressive dominion ever exercised by man over man."

He was also a slave owner. At Madison's death, about 120 men, women and children were enslaved at Montpelier. This aspect of his life has long been treated as a sort of inconvenient curiosity. Now at Montpelier, spurred by an active group of slave descendants, the work of McGary and Proulx is part of a larger effort to reclaim this place, not just as the home of James and Dolley Madison, but to six generations of enslaved people.

In winter at Montpelier, light snowfall marks depressions in the woods, just down a dirt path from the visitors center, and a few hundred yards from Madison's house. Some of the depressions are marked with simple quartzite headstones.

"People had always seen them and assumed there were Civil War soldiers buried there just because the plantation and slavery wasn't on people's minds," Montpelier archeologist Matthew Reeves says.

During the early 20th Century, the du Pont family, one of America's richest, owned the property. When Montpelier researchers began collecting oral history from former du Pont workers for a new exhibit, they heard stories of workers uncovering human bones while plowing a field, along with tales of femur-wielding children chasing each other around for scares. When Reeves heard the same site referenced more than once by different sources, he began to suspect that these were more than just ghost stories.

One site in particular, now partially covered by a park road, came under special consideration as a possible forgotten slave cemetery. It wasn't far from the depressions in the ground that were then already known. Last year, when Reeves brought cadaver-sniffing dogs to investigate the claims, the stories grew more plausible. That's when he called on McGary, who works at James Madison University. Over weekends throughout the summer and fall, McGary been scouring the property with ground-penetrating radar.

"Part of the reason we do this is because its geophysics, and that's what I do," says McGary. "But part of it is also trying to kind of give voice to a community that was silenced. I think there's a movement right now — sort of a recognition that these parks haven't done the kind of job that they ought to be doing."

It's not known who is buried in the graves picked up by McGary's radar. For the most part, slaves' lives were only haphazardly captured in letters and ledgers at Montpelier. One letter to Dolley Madison from the enslaved Sarah Stewart mentions a "Sylvie" dying in childbirth at Montpelier. But nothing else is known about her life, or the life of her child.

A few — such as manservant William Gardener, whose mind, according to Madison, was "thoroughly tainted" by ideas of freedom while serving the congressman in Philadelphia, or Paul Jennings, who as a free man later in life helped out a destitute and widowed Dolley Madison with finances — managed to make the history books, but many of the names and lives of the enslaved at Montpelier were lost to time.

Julie King wins major lifetime archeology award

At a conference among 1,400 of her peers, St. Mary's College of Maryland professor of anthropology Julia A. King was named the 2018 recipient of the Society of Historical Archaeology's most prestigious award in recognition of her decades-long contributions to archeology.

Established in 1981, the J. C. Harrington Award is presented yearly for lifetime contributions to the discipline centered on scholarship.

"I'm still pinching myself," King said of having received the award Jan. 5 at the society's annual conference in New Orleans.

King said the list of past recipients is akin to being among the "who's who" of her profession. "To have a spot in that distinguished line-up...oh my gosh," she said. Another Marylander, University of Maryland archeology professor Mark Leone, won the award two years ago.

She was nominated by longtime colleagues and friends Patricia Samford and Ed Chaney, of the Maryland Archaeological Conservation (MAC) Laboratory. Along with Samford and Chaney, 77 scholars, professionals, and current members of the SHA endorsed the nomination.

J.W. Joseph, immediate past president of the SHA, said, "Julie is one of the premier scholars of the historical archeology of the mid-Atlantic and the author of numerous books and articles."

Two other local residents gained positions on the board of directors of the worldwide organization: Flordeliz T. Bugarin of Howard University and Julie's St. Mary's colleague, Liza Gijanto.

1,200 artifacts found in Harpers Ferry dig

By Tim Cook

Condensed from the Journal, January 24, 2018

HARPERS FERRY - About 1,200 artifacts from this historic town's everyday past were found underneath an original thoroughfare during a recent street reconstruction project. A special presentation by the Baltimore-based archeologist is scheduled during a special presentation Monday evening at Town Hall to highlight and explain what those recovered objects.

Elizabeth Comer monitored the \$2.4 million beautification and reconstruction of Potomac Street. On Monday she plans to bring photos and diagrams that document what was recovered during the Potomac Street reconstruction in 2016.

"We identified multiple walls and at least two structures," she said. "There was a lot going on."

Potomac Street was near a former federal foundry and a long-established railroad line, Comer said. Stone foundations uncovered appeared to have supported several kinds of buildings, but one likely industrial building that was close to the old federal foundry complex in town, she said. A tuyere, a metal pipe used to blow air into a furnace to boost heat and combustion, was also found at the site.

Several stone-lined storm drains with large flagstones were exposed. In addition, more than 460 ceramic fragments of bowls, cups and plates, silverware kitchen pieces were recovered. Old construction materials were found as well as two separate fragments of a Civil War-era bayonet, she said.

"It was very rich archeologically, but that was not at all surprising," Comer said. "What we found made sense given the setting."

She called the historic artifact recovery an opportunity to glimpse of everyday life in Harpers Ferry's rich industrial past. "It of interest because it's not what people said they did, it's what they did," she said. "That's why you do archeology."

Book review: They came, they saw, they froze

Continued from Page One

historians as saying. You'll never look at the peopling of America the same way after reading this book.

"America's stronger seasons, variable weather and irregular rainfall continued to disappoint explorers and

colonists in search of Mediterranean climates and commodities," he writes. And the newcomers' presence added to the pressure on Native Americans.

"If there is one lesson from our story relevant to today, it is this:" he writes. "that it takes time to understand new climates, and until that understanding has set in, it is hard to begin adapting." Also, "they did not fail only because it was the Little Ice Age.... They failed mainly because they did not know what to expect and how to adapt." Amazingly, there is only one recorded instance of colonists asking the Indians for information on the climate.

In one area I know a little about, he doesn't credit that Maine's Popham Colony did far better than its southern sister, Jamestown, in adapting to the weather and in developing a settlement and that without the unforeseen loss of its two leaders in might have stuck it out, cold weather notwithstanding.

This book is heavily researched. Following 256 pages of very readable text come almost 100 pages of mostly bibliographical notes (and a relatively skimpy index).

- Myron Beckenstein

Six Virginia tribes win congressional standing

By Jenna Portnoy

Condensed from the Washington Post, January 11, 2018

The U.S. Senate passed a bill Thursday granting federal recognition to six Indian tribes in Virginia, ending one chapter in a nearly two-decades-long fight for official acknowledgment of their place in U.S. history.

The bill, which was approved by the House last year, now heads to President Trump's desk. He has not publicly indicated his position on the legislation, which received bipartisan support.

The change in status makes federal funds available for housing, education and medical care for about 4,400 members of the Chickahominy, the Eastern Chickahominy, the Upper Mattaponi, the Rappahannock, the Monacan and the Nansemond tribes. The recognition also allows the tribes to repatriate remains of their ancestors stored at the Smithsonian.

More importantly, sponsors say, it corrects a long-standing injustice for tribes that were among the first to greet English settlers in 1607.

Chickahominy Indian Chief Stephen Adkins said that because of administrative roadblocks, the chiefs were once told they wouldn't live to see the day they were federally recognized.

He has lobbied every session of Congress since 1999 in hope of achieving a status that will bring both dignity and real prospects for an improved quality of life to tribal members.

The bill, which was introduced in the House by Rep. Rob Wittman (R-Va.), passed the House in May.

"Decades in the making, federal recognition will acknowledge and protect historical and cultural identities of these tribes for the benefit of all Americans," Wittman said.

Over the years, anonymous senators have exercised their authority to put "holds" on the bill, blocking it from advancing.

Opponents rejected the notion that Congress should recognize the Virginia tribes when the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs set up an administrative procedure for just this reason.

The six tribes covered by the bill were part of the Powhatan Nation, a confederation of eastern Virginia tribes known for Pocahontas who, according to legend, saved the life of Capt. John Smith.

There are more than 500 federally recognized Indian tribes, many of whom navigated the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs process. In 2016, the Pamunkey tribe became the first Virginia tribe to be recognized by the bureau. But a discriminatory state law and quirks of history blocked that path for the remaining six Virginia tribes.

The Racial Integrity Act of 1924, required that births in the state be registered as either "white" or "colored," with no option available for Native Americans. The result is what historians have described as a "paper genocide" of Indian tribes.

Other key documents were lost in Civil War-era fires.

Delays also resulted from the tribes' unique place in history: They made peace with England before the country was established and never signed formal treaties with the U.S. government.

Vanishing ice revealing, periling artifacts

By K. Smith

Condensed from ARS Technica, January 24, 2018

Ancient ice has preserved thousands of artifacts left in Norway's highest mountain passes by hunters and travelers over the last 6,000 years. But even as rising temperatures are revealing these artifacts for the first time, the vanishing ice is putting them at risk.

Well above the tree line in Norway's highest mountains, ancient fields of ice are shrinking as Earth's climate warms. As the ice has vanished, it has been giving up the treasures it has preserved in cold storage for the last 6,000 years: Neolithic arrows, scraps of clothing from the Bronze Age and skis from Viking Age traders.

Organic materials like wood, textiles and hides are relatively rare finds — unless they're protected from the microorganisms that cause decay. Extreme cold is one reliable way to keep artifacts relatively fresh for a few thousand years, but once thawed out, these materials tend to degrade quickly. With climate change shrinking ice cover around the world, glacial archeologists are racing the clock to find these newly revealed artifacts.

"If something fragile like textile melts out, dries and is windblown it might be lost to science very quickly. Or an arrow might be exposed and then covered again by the next snow, within a few weeks, and remain well-preserved. The unpredictability means the fieldwork, led by Lars Pilø of Oppland County Council, Norway, needs to be well-timed and systematic," said study co-author James Barrett of the University of Cambridge.

From 2006 to 2015, archeologists surveyed patches of ice in Oppland, in south-central Norway. Reindeer gathered on these icy patches and from the late Stone Age to the Middle Ages, hunters followed. And trade routes threaded through the mountain passes of Oppland, linking settlements in Norway to the rest of Europe.

The slow but steady movement of glaciers tends to destroy anything at their bases, so the team focused on stationary patches of ice, mostly above 4,500 feet. That ice is found amid fields of blocky frost-weathered boulders, fallen rocks and exposed bedrock that spend nine months out of the year buried beneath snow.

"Fieldwork is hard work — hiking with all our equipment, often camping on permafrost — but very rewarding. [You're] rescuing the archeology, bringing the melting ice to wider attention, discovering a unique environmental history and really connecting with the natural environment," said Barrett.

At the edges of the contracting ice patches, archeologists found more than 2,000 artifacts, which formed a material record that ran from 4000 BCE to the beginnings of the Renaissance. Many of the artifacts are associated with reindeer hunting. Hunters would have easily misplaced arrows and they often discarded broken bows rather than lug them all the way home. Then there are all-purpose items like tools, skis, clothes and horse tack, along with "incidental evidence of human journeys," or, in lay terms, "horse dung."

Barrett and his colleagues radiocarbon dated 153 of the artifacts and compared those dates to the timing of major environmental changes in the region and major social and economic shifts — such as the growth of farming settlements and the spread of international trade networks. They found that some periods had produced lots of artifacts. But there were few or no signs of activity during other periods. The most surprising thing, according to Barrett, was the timing.

Archeologists would have expected people to stick to lower elevations during a time like the Late Antique Little Ice Age, a short period of deeper-than-usual cold from about 536-600 CE. But it turned out that hunters kept regularly venturing into the mountains even when the climate turned cold, based on the amount of stuff they had apparently dropped there.

"Remarkably, though, the finds from the ice may have continued through this period, perhaps suggesting that the importance of mountain hunting (mainly for reindeer), increased to supplement failing agricultural harvests in times of low temperatures," said Barrett. A colder turn in the Scandinavian climate would likely have meant widespread crop failures, so more people would have depended on hunting to make up for those losses.

Norway's mountains are probably still hiding a lot of history in remote ice patches. When Barrett and his colleagues looked at the dates for their sample of 153 artifacts, they noticed a gap with almost no artifacts from about 3800 to 2200 BCE. Finds from that period, just at the end of the Stone Age, are rare all over Norway. The researchers say that could be because many of those artifacts have already been lost to ancient melting episodes at lower altitudes, while others are still frozen in the ice at higher altitudes.

Sing hey nonny nonny spring is almost upon ye, so renew ASM

Now cometh Febr'r, mean but brief,
With promises of soon relief;
Winter's chills will only be
A glad surpass'ed memory.

Lay in your scarfs, lay out your trowels
And set to delve earth's waiting bowels
For whatever treasures there to find
To link our age to old mankind.

Now's the time to sit in pleasant glade
Or festive halls where words be said
To share the findings of our travail
To those in whom our lusts prevail.

-- Sir Roger de Coverly
(Translated from the Antigonish)

In other words, the time is fast approaching when ASM arises from its winter slumber to offer a variety of attractions:

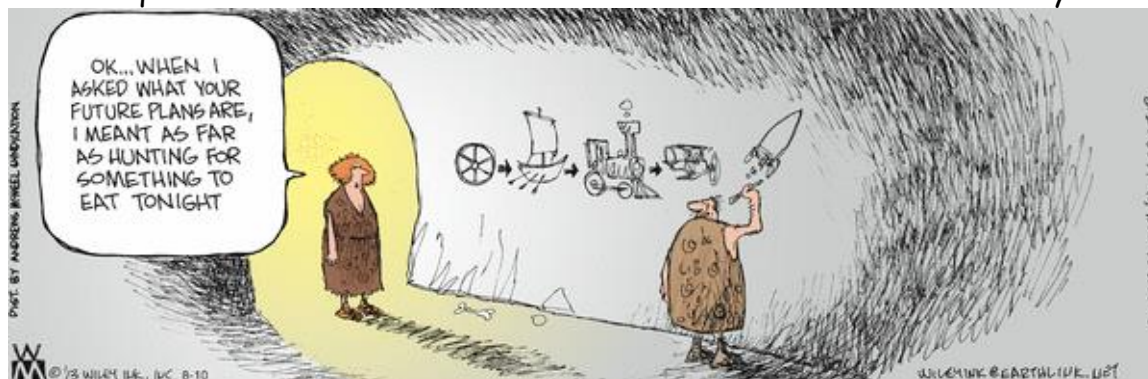
The Workshop in Archeology (March 10), Maryland Archeology Month (April), the Spring Symposium (April 28), the Tyler Bastian Field Session in Archeology (probably around Memorial Day as usual, at a site to be determined but the pickings are good) and various other digs and discussions, both statewide and local.

You wouldn't want to miss on any of this so be sure to renew your ASM membership. This is your final warning/notice/hint.

See the renewal form with this newsletter or on the ASM website.

Non Sequitor

by Wiley



Chapter notes

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

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

Central Chapter

For information contact centralchapterasm@yahoo.com or stephenisrael2701@comcast.net or 410-945-5514. Or on Facebook, www.facebook.com/asmcentralchapter or <http://asmcentralchapter.weebly.com> or Twitter [@asmcentral](https://twitter.com/asmcentral)

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)

February 8: Carol Cowherd on "An Adena Cup Found in Charles County."

March 8: Francis Lukezic on X-radiography and archeological artifacts.

April 12: Ed Chaney on the Smith's St. Leonard's Site.

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

February 15: Ralph Buglass, chapter member and local historian, will speak on "Thurgood Marshall: A Trail-Blazing Civil Rights Victory in Montgomery County."

March 15: Chapter members Mary Gallagher and Frank Sanford will give a talk on Mitchell Springs, a pueblo site in Colorado.

April 19: Montgomery College professor Cindy Pfanstiehl will speak on the Miles farm site in Clarksburg.

May 17: Joe Marx, geology professor, will give a talk on the geology of the Potomac River adjoining Montgomery County.

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.

February 14: Megan Bailey of the University of Maryland will make a presentation on the L'Hermitage Slave Village at the Monocacy National Battlefield.

Northern Chesapeake

Meetings are usually the second Wednesday of the month. Members and guests assemble at 6:30 for light refreshments. A business meeting at 7 is followed by the presentation at 7:30. Contact Dan Coates at 410-273-9619 or dancoates@comcast.net Website: <http://sites.google.com/site/northernchesapeake>

February 4: Dan Coates on "Jasper Run or Run for Jasper."

March 14: Jim Kotersky and Dan Coates on the Church Lane Pottery Site.

April 6: "At the Water's Edge: Our Past on the Brink," by Darrin Lowery.

Sunday, May 20: Annual picnic at the Iron Hill Museum and Jasper Site.

St. Mary's County

Meetings are the third Monday of the month (with a few exceptions) at 6:30 p.m. at the Joseph D. Carter State Office Building in the Russell Conference Room, 23110 Leonard Hall Drive, Leonardtown. For information contact Chris Coogan at Ccoogan@smcm.edu

February 21: Steve Lenik (tentatively)

March 19: - TBD

April 16: Archaeology Month (student speakers at St. Mary's College of Maryland)

May 21: - TBD

Upper Patuxent

Meets the second Monday at 7:30 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

February 13: Isaac Shearn of the CCBC on Precolombian archeology in Dominicana.

March 13: Caitlin Chamberlain of the Howard County Heritage Program on the history and archeology of the Patapsco Female Institute

April 10: Bob Hines of Richard Montgomery High School on archeology at the Sam Riggs Farm.

May 8: Adam Fracchia of the University of Maryland will talk on the Baltimore Archaeology Working Group.

June 1: Alex Jones on his group, "Archeology in the Community."

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>

February 23: Roy Brown will speak on the replication of Native American bone artifacts.

March 23: French & Indian War fort architecture by Craig Adamson

April 27: 2017 ASM Field Session Report by Brent Chippendale

May: No Chapter Meeting Scheduled

June 22: TBA

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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