



ASM Ink

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Newsletter of the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc.

www.marylandarcheology.org

Barton field school: Be ready for surprises

By Robert Wall

Towson University

This year at the Barton Site we will once again be testing some of the palisade and feature patterns that showed up in Tim Horsley's magnetometer survey in 2009. Some of the palisade patterns were confirmed in the 2010 field season. Additional palisade lines, including a double palisade, will be tested in 2011.

Over the years Barton has never ceased to provide surprises and will likely continue to do so.

The archeological field school will run from June 10 to 20. There will also be ongoing work on the deep test unit throughout the summer on selected weekends though we would like to have this unit well under way by the end of the field session.

Our main goal for the site remains the same, i.e., defining boundaries of the various occupations across the site and addressing specific research questions on each component of the site from Paleoindian to Contact.

Excavations conducted since 2006 have focused primarily on three areas:

- Identifying houses and their surrounding contexts in the Keyser village,
- Defining the boundaries of the Susquehannock settlement and trying to identify house patterns associated with the occupation, and
- Continuing expansion of the deep test block to investigate the preceramic components.

Those interested in course credits can take the class through Towson University. In addition to digging and screening, there will be opportunities to work in an on-site lab. Orientation talks will be given at 8:30 each morning and at 1 p.m., as needed. Brief clinics on trowelling techniques and archeological tools will be offered periodically. There also will be four noontime demonstrations:

- Saturday, June 11 - Roy Brown, primitive technology demonstration
- Sunday June 12 - Bob Wall, soil augering demonstration
- Friday June 17 - Bob Wall, documenting and describing soils demonstration
- Saturday June 18 - Roy Brown, atlatl throwing demonstration and participation.

For those planning on staying overnight, both camping and lodging areas have been arranged, but those interested will have to make their own arrangements. Camping is free, but contact John Fiveash jsfiveash@comcast.net or Charlie Hall chall@mdp.state.md.us to reserve a space. First come, first served.

Noncampers can stay at area motels or at rooms being made available at nearby Frostburg State University. A single room with linen is \$41 a night, without linen \$35.50. For a double room, it is \$23.25 with linen and \$17.75 without. Taxes are additional. Payment will be at checkout. Those interested should reserve a room by contacting Dave Treber at 301 687 4020 or DTreber@frostburg.edu

Inside: A look at Barton discoveries through the years, Page 3; see ASM site for registration form

Upcoming events

June 4: Public dig day at London Town, 9 till 2. For information: 410 222 1919

June 10-20: Annual ASM Field Session, Barton Site, Allegany County.

October 8: ASM Annual Meeting, Robinson Nature Center, Columbia.

October 27-30: ESAF annual meeting, Mt. Laurel, New Jersey.

January 4 - 8, 2012: Society for Historical and Underwater Archaeology (SHA) meeting, Baltimore.

Volunteer opportunities

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

Montgomery County is offering opportunities for lab and field work Wednesdays, 9:30 to 2:30. Call 301-840-5848 or contact heather.bouslog@mncppc-mc.org. CAT opportunity.

ASM field session collection: Volunteers have finished upgrading the ASM field school collection. They are working on the Rosenstock (Frederick County) material. The lab in Crownsville will be open Tuesdays from 9:30 until 4. Contact Louise Akerson at lakerson1@verizon.net or Charlie Hall chall@mdp.state.md.us.

The Lost Towns Project of Anne Arundel County welcomes volunteers for its prolific Pig Point prehistoric site. Fridays. Call Jessie Grow 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 echaney@mdp.state.md.us 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. Remember to add the extra A in archaeological.

CAT corner

For details, updates and information on CAT activities check the ASM website.

ASNC dig confirms Coulsonstown site

From the ASNC newsletter, The Storyteller, May 2011

Several members of the ASNC conducted a limited dig at the Coulsonstown Welsh Cottages on Saturday April 30 in conjunction with the Delta Heritage Festival. Jack Davis and Bill McIntyre set up the site on Friday and Dan Coates, Roland Beckman and Bill carried out the excavations on Saturday.

ASNC member Ira Henkin brought four of his Community Interactions, Inc. autism patients to participate and was assisted by his son Scott and nephew Josh. This is the second time Ira has brought patients to work in the field with us and he says it is the type contact they need.

The archeological results were the confirmation of a suspected privy, based on Dan's clearing a five- by-five unit and a final deep shovel and auger test, and the examination of the north foundation of an outbuilding on which ASNC members worked two years ago.

Several interesting artifacts were recovered as well -- with the most significant for the Delta heritage folks being a simple small metal token with the numeral 5 embossed on one side. Dan and Roland quickly identified it as the type token workers received for "picking" fields and when turned in was the basis for their day's pay.

Bill believes the site has potential for future work and envisions periodic visits to provide educational fieldwork experience for students, as well as adding to the history of the cottages.

Barton digs: Rich history of riches

By Robert Wall

Here is a brief summary for those who have not been to the Barton Site over the years we have been excavating there.

We began our excavations in 1993 by establishing an east-west grid line along what we knew, from surface collections, was an area just south of the Keyser village. Along this line we excavated one- and two-meter test units to get a cross-section of the site. We continued this process in 1994 and even took a section of one of the terrace edges to a depth of 2.5 meters below surface until coarse sands and gravels (Pleistocene deposits) were reached.

A single buried A horizon was encountered at a depth of 1.5 meters below surface, just below a moderately developed argillic B-horizon. No artifacts were found in this horizon and only a limited exposure was possible given the size of the test unit. A soil sample was taken from the buried A-horizon and two radiocarbon dates of this soil showed an age between 18,000 and 20,000 years ago.

Artifacts were, however, recovered from cambic B-horizon soils just below the base of the plow zone. Artifacts recovered included stemmed points (Late Archaic) and cherty siltstone debitage.

Seven excavation units were placed on the southern edge of the site in 1993-94 with the assistance of the Western Maryland Chapter and the Frostburg State University field school. These units varied in size from a one-meter square to a 20-square-meter block. Only the Late Woodland component was found in the majority of these units with the purpose of recording and excavating features exposed at the base of the plow zone.

Fifteen features were encountered including several hearths and sections of organic-rich midden deposits. Feature 4, exposed and sampled in one of the few units excavated in the central portion of the village area, contained substantial deposits of Late Woodland ceramics, chert debitage and faunal remains including deer, elk, turkey and small mammals. This was later (in 2006) found to be a small section of the Keyser village palisade trench.

In 1995, during the ASM field session on the site, excavation blocks consisted of five five-meter blocks and a small scatter of one- and one-by-two-meter units. These units were scattered so we could learn as much as we could about the boundaries of the site and the nature of the various occupations. The five-meter blocks also provided sufficient coverage to more clearly define activity areas and site feature patterns.

In many ways, these goals were met by delineating a number of Mason Island (Page) features across the site and seeing that this occupation was extensive, well-represented in most areas and most likely a long term series of camps or hamlets.

Another 1995 unit cross-cut the Keyser village palisade trench, clearly defining its boundary at the edge of Keyser ceramic surface finds and providing a guideline for further investigations. A possible house structure was also delineated in one of the other five-meter blocks. The two northernmost five-meter blocks produced evidence of contact period occupations as well as more Mason Island features.

In subsequent years, this was found to be within the Susquehannock area of the site. The last five-meter block excavated in 1995, just outside the Keyser village on the west side (away from the river), produced no features. Overall, 1995 was a very productive ASM field session for the Barton Site.

In the few years following the 1995 ASM Field Session, the focus was on expanding unit blocks along the N450 line, the location of the contact period blocks identified in the 1995 excavations. Expansion of the N340 block, where a possible Keyser house was partially delineated in 1995, was also undertaken.

The N450 block expansions revealed a substantial Susquehannock camp represented by post patterns, large cylindrical and bell-shaped storage pits, a palisade trench and clear evidence that this was a Schultz phase, or early Susquehannock, camp, likely inhabited during the first decade of the 1600s. The age estimate was based on the recovery of Schultz incised pottery; glass trade beads (star chevron); copper or brass cones, bangles and tools, and a rich bone tool assemblage.

Expansion of units adjacent to the possible Keyser house pattern never fully discerned a clear configuration

Continued on next page

although in 2006, a complete Keyser phase house was excavated just inside the southern edge of the palisade. Other test excavations up to the year 2000 focused on the site's edges along the river and other peripheral areas that had not been previously tested.

In the few years after the year 2000 some excavations continued in the large contact area block, but there was also a shift in focus to some of the other areas that had not been previously tested. This included areas on the northern and western periphery of the site, the T-0 terrace area in the southeastern corner of the site and the edges of the Keyser village.

The two-meter test excavations on the northern and western periphery of the site continued to produce evidence of Mason Island features.

The area surrounding the Susquehannock excavation block has been the focus of test excavations in more recent years in efforts to determine the boundaries of the Susquehannock occupation and to identify house patterns. Though Susquehannock features have been identified, no clear boundaries or houses have yet been revealed. The Keyser palisade trench was identified in three other locations.

In 2009, a magnetometer survey was conducted by Dr. Tim Horsley on the entire 30-acre property encompassed by the Barton Site. The survey confirmed the location of the previously identified Keyser village palisade trench but also showed additional palisade alignments south and north of the Keyser village. In 2010, efforts were focused on ground-truthing these apparent palisades via long narrow trenches.

Work continued on the deep test block in 2004 and adjacent 2-meter units have been placed there since the initial excavations. The deep tests have shown the presence of a light Late Archaic occupation just beneath the plow zone underlain by earlier Archaic manifestations. The Early Archaic is well represented beginning in Levels 11 and 12.

Beneath the Early Archaic stratum is the deepest occupation represented by biface fragments, a large scraper, flake tools, clusters of soft hammer chert debitage, overshot flakes, but as yet no diagnostic projectile points.

Radiocarbon samples have been run on this series of occupations demonstrating the presence of a complete Holocene sequence. The earliest dates are somewhat inconsistent but the stratigraphy and contexts are solid throughout.

Book review: Learning from Howard County

Archaeology in Howard County and Beyond. What I've Learned in 40 Years About Its People and Sites. By M. Lee Preston, Jr. Chesapeake Book Company, 326 pages, \$30. Copies available from the author, 443 745 1202 or leeprestonjr@comcast.net

Merryweather Post Pavilion. The L. L. Bean store in Columbia Mall. The Interstate 95 pathway (and sometimes obstacle, depending on the traffic) from D.C. to Baltimore. The outstanding French bakery in Savage Mill.

As someone born and raised in neighboring Montgomery County, sadly these were the major Howard County sites I was familiar with until I read Lee Preston's book. Thankfully, now I can add the Bassler Farmhouse on the grounds of Howard County Community College, the Wallace site at Triadelphia Reservoir, the First Presbyterian Church yard near Clarksville, Bushy Park and Longwood, Simpsonville mills, the Patapsco Female Institute (PFI) overlooking Ellicott City and the Brown farmstead in Mt. Pleasant. For these are the sites that make up Preston's 40-year journey into, as he titles Chapter 1, "Archaeology: The Method and the Madness."

Because of Preston's educational background and extensive archeological experiences—teaching in and writing curriculum for high schools and Howard Community College, president of the Upper Patuxent Archeology Group (UPAG) and director of excavation at the PFI site—this book is a must read into how and why to engage the public in archeology. As a result of his valuable service, ASM recognized Preston with the William Mayre Award for "Outstanding Contributions to Maryland Archeology" and the "Teacher of the Year" Award.

Successful journeys usually start with a clearly stated mission. There is no mistaking Preston's: "I felt strongly that the public should be made aware of our prehistoric and historic cultural resources, and of how

archeology could help preserve and protect them."

With professional guidance and instruction, Preston believes that people of all ages can be taught archeological methods and their purposes and in the end come to "respect the process and value" archeology. All this can be accomplished while getting volunteers "to work for nothing and to be excited about doing it." (Preston does add that serving Boarman's chili on a site also helps.)

Preston presents an overview "Five Step" framework for instructing the public: where, how, recording, analysis and reconstruction. Not only is this valuable as a primer for new volunteers, but also for professionals to help guide them in their instruction of the public.

What struck me most about this book and made it enjoyable to read is how Preston personalizes archeology. While the purpose behind archeology is to find out as much as you can about a site and relay that information to the public, Preston does not let you forget that there are real people—with names—who are doing the research; setting out the grid; digging and sifting the dirt; collecting, identifying and cataloguing the artifacts; serving as docents, and making the displays.

As you page through the book, you will see scores of photographs of volunteers from elementary to college students, members of UPAG, and from the local communities. Besides photos, you will also read personal stories about volunteers such as Jaimie Wilder, who started as an 8-year-old camper learning the Five Steps and after several college summers working on sites in Europe now helps direct with a Howard County Community College professor the Bassler Farmhouse project.

Or about Mark Wallace, one of Preston's high school students, who alerted him to a large area of exposed Native American artifacts at Triadelphia Reservoir.

Or the story of Danny Gear, one of Preston's student aides, who was tasked every four months with monitoring an authorized dog burial on school grounds. He had to insert a hollow pipe into the site and sniff to test if the dog was completely decomposed so the class could excavate.

Nor does Preston forget to mention, by photographs and recollections, the many professionals and experts who gave of their valuable time. Preston's advice about asking for expert help is to remember the old adage, "You'll never know what someone will say unless you ask."

The remainder of the book gives detailed explanations and observations about specific Howard County projects and sites. Two chapters are devoted to prehistory (his first passion in archeology) and seven to historical sites. For each of the sites, Preston explains how the project started, what research and archeological techniques were used, ways in which the public was engaged and how the results were interpreted.

In 1980, Mark Wallace noticed that the water level at Triadelphia Reservoir was receding, revealing a shoreline filled with prehistoric artifacts. A three-year repair project at Brighton Dam and low rainfall gave Preston, his students and UPAG members an opportunity to do a controlled surface collection resulting in 1,301 artifacts. For the volunteers, an introduction to flintknapping and lithic identification preceded each collection session.

In calling the Patapsco Female Institute "the best kept secret of Howard County," Preston is probably revealing his favorite archeological site. After reading the two chapters on the Institute, the secret is out. One chapter is a classic case study in how to do historical archeology and the other tells the store of the PFI during its golden age from 1842-1856 under the direction of Almira Hart Lincoln Phelps.

"Archeology in Howard County and Beyond" is both comforting and challenging. Comforting in the sense that someone felt inspired enough to share his and his journey-mates' personal experiences in doing archeology that helped advance the history of Howard County. Challenging in that Preston has, intentionally or otherwise, thrown down the challenge to others with similar experiences—and you know who you are—to tell about your private archeological journeys and thus provide a fuller history of Maryland.

-- Don Housley, *President of ASM Mid-Potomac Chapter*

A longer version of this review appears on the ASM website under Special Features.

April Beisaw named 2011 winner of AAA prize

April M. Beisaw, well-known to ASM members, has been named winner of the Gordon R. Willey Prize by the Archaeology Division of the American Anthropological Association in recognition of exceptional work in her publication of "Memory, Identity, and NAGPRA in the Northeastern United States," in the *American Anthropologist*, vol. 112, no. 2 (2010).

Beisaw was the co-director of the Port Tobacco Archaeological Project and of the ASM field sessions in Port Tobacco in 2008 and 2009, as well as the project's director of research. She has spoken to ASM meetings, most recently at the Spring Symposium on a new perspective on animal bones.

She is assistant professor of anthropology at Heidelberg University in Tiffin, Ohio, where she has been teaching since the fall of 2008.

The prize, named after Gordon R. Willey, who served as president of the AAA in 1961, encourages archeologists to pursue Willey's well-known maxim (even if he did not first pen it!) that archeology is anthropology or it is nothing.

Beisaw will receive the award at the AAA's annual meeting in Montreal, Quebec, Nov. 16-20.

A 'smoking arrowhead' on gazelle kills

By Brian Vastag

Condensed from the Washington Post, May 3, 2011

The unsustainable harvesting of wild animals has an ancient history.

About 5,000 years ago in the Middle East, hunters drove a species of gazelle to the edge of extinction by funneling entire herds into carefully constructed stone corrals, where the animals were easy prey.

That's the theory of Smithsonian Institution archeologist Melinda Zeder and two of her colleagues, who report stunning evidence of such a mass kill in modern-day Syria.

"It must have been one heck of a barbeque," Zeder said. "The scale of it is really quite staggering."

Migrations presented two annual opportunities for the crafty ancients. So they augmented their spears, bows and arrows with new hunting technology: stone corrals that flared out into two long, low walls, which acted as funnels.

Hundreds of these structures — called kites, for their shape as seen from the air — dot the entire Levant, from Arabia up through northern Syria. Zeder said the kites invariably appear in low spots or other areas ideal for channeling herds of animals.

For decades, archeologists debated the kites' function. The discovery of ancient rock art near some of the kites provided a firm clue. The paintings show what look like human figures driving horned animals into circular pens. But until now, no hard evidence of a mass kill of the gazelles had surfaced.

Zeder said she and her colleagues have found "the smoking arrowhead"— a pile of 3,000 gazelle toe bones found in a thin layer just a few miles from still-standing kites.

"It was almost like pavement," she said of the densely packed bones.

Carbon dating pegged the bone pile at 5,100 to 5,500 years old. Zeder and colleagues then carefully analyzed each toe bone, determining how many animals were present as well as their sex and age.

The team's conclusion was that the bone pile held remains from at least 100 animals, adults and juveniles, and roughly equal numbers of males and females. "It was a whole herd," said Zeder, whose findings were published Monday in the journal the *Proceedings of the National Academies*.

The operation must have been huge and impressive, said Natalie Munro, an archeologist at the University of Connecticut who studies the ancient gazelles. "It entailed a lot of organization and many people doing different tasks, different jobs," she said.

Now, just a few Persian gazelles roam the Middle East, but they don't herd and migrate as they once did. The lesson is obvious, Zeder said. "Wiping out the ability of that herd to regenerate is the thing that's most significant. Wholesale slaughter of animals just isn't sustainable."

When artifacts, data are lost forever

Stephenie Livingston

Condensed from the Suwannee (Florida) Democrat, May 19, 2011

LIVE OAK — For countless years divers have searched the pitch-black waters of the Suwannee River for remnants of the area's most early inhabitants. Authorities warn that collecting Native American and prehistoric artifacts is an illegal activity that has the potential to negatively impact local river ecosystems and archeological research.

And officials are cracking down on offenders. Two arrests were made in December after two people were discovered collecting artifacts at Little River Springs, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission spokesperson Karen Parker said. Last year, the agency made a total of 14 cases statewide.

"Archeological sites consist of much more than the artifacts displayed in museums," Parker said.

The state's view is that the artifacts are to be left alone - period.

"The artifacts and sites are owned by the people of Florida and cannot be studied or appreciated if they are removed," said Florida Department of State Communications Director Chris Cate.

Archeologists help piece together the past. When one piece is disturbed, such as an arrowhead or pottery shard, the entire puzzle can become compromised. Parker said where the artifacts lay in relation to others provide clues that can help determine how the object was used, made and lost by Florida's ancestors. Parker added that the fragile surroundings can sometimes provide more information than the artifact itself.

"When artifacts are moved, or the site disrupted, the context is destroyed, and unlike a pot that can be glued back together, when context is destroyed it can never be recreated," she said.

And, most of the artifacts found by amateurs are lost forever.

"Many of the artifacts removed from Florida rivers are sold on eBay and other internet sites, leaving the state for good," said Cate. "Archeologists and other members of the public have no opportunity to study or learn from these items."

It is illegal in Florida to dig for artifacts without the landowner's permission and authorities do not take the matter lightly. The removal of artifacts from state property is punishable with fines and either a first degree misdemeanor or third degree felony, depending on the circumstances. Digging on federal land also requires a permit, otherwise it is a felony offense, Parker said.

So why do artifact hunters take the risk? One incentive is money, according to Suwannee County Parks & Recreation Director Greg Scott.

"A good arrow will bring several thousand dollars," he said. "There are some people that make a good living at it."

Locally, officials say "professional" artifact hunters tend to go to the parks - gear and bags for artifacts in hand - late at night or when there are no visitors. Some use underwater lights and other equipment to reveal artifacts hidden for centuries in the murky waters.

"They are getting pretty sneaky in how they do things," Scott said.

He added that the environment can suffer at the hands of artifact hunters.

"Sometimes artifact hunters will dig under trees, which can undermine the tree and cause it to eventually fall into the water and potentially fall on someone," he said.

Concerns expressed by readers on the Democrat's Facebook page revealed that artifact hunting is a touchy subject locally. Billy Golightly said he feels the law is an example of government interference.

"If you're in the middle of the park with an excavator, digging for buried treasure it's one thing. If you find one laying on the top of the dirt from the rain and pick it up that's another," Golightly said. "It shouldn't be illegal. It's pretty ridiculous. In the name of protecting things so everyone can 'enjoy' them, it ends up no one can."

In 2004 and 2005, the state of Florida discontinued its Isolated Finds Program - in which the state allowed people to keep found artifacts in exchange for information about their discovery, such as arrowheads and pottery shards - after "it became clear that some artifacts were associated with human remains," said Cate.

Harshey exhibit highlights Carroll history

By Brett Lake

Condensed from the Carroll County Advocate, March 22, 2011

While Maryland prepares to celebrate National Archaeology Month in April, local archeologist Maryl Harshey is determined not to let Carroll County's past go undiscovered. "I think most people don't understand how far back human beings were here," said Harshey, a member of the Archeological Society of Maryland.

Harshey, of Westminster, took up the cause more than seven years ago and has been hooked ever since. "I really just love going out to the field," she said. "The excitement of picking up something and looking at it and saying, 'I wonder who held that 10,000 years ago.' That's really cool."

In an effort to garner more archeological interest from the community, Harshey has put together an exhibit of artifacts discovered in Carroll County, featuring arrows, hand tools, ceramics and pottery. The featured artifact is a large pottery bowl found just across the county line in Frederick.

The exhibit is designed to showcase who used to live in the county and what they were like, she said, "about their culture, what they were eating, what they were trading, where they went."

It appears that Carroll County once served as a pathway to larger civilizations in the Potomac and Susquehanna areas, Harshey said.

The exhibit will be on display at the Westminster branch of the public library throughout April.

Christina Kunz, the library's branch manager, said when Harshey presented them with the idea, it sounded like such an interesting piece of the county's history that they welcomed it with open arms.

"Personally when I think about archeology, I think about famous ancient sites all over the world," Kunz said. "But it's very exciting to think that archeology can be studied in our own backyard."

Kunz said it's exciting to have artifacts from the Jefferson Patterson Park & Museum's Carroll County collection on site to offer the guests of the library. "Unfortunately when they opened up the drawer that said Carroll County, there was almost nothing there," Harshey said.

There has been very little archeology in Carroll County, she said, and Harshey hopes to spark a change.

She said she hopes that when people look at her exhibit, it will create a buzz and passion for learning more about the county's history.

Harshey has borrowed several artifacts from Jefferson Patterson to showcase in her exhibit, but the majority of the artifacts were borrowed from local amateur archeologist Robert Devilbiss, who has a collection of more than 2,500 artifacts discovered in Carroll County.

Chapter notes

Anne Arundel

Meets five times a year in February, April, June, September and November at the Severna Park Branch of the County Public Library, 45 McKinsey Road. 7:30 p.m. Contact Mechelle Kerns at AACHapASM@hotmail.com or the chapter website www.marylandarcheology.org/aacashome.php

June 21: Kate Birmingham on how media attention impacted the research at the L'Hermitage Site in Frederick County.

September 20: TBA

November 15: TBA

Central

Central Chapter has no formal meetings planned, but it does engage in field work and related activities. Contact chapter President Stephen Israel, 410-945-5514 or ssisrael@verizon.net

Charles County

Meetings are held 7 on the first Wednesday (September-May) at Historic LaPlata Train Station. Contact President Carol Cowherd at cowherdcl@gmail.com or 301-375-9489.

Mid-Potomac

The chapter meets the third Thursday of the month at 7:30 p.m. Dinner at a local restaurant at 5:45 p.m. Contact heather.bouslog@mncppc-mc.org or call 301-8405848 or Don Housley at donhou704@earthlink.net or 301-424-8526. Chapter website: www.asmmidpotomac.wordpress.com
Facebook page: <http://www.facebook.com/pages/Mid-Potomac-Archaeology/182856471768>
Email: asmmidpotomac@gmail.com

June 16: Chapter meeting and picnic at Needwood from 6-9 p.m.

Monocacy

The chapter meets in the C. Burr Artz Library in Frederick on the second Wednesday of the month at 6 p.m. Contact Jeremy Lazelle at 301-845-9855 or jlazelle@msn.com or Nancy Geasey at 301-378-0212.

June 8: Andy Stout, Eastern Regional Director of The Archaeological Conservancy, will discuss the purchase of the Rosenstock Site in Frederick City and discuss the Conservancy's policy of preserving archeological sites. Pictures from ASM's 1990, 1991 and 1992 field sessions will be displayed.

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>

September 14: Bill McIntyre talks about "40 Years Working in the HCAS/ASNC." At Harford Glen.

Upper Patuxent

Programs are the second Monday of every other month at 7:30 p.m. at Mt. Ida in Ellicott City. Potluck suppers are held at 6:15 in September and March. Otherwise, dinner is available at the Diamondback restaurant in Ellicott City at 6 p.m. Contact Lee Preston at 443-745-1202 or leeprestonjr@comcast.net

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. Chapter email: wmdasm@yahoo.com Website: <http://sites.google.com/site/wmdasm>

June 3: Bob Wall, Towson University, "The Barton Site 2010-2011," a report on the findings of last year's field session and a discussion of what he plans to investigate this year.

SHA conference coming to Baltimore in 2012

The Society for Historical & Underwater Archaeology (SHA) Conference will be held in Baltimore next January 4-8. The focus will be on the archeology of gardens and scientific agriculture in early America. For those interested in presenting, paper abstracts can be submitted online until July 10. Visit www.sha.org/about/conference/2012.cmf to view the Call for Papers. The SHA Conference blog at www.shaconference.wordpress.com offers the latest conference information.

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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 Belinda Urquiza for membership rates. For publication sales, contact Dan Coates at ASM Publications, 716 Country Club Rd., Havre de Grace, MD 21078-2104 or 410-273-9619 or dancoates@comcast.net

Submissions welcome. Please send to Myron Beckenstein, 6817 Pineway, University Park, MD. 20782, 301-864-5289 or myronbeck@verizon.net

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