

# ASM Ink

November 2015, Vol. 42, No. 11

Newsletter of the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc.



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



Photo by Sarah Grady

*Several generations of diggers took part in field school activities, including finding this brick-lined surface.*

## Fun times in the Anthropocene at SERC

**By Jim Gibb**

*Principle investigator*

We are just out of the field after 12 days (October 9-20) of ASM's second Fall Classic Field School at the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center (SERC) in Edgewater, Anne Arundel County. Apart from nearly perfect weather and absolutely perfect camaraderie, we achieved most of the objectives of SERC's Environmental Archaeology Laboratory (SEAL).

I think we achieved many of the participants' objectives as well: attendance at workshops on historic ceramics and faunal identification, experience working on different kinds of sites and a good time with fellow enthusiasts while contributing to the science of exploring the Anthropocene.

The SEAL team explores the newly defined Age of Humans (previously the Holocene, or Recent epoch), which begins with the end of the Pleistocene about 11,600 years ago. We examine the Anthropocene from the ground up, as it were, identifying tightly dated archeological deposits with preserved biologics (plant and animal remains) and analyzing the material to examine the stresses that different

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John Fiveash wins the 2015 Marye Award: Page 3

## Upcoming events

**November 6-8:** Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology meeting, Fredericksburg, Virginia.

**December 5:** ASM board meeting. Heritage House, Ellicott City. 10 a.m. All members welcome.

**January 6-9:** Society for Historical Archaeology meeting, Washington D.C.

## Volunteer opportunities

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

**ASM Tuesday Volunteer Lab:** The lab in Crownsville will be open Tuesdays from 9:30 until 3 and is now sorting, labeling, packaging and cataloging prehistoric material from the Willin Site. There are a number of other projects waiting to be worked on. Contact Louis Akerson at [lakerson1@verizon.net](mailto:lakerson1@verizon.net) or Charlie Hall at [charles.hall@maryland.gov](mailto:charles.hall@maryland.gov)

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](mailto:jamesggibb@verizon.net) and Laura Cripps [lcripps@howardcc.edu](mailto:lcripps@howardcc.edu) under the auspices of the Smithsonian. Contact either one to participate. There will be magnetometer training.

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

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

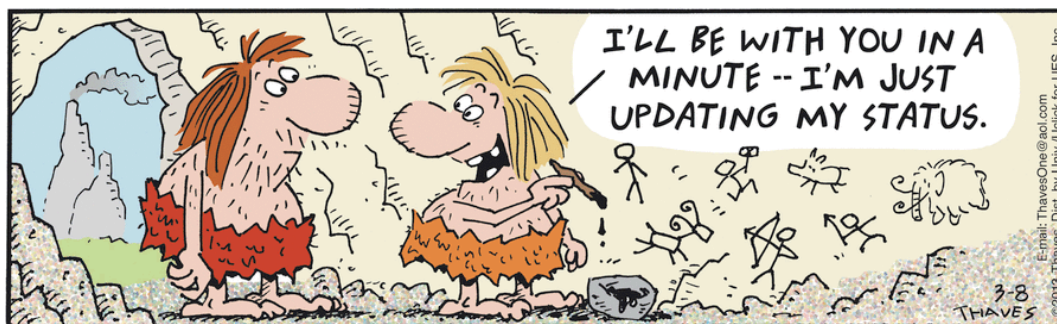
**The Anne Arundel County** Archaeology Program and the Lost Towns Project welcome volunteers in both field and lab at numerous sites throughout Anne Arundel County. Weekdays only. Email Jasmine Gollup at [volunteers@losttownsproject.org](mailto:volunteers@losttownsproject.org) or call the lab at 410 222 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](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.

**CAT corner:** For information on the CAT program, visit the ASM website.



## Wanted: Members to renew ASM for 2016

The leaves are falling from the trees, just as they do every year, and we don't want you to fall from the list of ASM members, just as we appeal every year.

If we say so ourselves, ASM is a bargain. For less than the price of a family dinner or a couple of hours of baby-sitting, you are connected to the world of Maryland archeology - field work, lab work, seminars, workshops (and free coffee and donuts at the seminars and workshops).

For this small tax-deductible donation you are helping in the battle to uncover Maryland's history and prehistory and to record sites and find artifacts before they disappear forever because of development, neglect, erosion or climate change.

In this age of scaled-back governmental spending and interest, your help is needed to keep the search going. We are lucky to have the Maryland Historical Trust to work with, but it needs all the help we can give it during this time of pinch. And that means you throwing your weight behind ASM and also joining in activities.

A renewal form is with this newsletter and on the ASM website. Send it in today so we don't have to turn into nags.

## John Fiveash wins 2015 Wm. Marye Award

*At the ASM annual meeting October 24, John Fiveash was given ASM's highest honor, the William B. Marye Award. The following is an adaptation of the remarks of ASM President Claude Bowen in presenting the award.*

John Fiveash, this year's recipient of the William B. Marye Award, is one of those rare people who can take a leadership position when called upon to do so and just as effectively work behind the scenes carrying out important tasks both large and small.

John has served ASM in many capacities over the years. For many of those years, he has taken a leading role on the Field School Committee, ensuring that even the smallest details are handled with efficiency. He has worked tirelessly to ensure that each year's events have been well organized and (as far as all participants are concerned) without a major problem or hitch. He has built or repaired equipment when needed, ensured proper registration, took responsibility for sanitation requirements, water and too many other details to mention here.

John has also served for many years as our website manager with great efficiency and little fanfare or thanks. While often taken for granted, John has contributed greatly to bringing ASM technologically into the 21st Century.

He served two terms as president of ASM. His thoughts and positions on all matters are listened to and taken seriously by everyone in the Society. He is a person that everyone trusts.

Speaking personally, he has been a great help to me with dealings, issues and problems, both large and small. His wide experience, dignity and common sense is evidenced in everything that he does. His willingness to offer his help to anyone who asks for it is exemplary.

The wisdom, humor and self-deprecation that he brings to all tasks makes him one of the most effective members of ASM. Whenever there is something that needs to be done, ASM can always count on him to be in the forefront, volunteering to do what is needed.

In 2014 when ASM received the Maryland Preservation Award for the development of partnerships through the Biggs Ford Site field school, I commented that if John had been with Napoleon in 1812 the residents of Moscow would be speaking French today.

*The meeting at Oregon Ridge featured a slew of fine presentations ranging from Anne Arundel County's battle against climate change to GIS to to current historic investigations. An unscheduled highlight was ASM member Becca Peixotto answering questions about her involvement with the discovery of a new species in a South African cave.*

# Mallows Bay nominated as U.S. sanctuary

By John Fritze

*Condensed from the Baltimore Sun, October 6, 2015*

Mallows Bay, in the shallow Potomac River water off Charles County, is home to the nation's largest collection of historic shipwrecks, including some that date to the Revolutionary War and others that make up a "ghost fleet" of wooden steamships that were hastily built during World War I.

The Obama administration recognized the historic and ecological significance of the site Monday by moving to create a 14-square mile National Marine Sanctuary on the river, the first such designation the federal government has made in 15 years.

If approved, Mallows Bay would join 14 other marine sanctuaries in the United States — from the Florida Keys to Thunder Bay in Lake Huron — which fall under the oversight of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

The marine graveyard, visible at low tide and on satellite imagery, is about 30 miles south of Washington.

Supporters said they hope the designation will bring additional resources to encourage public access. One idea is to install a kayak trail in which some of the ships could be marked with signs noting their historical significance.

State and county officials said they do not intend to limit activity such as fishing. Pilfering from the ships is already barred by state law, but supporters said the designation will add teeth to enforcement efforts — and NOAA has its own police agency that monitors similar sites.

About 100 of the ships scuttled at the Potomac River site were built as the United States entered World War I. Under a controversial program initiated by President Woodrow Wilson, the government ordered 1,000 wooden steamships, at roughly \$1 million apiece, to build a "bridge" of ships across the Atlantic Ocean at a time when German submarines were sinking Allied vessels.

The ships were built along the East Coast, as well as in ports in other parts of the country. Nearly 100 were christened on a single day in 1917 — a major achievement for a nation that, since the Civil War, had usually focused more on internal expansion than international endeavors requiring a navy.

"It was the greatest shipbuilding effort in the history of the world," said Donald G. Shomette, who wrote a book on the vessels, "The Ghost Fleet of Mallows Bay."

But the program also ran into trouble early on, including a slower-than-expected production schedule. Few of the ships sailed, and their coal-burning engines were quickly rendered obsolete when diesel power plants were introduced.

By the time the war ended in 1918, no one wanted the vessels.

"At the end of the war, there was no market ... and so they parked them," Shomette said. "They couldn't give them away by the end. They opened up bids for them three times, and nobody even showed up."

The ships were salvaged for parts and then scuttled.

Over the decades, other ships were dumped at the site, including the Bodkin, a 243-foot submarine chaser. The 291-foot ferry Accomac, built in 1928 to carry 1,200 passengers and 70 cars across the southern Chesapeake Bay, also rests at the site.

Former Gov. Martin O'Malley nominated the site to be a National Marine Sanctuary last year, noting that, if approved, it would be the only one in the Chesapeake Bay, the nation's largest estuary.

"Mallows Bay is a beautiful area of the Potomac River with national significance and outstanding and unique historical, archeological, cultural, ecological, conservation, recreation and educational qualities," O'Malley wrote federal officials in September 2014.

State officials said Maryland continues to support the designation under Gov. Larry Hogan.

## 30 years of Cactus Hill findings told in new book

The people behind Virginia's Cactus Hill project have come out with a book on that and related undertakings, "Nottoway River Survey, Part-II, Cactus Hill and Other Excavated Sites." The book looks at pre-Clovis, Paleo and Archaic period research in a 400-square-mile area of southeastern Virginia but focuses on new data, including radiocarbon dates and other multidisciplinary findings from the NRS excavations in the pre-Clovis and Clovis cultural levels at Cactus Hill.

It also contains a summary of over 30 years of research on more than 80 Native American sites within the Nottoway River drainage.

The book says it is one of the first attempts to evaluate the various early point traditions based upon the use of specific site-water-related environments or microenvironments, site topography and band range or territory size.

Some 715 pages long, on glossy paper with a strong binding, it contains 1,000 photographs, drawings, graphs and other illustrations including of archaeological excavations, artifacts, artifact sequences, in situ excavation features, excavation layouts, cultural material and scientific sample depth relationships, and general site area and river scenes.

The book costs \$79.50 per copy plus \$8 shipping and handling. Included with each book is a copy of the earlier, 1992 NRS report, *"Nottoway River Survey, Part-I, Clovis Settlement Patterns."* Virginia residents add 5.3% sales tax on \$79.50. It is available from Nottoway River Publications, 5861 White Oak Road, Sandston, VA 23150.

## Accokeek Creek type collection now online

**By Carol Cowherd**

As a volunteer at the Smithsonian Museum Support Center in Suitland, I have ready access to the archeological collections housed there. Whenever I work on a prehistoric site and want to better understand the ceramics, I visit the collections.

That's how I became aware of the Accokeek Creek Site Type Collection. Robert Stephenson's pottery descriptions based on the analysis of pottery found at the Accokeek Creek Site in the 1930 are still being used to describe much of the pottery found in Maryland. But no matter how good the description, actually seeing and touching objects still helps.

The Smithsonian and other places I have volunteered take into consideration the interests of the volunteers. So I was allowed to photograph the Accokeek Creek Site Type Collection. The collection includes worked stone, shell and bone objects as well as ceramics. It took a while for my images to be accessible on the Smithsonian website, but they are now available.

To access the catalog for the Anthropology Collections, select "Collections" on the [www.si.edu](http://www.si.edu) website. On the left of the page, click on "Science & Technology" and select "Natural History Museum Collection Records." From the "Search Museum Collection" page select "Department of Anthropology" to go to the search overview page. A quicker way to get there is to enter <http://collections.nmnh.si.edu/search/anth/>.

Next select the Keyword Search tab and enter "18PR8" to bring up the 54 associated catalog numbers. Clicking on the plus sign before a specific catalog number will bring up its data record as well as any associated images.

The Accokeek Creek Site was excavated by Alice Ferguson in the 1930s and the artifacts were sent to the University of Michigan where Robert Stephenson analyzed them. In 1956 Stephenson created three type collections. One was sent to the Eastern Ceramic Repository at the Museum of Anthropology in Ann Arbor, Michigan; one was sent to the Museum of the Accokeek Elementary School in Accokeek and the third one was donated to the Smithsonian after Alice Ferguson's death through her husband, Henry G. Ferguson.

For those who want to research the collection (or other Smithsonian archeology collections) here is the link with the necessary information for research visits <http://anthropology.si.edu/cm/research.html>



# Fun times in the Anthropocene at SERC

## Continued from Page One

households placed on the Rhode River ecosystem from as much as 3,000 years ago to the mid-20<sup>th</sup> Century.

Last year's Fall Classic produced biological material from the 1660s through 1680s Shaw's Folly site. Citizen Scientist Kiley Gilbert statistically compared those materials to those recovered from the coeval Sparrow's Rest site excavated several years ago by The Lost Towns of Anne Arundel project.

This year we set our sights on early 19<sup>th</sup>-Century deposits from the Java Ruin plantation site (18AN339) and a likely slave quarter on the Java plantation. Field school participants uncovered intact oyster shell midden as well as building demolition deposits at both sites.

Preliminary assessment of the recovered materials suggests deposit formation during the 1820s and 1830s and the recovery of considerably more faunal material from the planter's house. Large samples of shell midden material await water-screening (hopefully before winter's freezing weather) and the SEAL team will devote much of the next several months to processing and analyzing the huge amount of material recovered over the past two weeks. Among our most interesting finds is a well-preserved Carlos III one reale silver coin dated 1774 from the slave site.

The team also exposed a brick pavement situated between the Java ruin and the dairy farm complex (mid-20<sup>th</sup> Century). The pavement appears to have been made from brick cannibalized from the ruin and it likely represents an outbuilding associated with the dairy farm. Mid-20<sup>th</sup>-Century might seem a bit recent to warrant archeology, but data recovered from sites of this period are no less important for answering the research questions that drive the archeology program at SERC.

Another objective to which Fall Classic

participants contributed immeasurably was the preparation of the Java site for a visit from the National Board of the Smithsonian Institution. A day after the field school officially ended, the board, the major fund-raising arm for the Smithsonian, spent an afternoon at SERC participating in various citizen science activities, including archeology.

Thanks to our team of ASMers and SEAL citizen scientists, we exposed a productive deposit of early 19<sup>th</sup>-Century material for two of the 10 groups of board members to excavate and screen. Several ASM participants returned to assist with this event. The board members were awed and energized by this show of public involvement in science.

We will have much to report by the Spring Symposium. In the meantime, five of our SEAL team members will present papers on their work to date at the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology in Fredericksburg, VA (November 6-8) and at the Society for Historical Archaeology in Washington, DC, January 6-9, 2016. We expect to be on the cutting edge of the archeology of the Anthropocene.



*Photo by Sarah Grady*

*Busy looking for ruins in the ground, intrepid archeologists somehow miss the one behind them.*

## Membership ideas?

ASM is setting up a committee to examine problems dealing with membership. What are some ways to attract new members? What are some ways to keep current members? If you have ideas and/or would like to join the committee, contact Rachael Holmes at [leahcar@hotmail.com](mailto:leahcar@hotmail.com)

# A new look at those Pompeii casts

By Elisabetta Povoledo

*Condensed from the New York Times, October 6, 2015*

POMPEII, Italy — When Mount Vesuvius erupted in 79 A.D., many of its victims in Pompeii were buried under mounds of pumice and ash that hardened over them like a mold, freezing them in time.

During more than two centuries of excavations, plaster casts were made of scores of those victims, making them a famous and poignant reminder of the unpredictability of death and the boundless power of nature.

But if the way Pompeii's residents perished is well established, far less is known about how they lived. Now a team of scientists hopes to change that. In September, an array of specialists — archeologists, restorers, radiologists, anthropologists and others — set up a sophisticated field hospital of sorts here, complete with a CT scanner, to peer beneath those opaque, improvised tombs.

In doing so, the team hopes to gather information about the habits and lifestyles of the ancient city's residents, and along the way possibly to dispel presumptions that have grown up about who the victims were.

"We're the antidote to an unscientific approach," said Estelle Lazer, an Australian forensic anthropologist who has researched Pompeian bones for 30 years, publishing a study, "Resurrecting Pompeii," in 2009.

"Spurious evidence" had given the casts names that stuck, like "the beggar" or "the slave," diminishing the victims into mere "props to tell a story," she said. "Now we have a chance to get to know who they really were."

There was the supposition, for example, that the victims were mostly the very old, the very young, the infirm and women, "on the assumption that they were not fast runners," Lazer said.

What has emerged from the data so far is that the victims consisted of a "random sampling of normality" typical of any catastrophe. "Disasters don't tend to discriminate," she said.

Almost as soon as the ancient city was discovered in the 18th Century, excavators began to make casts of Pompeii's victims, seeking to preserve their remains by pouring liquid plaster into the cavity that had been left under the hardened ash as the bodies decayed.

The scientific tests, which also include laser imaging and DNA sampling, are part of a larger restoration project on most of the known Pompeian casts, 86 in all, that began in April.

Initially, the radiologists in charge of the CT scan had to grapple with the difficulties presented by the density of the plaster, said Giovanni Babino, the radiologist who coordinated the CT scan project.

The scans were carried out on the plasters in the same way they would be on a live person, Babino said, the only restriction being that the cast had to fit through the 70-centimeter bore in the scanner.

The data was then elaborated to create three-dimensional models, recomposing the skeletons like a puzzle.

One consistency among the victims so far is that most "had all their teeth," said Roberto Canigliula of Philips Spa Healthcare, which designed and lent the scanner.

The finding suggested a "healthy diet with few sugars," said Elisa Vanacore, a specialized dentist. The scans also showed that teeth wore away because they were used for cutting, she said.

Already the tests are calling into question some assumptions about the victims. For example, one cast, found in the Forum in 1963, has been known as the "pregnant woman" because of the protuberance of the belly. The CT scan revealed the person was probably not pregnant, and may not have been a woman.

The new findings could also help validate some theories. Some casts scanned so far showed the existence of fractured bones, suggesting that some died when the roof of their lodgings collapsed. The examination of one cast evinced that the victim was wearing a thickly woven cloth, suggesting that the eruption did not take place in the summer, on Aug. 24, the established eruption date, but rather later in the fall, as Grete Stefani, the site director of Pompeii, has long posited.

In all, 16 victims and two animals have been examined in the CT scanner, but Babino hopes to carry out more. To develop the three-dimensional images, those casts not able to pass through the CT scanner are being analyzed with X-ray machines and laser scanners.

"These people had lives," Lazer said, "real stories that deserve to be told, not those superimposed on them over time."

## Chapter notes

In addition to the listed chapters, ASM's efforts to reach out to younger audiences has resulted, so far, in a chapter at the Community College of Baltimore County, led by Nina Brown, and a club at Huntingtown High School in Calvert County, run by Jeff Cunningham. This year the 3-year-old Huntingtown club is focusing on working with the MAC Lab to curate artifacts found in Baltimore's Otterbein area.

### Anne Arundel

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

### Central Maryland

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

### Charles County

Meetings are held at 7 p.m. on the second Thursday (September-May) in the community room of the LaPlata Police Department. Contact President Sarah Grady at [sarahgrady11@gmail.com](mailto:sarahgrady11@gmail.com) or 410-533-1390. Chapter website is [charlescoasm.org](http://charlescoasm.org) and its blog is [ccarchsoc.blogspot.com](http://ccarchsoc.blogspot.com)

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

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

**January 14:** Sara Rivers-Cofield on 18th Century Maryland artifacts and the Outlander TV series. **February 11:** Julie King, topic TBD. **March 10:** TBD **April 14:** Stephen Potter and Katherine Birmingham on the Accokeek Creek Site.

**May 12:** TBD

### Mid-Potomac

The chapter meets the third Thursday of the month at 7:30 p.m. at Needwood Mansion, 6700 Needwood Road, Derwood. Dinner at a local restaurant at 5:30 p.m. Contact [heather.bouslog@mncppc-mc.org](mailto:heather.bouslog@mncppc-mc.org) or 301-563-7530 or 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 page: <http://www.facebook.com/pages/Mid-Potomac-Archaeology/182856471768>

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

### Monocacy

The chapter meets in the C. Burr Artz Library in Frederick the second Wednesday of the month at 6 p.m. For more information, visit the chapter's web page at [digfrederick.com](http://digfrederick.com) or call 301-378-0212.

**November 18:** Deborah "Turtle" Swartz, a living historian and a clan mother for the Southeastern Woodland Indian Loyalist Confederacy, will present a program in honor of Native American Month in Maryland. NOTE: This meeting is on the THIRD Wednesday.



## 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](mailto:dancoates@comcast.net) Website: <http://sites.google.com/site/northernchesapeake>

**November 11:** "Introduction to Prehistoric Ceramics," by Dan Coates. HCC Student Center, Bel Air.

**December 11:** "Pluckemin, N.J.: Site of the Continental Army Depot, 1778-1779," by John Seidel. I.O.O.F. Hall, Aberdeen.

**January 13:** "A Journey Through Ohio Indian Earthworks," by Barbara and Stephen Israel. City Hall, Havre de Grace.

**February 10:** TBA. Harford Community College, Bel Air.

**March 9:** "Recent Lenape Archeology," by Jay Custer. Cecil County Historical Society, Elkton.

**April ??:** - Cresthull Memorial Lecture. Speaker TBA. Harford Community College, Bel Air.

**June ??:** Annual ASNC Picnic Meeting. TBA

## St. Mary's County

Meetings are the third Monday of the month at St. Francis Xavier Church in Newtown or at St. Mary's College. For information contact Chris Coogan at [Cicoogan@smcm.edu](mailto:Cicoogan@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. For information contact Dave Cavey at 410-747-0093 or [hoplite1@comcast.net](mailto:hoplite1@comcast.net) On Facebook, <https://www.facebook.com/pages/Upper-Patuxent-Archaeology-Group/464236446964358> or try [UPArchaeologygroup@yahoo.com](mailto:UPArchaeologygroup@yahoo.com) or <http://uparchaeologygroup.weebly.com/>

**November 9:** Hank Griffith of the National Building Museum will bring a hands-on project to explain woodworking methods of the past.

**December 12:** Annual holiday party, at the Bare Bones restaurant, Ellicott City.

## 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>

**November 7:** Field trip to Evergreen Heritage Center.

**December:** No meeting.

**January 23:** Show and tell, plus silent auction.

**The Archeological Society of Maryland Inc. is a statewide nonprofit organization devoted to the study and conservation of Maryland archeology.**

ASM members receive the monthly newsletter, ASM Ink; the biannual journal, MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGY, reduced admission to ASM events and a 10% discount on items sold by the Society. Contact Membership Secretary Jo Boodon, PO Box 1584, Ellicott City, MD 21043 for membership rates. For publication sales, not including newsletter 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)

**Submissions.** Please send to Myron Beckenstein, 6817 Pineway, University Park, MD. 20782, 301-864-5289 or [myronbeck@verizon.net](mailto:myronbeck@verizon.net)

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