

ASM Ink



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Newsletter of the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc.

www.marylandarcheology.org

MHT looks forward after a very busy 2017

By Elizabeth Hughes, *Director, Maryland Historical Trust*

The return of the Non-Capital Historic Preservation Grant Program will be one of the highlights of fiscal year 2018 for the Maryland Historical Trust. Although modestly funded at \$200,000, the Trust will again have funds to support its many partners in conducting archeological research, survey and public outreach programs. The revival of this program would not have been possible without the advocacy of our colleagues at the Archeological Society of Maryland. Thank you for your support!

Meanwhile, over the course of fiscal year 2017 (July 1, 2016 - June 30, 2017), the Trust's archeology staff undertook a variety of activities in support of the agency's mission to identify, document and protect the state's historical and cultural resources. And it lost Chief Archeologist Dennis Curry, who retired in October after 40 years working in Maryland archeology.

The terrestrial staff added 160 sites, as well as 113 updates, to the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties. Some 112 archeological survey reports were accessioned into the library, covering 3,792 acres.

With funding from the National Park Service (NPS) under the Hurricane Sandy Disaster Relief Assistance Program, our staff administered grants for archeological studies at five sites in Anne Arundel County that suffered damage and are vulnerable to destruction by future storms.

Our staff concluded monitoring of a Hurricane Sandy grant awarded to ASM. The grant's goal was to determine the degree to which coastal impacts had affected three sites in three counties and to create a model for private-public partnerships to effectively assess and monitor sites endangered by natural hazards.

The Archeological Synthesis Database, an online tool to provide the public with greater access to data obtained through taxpayer-funded and publicly mandated archeological research, has, to date, produced a searchable database of nearly 1,250 archeological sites that have been subject to extensive excavation and made that database freely available to the public at <https://mht.maryland.gov/secure/synthesis/>.

The staff also assisted five state agencies by issuing eight terrestrial archeology permits for investigations on lands they administer.

In collaboration with the Trust's terrestrial archeologists, the Maryland Maritime Archeology Program continued survey of areas within and adjacent to Janes Island State Park in Somerset County. The ongoing research, supported by a grant from the Hurricane Sandy Fund and in-kind contributions by the Maryland Department of Natural Resources, involves inventory and assessment of impacts to archeological sites caused by erosion and storm damage. The Trust's 2016 archeology intern, Justin Warrenfeltz, and volunteers Lauren Christian and Bill Utley provided assistance during July 2016 and April 2017 field sessions at Janes Island. In addition, program staff cooperated with the Institute of Maritime History to undertake survey in the Potomac River, seeking remains of an 18th Century shipyard.

Staff members oversaw completion of two NPS Maritime Heritage Grants; one is still underway. The staff reviewed six new grant applications for the Park Service, as well as Ocean Exploration and Research grant

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Upcoming events

January 3-6: Society for Historical Archaeology conference, New Orleans. /sha.org/conferences

January 4-7: Archaeological Institute of America annual meeting. Boston.
<http://www.archaeological.org/annualmeeting>

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

Volunteer opportunities

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

ASM Tuesday Volunteer Lab: The lab in Crownsville is temporarily closed.

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 Bouslog 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

'Best-preserved' burials found in Delaware

By Nick Roth

Condensed from the Cape Gazette, December 11, 2017

Well-preserved burial sites of 11 early colonial Delawareans were discovered in 2012 on land near Rehoboth Beach Country Club and could offer an unprecedented window into 17th Century life in the Cape Region.

Secretary of State Jeff Bullock, Douglas Owsley of the Smithsonian Institution and members of the Delaware archeological community revealed their findings Dec. 6 at the Rehoboth Beach Museum.

"I work across the Chesapeake [region] and these are without a doubt the best-preserved burials I've seen in the Chesapeake area," said Owsley.

He said the quality of care used by Delaware archeologists as well as the exceptional preservation of the burial chambers provides a significant opportunity to learn more about the individuals buried at Avery's Rest. He is confident most of the individuals will be identified.

John Avery owned 800 acres near the Rehoboth Bay in the 17th Century. He moved to the area with his wife Sarah about 1674. Remnants of the Avery homestead were discovered in 1976 and the site was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1978.

Surveys and excavations were carried out over the next several years before the first of the 11 burials was discovered in September 2012. After obtaining consent from next-of-kin and landowners, the remains were removed and transferred to the Smithsonian for further analysis. In March 2017, the Smithsonian confirmed age, gender and ethnicity of the burials.

The remains were discovered in two areas within a burial site of 55 feet by 20 feet. It is believed the burials range from 1683 to about 1715 and the adults range in age from 27 to about 60 years old.

Eight of the burials contain remains of persons of European descent, while three others, including a 5-year-old child, are of African descent. It is believed the three African individuals were slaves.

Researchers used historic artifacts to piece together a timeline for the burials, said Daniel Griffith of the Archaeological Society of Delaware. English stoneware was found in the top soil all around the burials, but it was not found in the grave shafts. Because English stoneware did not appear in the English colonies until about 1690, the burials predate the stoneware, Griffith said.

Because the condition of the burials was so exceptional, Owsley and his team were able to learn a lot about the people who lived in the area more than 300 years ago.

"Avery's Rest is particularly important because it adds to the biological data on the varied experiences of the colonists in the Chesapeake," Owsley said. "It gives us a very personal look at the life stories of these individuals in the Delaware frontier environment."

All individuals show signs of heavy physical labor and likely suffered from back problems.

Owsley said 30 percent of the teeth analyzed suffered from tooth decay and about 20 percent of the teeth were actively abscessing. "You only need to have one to know what that's like," Owsley said. "There are going to be individuals in this series that the oral health problems were their undoing."

In terms of identification, Owsley said, "We have four individuals at this site that share the same type of mitochondrial DNA. That is spectacular because they will lead next to more complete genomic information and testing."

All of the remains found at Avery's Rest will stay in the custody of the Smithsonian, where they will assist ongoing work to trace the genetic and anthropological history of early colonial settlers of the Chesapeake region.

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applications for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

One maritime research permit granted during fiscal year 2016 expired and no renewal requests or new permit applications were received during fiscal year 2017.

The Maryland Maritime Archeology Program provided over 15 presentations and lectures on various historical and archeological topics statewide, such as historic preservation law, ship architecture and the 1782 Battle of Kedges Strait. Staff also contributed to a Preservation Maryland podcast and worked with PBS and the College of Southern Maryland to offer two free public film nights previewing six films related to World War I from the *American Experience* series.

In addition to co-chairing the Government Maritime Managers' Meeting, the state maritime archeologist participates in the Advisory Council for Underwater Archaeology and the World War I Networking Group and was invited by NOAA to speak to the annual meeting of the group's Federal Advisory Committee.

MHT's staff attended and provided content for the public program offered annually by the Maritime Archaeological and Historical Society, as well as the Society for Historical Archaeology Conference. Additionally, staff members were involved in planning a full-scale exercise in the Coast Guard's National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program. They addressed the protection and preservation of submerged archeological historic properties and those impacted in the response activities for the scenario.

To help raise awareness and promote the designation of the Mallows Bay Historic District as a new National Marine Sanctuary by NOAA, staff members assisted with filming for the U.K. series *Mysteries of the Abandoned*, which includes Mallows Bay, and participated in a live ABC news webcast.

Staff also organized and participated in guided paddling tours for representatives from Congress, the Coast Guard, college-level students and the general public through groups like the Potomac Riverkeeper's *Riverpalooza* Program. To reach elementary and high school students, our staff joined school programs and worked with Charles County to offer a *DiscoverQuest* Weekend in April, commemorating the centenary of World War I. Lectures and poster-promotions were provided to historical societies in Maryland and Virginia, the Maryland Veterans Museum at Patriot Park, as well as public libraries and other venues.

The proposed Mallows Bay sanctuary includes more than 100 wooden steamships, remnants of the civilian U. S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation established on April 2, 1917 to carry men, arms and equipment when America entered World War I.

In partnership with ASM and Calvert County, the 2017 Field Session in Maryland Archeology focused on a site on the shore of the Battle Creek, a tributary of the Patuxent River, that was the site of Calverton, the second town established by the Colony. Calverton was the seat of government in Calvert County from 1668 through 1724, when it was largely abandoned. Today the site is an open agricultural field that is threatened by severe coastal erosion. Over the 11-days of the field session more than 50 volunteers were involved.

Participating archeologists identified the probable locations of several structures arrayed along the bank of Battle Creek. Artifacts recovered were consistent with the late 17th through early 18th Century dates of Calverton's occupation. Among the finds were many oyster shells that evidenced the use of the site by Native Americans centuries before the founding of the Colonial town. Other artifacts recovered included brick fragments, shards of wine bottle glass, broken fragments of white clay pipe stems and bowls, sherds of imported refined ceramics, and many nails. The nails were of the wrought type characteristic of the period, and almost all had clearly been burned, which preserves them without rust through annealing.

To recognize Maryland's prolific archeological heritage, Gov. Larry Hogan declared April 2017 Maryland Archeology Month. Numerous statewide events took place as part of the month-long celebration focused on the theme "At the Water's Edge: Our Past on the Brink," which called attention to natural threats to coastal archeological sites and current research to address them.

The 26th annual Workshop in Archeology was held March 25 and featured eight stimulating presentations. The keynote speaker was Luke Pecoraro, who detailed the lives of enslaved individuals at George Washington's Mount Vernon. Other presentations included a look at archeological testing in the Great Dismal Swamp (Becca Peixotto), the Maryland Historical Trust's hazard mitigation planning efforts (Jen Sparenberg), colonial forts

(Craig Lukezik), the use of laser scanners with cultural resources (Joe Nicoli of Direct Dimensions), the 2016 Ellicott City flood (Marcia Miller of the Trust), basic laboratory procedures (Becky Morehouse of the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory) and new research at the Higgins Paleoindian site (Zach Singer and Carol Ebright). Approximately 100 people attended the workshop.

Trust staff archeologists Beth Cole, Dixie Henry and Troy Nowak reviewed over 3,600 public undertakings pursuant to federal and state historic preservation legislation to assess the effects of those projects on terrestrial and underwater archeological resources. Staff reviewed over 60 reports documenting the results of Phase I, II or III archeological investigations to identify, evaluate and record archeological sites that may be impacted by proposed projects.

They also formally evaluated 78 archeological sites identified within project areas for their eligibility in the National Register of Historic Places. The results of these investigations make an invaluable contribution to our knowledge and understanding of Maryland archeology and history. The Trust will incorporate these results into the Maryland Archeological Synthesis Project during a program update.

Consultation resulted in nine agreement documents executed to resolve the adverse effects of projects on significant archeological sites, afford pertinent mitigation measures and establish efficient review coordination procedures for certain agency programs.

MHT's staff closely coordinated with program customers (including governmental agencies, local governments, business entities, consultants, interested organizations and the public) to facilitate the successful completion of the historic preservation review process through daily contacts, formal trainings and participation in regular interagency coordination meetings.

The Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory (MAC Lab) at Jefferson Patterson Park & Museum continued to oversee the state's archeological collection, which includes over eight million objects collected over the past 100 years.

That staff conserved maritime artifacts from clients throughout the United States, including timbers from the *Black Diamond*, a 19th Century coal barge that sank in Ohio, timbers from an 18th Century shipwreck from the Nanticoke River and a ship's bell from the battleship *USS Delaware*.

In addition to shipwrecks, the MAC Lab helped conserve 13 cannon for the Museum of the American Revolution in Philadelphia and solder dot tin cans from Deadwood, South Dakota, as well as a felted wool stovepipe hat and wooden bottle molds from the I-95 project in Philadelphia. A project was undertaken to clean and document all of the Bald Friar petroglyphs, originally located along the Susquehanna River.

Three MAC Lab staff members have written and submitted chapters for *New Life for Old Collections*, a volume edited by Rebecca Allen and Ben Ford, to be published by the University of Nebraska Press. Online, staff provided new material on bone-handled toothbrushes for the "Diagnostic Artifacts in Maryland" website.

MHT provided tours to 391 people and conducted outreach and activities in local schools. Through a grant funded by State Highway Administration, staff completed a searchable database of the MAC Lab's collections entitled "Maryland Unearthed: A Guide to Archaeological Collections at the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory" (<http://jefpat.org/mdunearth/>).

As part of the Jefferson Patterson Public Archaeology Program, 178 people contributed over 670 hours digging at the Smith's St. Leonard site or processing artifacts in the lab. In the spring of 2017, the MAC Lab held two two-day workshops focused on artifact identification and field conservation strategies, which were open to any practicing professionals and graduate students in the field of archeology. Both workshops reached their full enrollment of 20 participants.

Finally, the traveling exhibit "Artifacts of Outlander," based on a popular book and television series, continues to be displayed throughout the state at public libraries and museums. An online Outlander exhibit went live in FY2017.

The Trust said goodbye to a number of long time staff members, some of whom went on to enjoy retirement while others left to seek new career opportunities. In addition to Dennis Curry, librarian Mary Louise de Sarran retired August 1 after 32 years of managing the Trust's library and archives. Also leaving state service were Erin Wingfield, collections assistant at the MAC Lab, and Annette Cook, of the Jefferson Patterson archeology program.

Pacifist link found in Braddock Road survey

By Carol A. Ebright

Condensed from SHA publication CRAB, Fall-Winter 2017

SHA's US 219 highway project near Grantsville in Garrett County is being constructed to improve highway transportation between Maryland and Pennsylvania. The new alignment will be east of the current US 219 and was placed here to avoid impacts to people's homes and businesses. As such, an 18th Century military encampment area adjacent to Braddock's Road will be impacted.

Although no military artifacts associated with General Braddock and his army have been definitively identified within the project area, the Little Meadows area is best known for its association with the 1755 British campaign led by General Edward Braddock to drive the French from Fort Duquesne at the Forks of the Ohio (present-day Pittsburgh). To reach its destination and carry supplies, Braddock's Expedition constructed a 12-foot-wide road through the Maryland and Pennsylvania wilderness, originally a Native American trail.

Braddock's 4th Encampment in Little Meadows was a stopover on the road, but also served as a forward staging area during the military campaign. At various points along the way, Braddock's Expedition included at least 2,000 soldiers, 40 to 50 women, 29 artillery pieces, 407 wagons and horse teams to draw them, 400 pack horses and herds of livestock.

Historic research during archeological investigations in Little Meadows uncovered unexpected information about the participation of pacifist Mennonites and Dunkers (Brethren) serving as wagoners in Braddock's Expedition. The earliest Dunkers followed the Monocacy path into Maryland, Mennonites and Dunkers did not widely colonize Maryland until after the French and Indian War.

During the French and Indian War, Pennsylvania's legislature was controlled by Quakers, also a pacifist sect, but the approach of the religious groups to the conflict was different. Quakers refused to pay war-related taxes or participate in any military-related activities. But Mennonites had a long tradition of paying extra taxes and fines to avoid military service in Europe, prior to emigration to America.

When Braddock's Expedition reached Frederick in April 1755 and Braddock found only 25 wagons to support his campaign, Benjamin Franklin intervened to procure about 150 wagons, an additional 1,500 horses, and fodder from the south-central Pennsylvania area, to be assembled at Fort Cumberland in Maryland.

Although the Mennonites and Dunkers strongly objected to swearing oaths of loyalty to the king and objected to direct military service, these pacifist communities supplied about a fifth of the wagons, teams of horses and drivers used in the expedition. The Mennonite and Dunker teamsters, however, refused to haul arms and munitions, and only transported fodder, baggage and other provisions.

The Maryland Gazette reported on June 5, 1755 that these Pennsylvania wagons and horses were "for the most Part, by far the best of any that have been engag'd in the Service of the Army."

The wagons supplied were an early version of the Conestoga Wagon and were designed for use on the farm, rather than for hauling freight. The wagons had a capacity of about a ton, were smaller and had narrower wheels than the British military wagon. These smaller wagons in some ways proved an asset in the wilderness. Horses from the colonies were also smaller than English draft horses.

About 200 wagons (including tumbrils and "carriages") left Will's Creek at the end of May 1755 and were immediately confronted with rugged terrain and nearly impassable trails that needed to be widened and cleared. Quartermaster Sir John St. Clair, reported that "the Roads are either Rocky or full of Boggs, we are obliged to blow the Rocks and lay Bridges every Day."

Portions of the expedition reached Little Meadows as early as June 5; all had arrived by June 17. To speed the military campaign on its way, an advance party of about 1,300 soldiers and between 30 and 50 wagons left Little Meadows on June 19, followed by a large supply train of wagons and reserves of 850 men.

Leaving Little Meadows, six-horse teams replaced four-horse teams to pull wagons over the newly cleared road through the mountainous terrain. Blocks and tackles were sometimes needed to lower wagons down steep slopes. Traveling conditions were brutal, with frequent wagon breakdowns and continual loss of horses, to the extent that the expedition had to be supplied by shuttling wagons, teams and pack horses.

On July 9, about seven miles from Fort Duquesne, Braddock's advance party met its doom when it was ambushed by about 250 French and Canadians and 650 American Indian allies at Turtle Creek. As the battle

raged, many wagon drivers in the advance party fled on horseback and wagons and artillery on the field were destroyed. Survivors of Braddock's army retreated in disarray while munitions and wagons were destroyed or buried to keep them from falling into French hands.

The still-panicked remnants of Braddock's force continued their retreat to Fort Cumberland, hauling the wounded with the remaining wagons, straggling into the fort July 26. In one of their final functions on leaving Dunbar's Camp, the wagons rolled over and obscured the grave of General Braddock, who had been buried in the bed of the road that his expedition had constructed.

The death toll among Braddock's forces was 456 killed and 422 wounded; the French and American Indians had 23 killed and 16 wounded.

The owners and teamsters of 146 wagons and 510 horses from Pennsylvania were reimbursed for expenses and losses from the Braddock Expedition in 1756. Reportedly, only one of the 146 wagons had survived intact.

The Mennonite and Dunker communities provided similar material support throughout the remainder of the French and Indian War. By the time of the Revolutionary War, more direct personal demonstrations of loyalty to the Revolution would be required by their neighbors and state governments, and Mennonites, Dunkers and other pacifist sects would confront different challenges to maintain their belief systems in the face of conflict in their homeland.

Third Indian tribe wins recognition in Maryland

By Ovetta Wiggins

The Washington Post, December 20, 2017

The tiny Accohannock Native American Tribe, largely based on the Eastern Shore, has received Maryland Indian Status from Gov. Larry Hogan. It is the third tribe in Maryland to receive the distinction.

Lt. Gov. Boyd Rutherford presented an executive order to the tribe that qualifies it to receive federal, state and nonprofit assistance for its work. Five years ago, former governor Martin O'Malley gave similar status to the Piscataway-Canoy Tribe and the Piscataway Indian Nation.

There are 58,000 people with American Indian heritage living in Maryland, according to the governor's office. About 400 of them are a part of the Accohannock Native American Tribe.

(In his executive order, Gov. Hogan said, "American Indians have, through their rich cultural heritage, historical influence and participation in public life, helped to make the State of Maryland the great state that it is today and have contributed to the prosperity and freedom of our country.")

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)

Sunday, January 28. Historian Dave Taylor will talk on some of the lesser known stories of the Lincoln assassination saga that follow an archeological theme. 1:00 p.m. at the Natural History Society Museum, 6908 Belair Road.

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)

January 12: Nate Salzman on Native American Hunting Tools and Techniques.

February 6: Carol Cowherd on "An Adena Cup Found in Charles County."

April 13: Ed Chaney on the 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

January 18: Chapter member Tom McLaughlin will talk on his trip to Bulgaria to work on an Iron Age site.

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

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>

January 10, 2018: Aaron Levinthal of the SHA will talk about the Bush Tavern Site. Havre de Grace City Hall.

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

January 17: Julie King

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

January 9: George Hambrecht of the University of Maryland on Archeology and Landscape Change

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>

January 26: Annual SHOW & TELL. Folks are invited to bring items such as artifacts, fossils, books, articles, sites visited to share with the membership.

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

March 23: A slide presentation by Brent Chippendale on ASM's 2017 Field Session at the Calverton site.

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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