

ASM Ink



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Newsletter of the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc.

www.marylandarcheology.org

MHT year-in-review: Is 2020 over yet?

By Matt McKnight

MHT Chief Archeologist

It has been a strange year to say the least. All of our grand plans for 2020 took a nose dive almost right out of the gate. But despite a year where everyone had to learn to adapt to online meetings, working from home and following new and constantly evolving health protocols; we actually managed to get quite a bit done.

In January we welcomed a new member onto our staff. Dr. Zachary Singer took my old position as MHT Research Archeologist and hit the ground running. Among Zac's duties are the maintenance and data entry associated with the Archeological Synthesis Project, conducting original research and managing some of our Historic Preservation Non-Capital Grants. Zac also re-launched the Maryland Fluted Point Survey.

Over the course of 2020, MHT added 193 terrestrial archeological sites and 111 maritime sites, along with 92 terrestrial site updates, to the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP). A total of 90 survey reports were accessioned into the MHT Library, covering nearly 4,743 acres of the state.

Staff assisted three state agencies by issuing five archeology permits for investigations on lands they administer. Permits for investigations on land held by the Maryland Military Department included work associated with an environmental assessment of the construction of the Marine Corps Reserve Center at Camp Fretterd Military Reservation and a site identification survey of the facility on Old Bay Lane in Havre de Grace.

St. Mary's College of Maryland received a permit for investigations associated with a campus-wide water improvement project, as well as a permit covering any emergency mitigation efforts that might arise during the year. An archeological survey of State Highway Administration lands affected by the Cumberland Sewage Overflow project also received a permit. No new permit applications or renewal requests for maritime archeology were received during the year.

In FY20, the Historic Preservation Non-Capital Grant Program provided \$98,000 to archeological research and survey projects. That's about one-third of the total amount available annually in the fund and commensurate with the typical number of archeology-related applications that we see.

\$16,000 in funding was awarded to the Town of Perryville to oversee a remote sensing survey of the Rodgers Tavern Museum and Lower Ferry Park properties. A contract was recently awarded to Washington College to conduct the survey.

ASM also received a grant of \$15,000 in support of the 2020 Tyler Bastian Field Session. Unfortunately, due to the impacts of COVID-19, ASM and MHT had to cancel the 2020 Field Session. MHT extended the grant deadline so that these funds can, instead, be used for the 2021 Tyler Bastian Field Session to be held at the Billingsley Site near Upper Marlboro next spring.

The Chesapeake Bay Watershed Archaeological Research Foundation received \$30,000 in funds to conduct pedestrian shoreline and plowed field archeological surveys, excavations and remote sensing investigations on

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Welcome the new year with an old friend

If you decided to wait until 2021 begins to send in your 2021 ASM dues, guess what! That year has arrived.

As the front-page article by Matt McKnight shows, 2020 was a busy year despite Covid's attempts to scuttle archeological efforts. And, as the article also shows, the Maryland Historical Trust has big plans for this new year too.

Be a part of it. And of the other events ASM is also looking forward to. In renewing your membership, you are also sending a message that archeology is important to you and should be important to governments and developers too. Encourage them to not destroy the past in planning for the future.

It's not expensive to show your colors. A list of membership categories is on the renewal form accompanying this newsletter and also on the ASM website, marylandarcheology.org

And we look forward to seeing you again when we can stop being virtual and get our hands dirty, hopefully at a field school.

Upcoming events

March 6: ASM board meeting. Virtual. 9 a.m.

March 26: MAC conference. Online.

Volunteer opportunities (non-covid)

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

ASM Volunteer Lab, most Tuesdays: The lab in Crownsville. Contact Charlie Hall at charles.hall@maryland.gov or Louise Akerson at lakerson1@verizon.net. It is currently working on cataloging artifacts from the Levering Coffee House Site, Baltimore (a mostly late 18th/early 19th Century site).

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

Montgomery County for lab and field work volunteers, contact Heather 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 sites. For diggers, the Linniston site on Gibson Island Fridays from 8 to 3. The lab will be open some weekdays at the Anne Arundel collection facility at 7409 Baltimore-Annapolis Blvd. in Glen Burnie. For more information email Drew Webster at volunteers@losttownsproject.org or call 410 222 1318.

Mount Calvert. Lab work and field work. 301 627 1286.

Jefferson Patterson Park invites volunteers to take part in its activities, including archeology, historical research and conservation. Contact 410 586 8554.

The Archaeological Institute of America provides an online listing of fieldwork opportunities worldwide. Call up www.archaeological.org/fieldwork to get started.

UPAG/Howard County Recs and Parks invites volunteers interested in processing collections and conducting historical research to contact Kelly Palich at Kpalich@howardcountymd.gov or 410-313-0423.

CAT corner: For information on the CAT program, contact chair Kelly Palich at Kpalich@howardcountymd.gov or 410-313-0423.

French-Indian War bones still stir dissension

By Zachary Small

Condensed from the New York Times, December 18, 2020

At points over the past decade, disinterred human remains — the full skeletons and fragmentary bones of British soldiers and colonial militia who died during the French and Indian War — have been a cause of some concern in the environs of Lake George, N.Y.

They were unearthed on the shores of the lake, most of them nearly 70 years ago during the reconstruction of Fort William Henry, whose fiery demise in 1757 became the backdrop for James Fenimore Cooper's "The Last of the Mohicans."

Under siege by forces led by General Louis-Joseph de Montcalm, the British surrendered to the French only to be set upon and, in many cases, killed by France's Native American allies.

But some of the remains have never been reburied. Displayed for decades as part of the fort's appeal to history — and tourism — most of the bones were later taken for study by anthropologists hoping to better understand colonial life, and death.

Now, more than 260 years after the soldiers died, some of the bones are still at an Arizona university. Others are sitting in a room at the fort in a Staples box, labeled "remains."

The question of what to do with the bones — allow continued study or properly rebury them — has trailed the owners of the fort, a private company that operates an adjacent resort, since at least 2012. In February of that year, The Associated Press reported that only three of the 15 skeletons found during the reconstruction had actually been reinterred during a well-publicized 1993 reburial ceremony at the fort.

The remaining 12 had been given over in the 1990s for study at Arizona State University, where they remain. Other bone fragments, unearthed by anthropologists in the 1990s and sent for study at the University of Waterloo in Canada, were returned eight years ago but still sit in the Staples box in a storage area.

In recent months, the debate rekindled when a worker hired to lead popular ghost tours at the fort came upon the box with the remains, protected in Bubble Wrap, and raised concerns to her employer and to several state and federal agencies.

The company that owns the resort and the fort said the bone fragments in the box were being properly cared for. "We have investigated and all remains are professionally and properly stored for preservation and future study or burial," said Kathryn Muncil, chief executive of the Fort William Henry Corporation.

The company said it is doing its best to enable scientific research into the remains as well as to abide by traditional practices in the handling of the dead. "There's lots of red tape and opinions," said Melodie Viele, the director of the museum. "Ideally we should find a way to protect them permanently."

But there are others who say there is a time limit to how long historic remains should be disinterred, no matter their value as windows into the past.

"How much information you gain should not outweigh the wishes of people asking to bury the remains," said Sharon DeWitte, a member of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists. "We should be treating these bodies with respect."

Anthropological research at the fort is credited with expanding the understanding of colonial illnesses, and clarifying the facts surrounding one of the central confrontations in the Seven Years' War.

Maria Liston, an anthropologist at the University of Waterloo who has studied the bone fragments, said the remains were always treated with great respect while in her custody. She said she returned them in 2012, "I was told that the skeletal remains I returned were being reburied in the spring after I returned them."

Nonetheless, she said, given their value to science, some remains should not necessarily be reburied.

"Most researchers would prefer, if ours were the only opinions that mattered, that the skeletons never be reburied," Liston said. "The reason that we would prefer the remains not be reburied is not to accumulate them, but because science does not stop progressing despite the best efforts of some politicians."

"Traditionally what would happen is an archeologist working with the state or a museum would eventually schedule the remains for interment," said David Fleming. "I have never heard of a nongovernmental

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organization holding onto human remains for this long. That's problematic, and they should bury the soldiers."

In 2014, fort officials had said that Brenda Baker, the Arizona State University anthropologist who has been studying the remains, had completed her work and would soon be returning the skeletons for reburial. But on Wednesday, Muncil said that, actually, Baker is still studying the remains and would return them when her research is complete.

Baker and the university declined to comment and referred questions to the museum.

Viele, the museum director, said one reason for the delay in reclaiming the skeletons is that the fort does not have a climate-controlled storage facility like that at Arizona State. She said the other alternative, reburial, was not as straightforward as it would appear.

Though New York does not set specific conditions for the reburial of historic remains, most cultural institutions and universities have reinterred remains as soon as their research is completed, said Fleming of the cemetery association.

A spokesman for the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historical Preservation said his office would coordinate with the museum and other federal and state agencies to pursue a plan to rebury the bones. "While New York is not the owner of these remains nor has any direct control over their disposition," the spokesman, Dan Keefe, said in a statement, "it is important that care be taken to appropriately inter these remains, with any military designations and honors that may be owed."

The reburial of Native American remains held in museums and other repositories accelerated after 1990, when Congress passed the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, known as NAGPRA. The law established criteria under which federally recognized tribes could reclaim human remains and objects deemed to have special sacred or cultural value. Museums and universities that received federal funding were required to inventory their possessions, notifying and transferring claimed human remains and items to lineal descendants or indigenous groups. Many organizations that failed to comply with the law have faced fines.

DeWitte, a biological anthropologist at the University of South Carolina who has taken a special interest in the ethics of her field, said she thought it would be possible to make progress at the fort.

"With this number of small remains, there has to be strong justification for holding onto them," she said. "Just because there aren't regulations on the books for burying historical remains doesn't mean something can't be figured out."

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Parson's Island. Parson's Island (a roughly 73-acre, privately owned island off Kent Island in Queen Anne's County) has approximately 1.65 linear miles of coastline constantly under threat from the erosive forces of the Chesapeake Bay.

And finally, \$37,000 was awarded to the Anne Arundel County Cultural Resources Division for the processing and cataloging of a large collection donated to the county in 2009. The Ogle collection, amassed over 50 years of systematic collecting in central and southern Maryland, consists of not just artifacts, but also detailed notebooks, photographs and annotated maps which link the collections to known archeological sites. Many of these sites no longer survive and, thus, the record collected by Ogle is invaluable.

Trust Archeology Staff also provided oversight and management for over \$530,000 from the National Park Service's Maritime Heritage Grant Program. The Program recognizes the important role maritime endeavors have played throughout America's history as highways for commerce, defense, foodways and recreation.

In 2020, staff managed six ongoing grants: the Annapolis Maritime Museum (\$37,000); Port Discovery Children's Museum (\$50,000, completed); the Liberty Ship *S.S. John W. Brown* (\$200,000, completed); the Chesapeake Bay Maritime Museum Bugeye *Edna Lockwood* (\$45,845, completed); Historic St. Mary's City Dove Wharf (\$50,000, completed), and Living Classrooms for the U.S. Coast Guard Cutter *Roger B. Taney*, now referred to as *USCGC WHEC-37* (\$149,670).

In March we had planned to offer our usual Workshop in Archeology. Unfortunately, due to COVID-19, that event ultimately had to be cancelled. However, staff sprang into action and figured out creative ways to offer some of the content online. Several of the originally scheduled speakers were able to work with staff to

record their lectures and in August, we published a "Virtual Workshop in Archeology". You can see all the lectures on MHT's YouTube Channel by visiting https://mht.maryland.gov/archeology_workshop.shtml.

April was Maryland Archeology Month (MAM). The theme selected for MAM 2020 was, "Partners in Pursuit of the Past - 50 Field Sessions in Maryland Archeology," with the 50th session at Billingsley planned for May. The timing couldn't possibly have been worse. Nevertheless, Charlie Hall soldiered on and we were still able to produce the usual booklets, posters and mailings and an online GIS Storymap of the 50 field sessions (which you can view at <https://mdarchaeology.github.io/Annual-Field-Sessions/>). Though many of the in-person events had to be cancelled, MHT archeology staff and several of our partners were able to provide an offering of online lectures, workshops, and listening sessions to fill the void.

One consistent bright light during a year of quarantine and telework has been our ability to get out and conduct fieldwork. In many ways, archeological survey is ideally suited to social distancing and outdoor work is comparably "low risk" as compared to sitting in an office building.

So, with masks in place, we headed out into the field to record as much data as possible. In January, we were able to conduct fieldwork at the historic site of Bush Town in Harford County. This involved some total station mapping of mill ruins and a magnetic susceptibility survey in a nearby open field. Two new sites (The Bush Mill, and the Bush Iron Furnace) were identified and site forms were completed.

In February and March, we worked with Kelly Palich (Howard County Recreation and Parks) and some volunteers from UPAG to collect fluxgate gradiometer and ground-penetrating radar data at a site that is now sitting beneath several feet of water.

Last summer, as repairs were made to Brighton Dam, the waters of the Triadelphia Reservoir receded re-exposing the Raven Site. Based on a scattering of artifacts, Kelly and crew believed they were near a colonial structure. The remote sensing techniques seem to have identified a large structure in their area of interest. The county will be well-positioned to conduct data recovery the next time water levels are low.

In March, we worked at Ft. Frederick State Park to document several resources associated with the 1930s-era CCC camps that housed workers who reconstructed the fort. We then returned in July to carry out some shovel testing in another area of the state park property.

In April, we turned our attentions towards Billingsley, where we still hoped to hold a field session later in the year. Though those plans fell through, we were pleasantly surprised to arrive on the bluff east of where ASM worked in 2019 to discover a freshly disked and rain-washed field. Not only were we able to conduct a surface collection, but we collected magnetic susceptibility and gradiometer data as well. The fieldwork resulted in the creation of a new site form for the Billingsley East Bluff Site.

In May, we worked with Stephanie Sperling to conduct some fieldwork within the Merkle Natural Resources Management Area. There, again, a new site form had to be complete: the Merkle Poplar Springs East Site is an apparent late 17th - early 18th Century domestic site preserved on state-owned lands.

In June we welcomed our summer intern, Dakota Kalavoda, and quickly put him to work at the site of Barwick's Ordinary in Caroline County. The fieldwork at Barwick's Ordinary is featured in a YouTube video available at https://youtu.be/a_uyb7knXpQ, and also in the September issue of *Maryland Archeology*.

It was especially nice to have the assistance of a young person in July on that aforementioned shovel testing survey at Fort Frederick. Dakota also assisted on some remote sensing projects in July and August at Calverton, the Smithsonian Applied Research Center and in the driveway loop at Billingsley. In early September, we had to say goodbye to our intern and we certainly wish him well!

In October and November, our attention in the field turned to forts. French and Indian War era forts to be exact. In October, we worked at a site in Washington County associated with Evan Shelby, a militia member and prominent planter who purportedly built a fortification on his property as protection from Native groups allied with the French. The remains of a structure were identified, but we aren't yet confident in our interpretation of them. We hope to go back in the near future to collect more data from a nearby field.

In November, we worked with the Western Chapter of ASM to collect magnetic susceptibility, gradiometer and ground-penetrating radar data in a hayfield on National Park Service property. Though we are still working with NPS to determine the best way to publicize the find, we feel pretty confident that we've identified the presence of fortified structures associated with the French and Indian War era fort of the famed Thomas

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Cresap. We look forward to future collaboration with NPS on this and other federal properties.

This is not an exhaustive list of everything that we undertook in 2020, but it does hit the highlights. Considering the obstacles we've been up against, we've actually done quite well at meeting several of the goals we set last year, albeit sometimes not quite in the way we had imagined. Looking forward to 2021...

One area where we have not been able to make any progress is in revising the *Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Investigations in Maryland*. Due to a hiring freeze instituted in the early spring in response to projected budget shortfalls brought on by the pandemic, our Review and Compliance archeologists have continued to pull double duty in assisting with the seemingly ever-growing workload of Section 106 review.

Finally, in the fall, they received word that they could proceed with the hiring of a new compliance officer and the paperwork is in motion to have that person on board in early January. Our archeologists should finally be freed up so that we can start having those discussions about revising and updating our standards document.

We again had \$300,000 available in non-capital research funds for FY2021. Over \$1.5 million in requests were received. MHT was able to award \$102,000 to archeology projects. Funding went to The Catholic University of Maryland (\$64,000 for an archeological survey of Jesuit plantation landscapes), the Battle of the Atlantic Research Expedition Group (\$22,000 for updated documentation of the U-1105 Black Panther shipwreck) and Historic St. Mary's City (\$18,000 for high resolution remote sensing survey of the Mill Field tract, where several important 17th-Century resources have been identified). MHT archeology staff will take the lead role in managing these particular grants.

As always, we are planning to host an Annual Workshop in Archeology, and we hope to do so in-person this year. To that end, we have made the decision to move the workshop to the late summer (late August or September). Not only will this allow for more time to accommodate vaccine distribution, but it will help distinguish the event from the ASM's Spring Symposium.

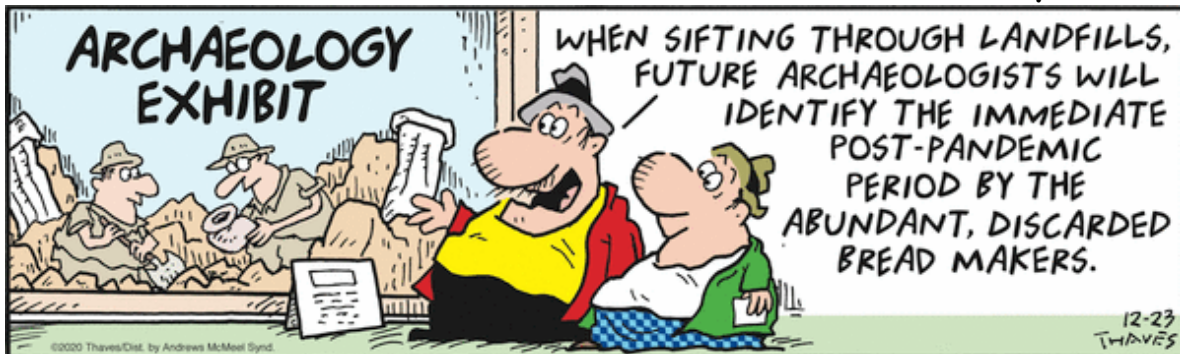
This year we also plan to return the workshop to its original format, that of a more hands-on event as opposed to a day of lectures. We do plan to keep a keynote speaker, but are working to come up with ideas for outdoor and skills-based topics. Don't worry. We still plan on holding the CAT sessions that have become a traditional part of the workshop as well.

We are also looking forward to hopefully staffing a field session around the traditional dates near Memorial Day. We intend to return to the Billingsley Site to continue our search for the contact period component at that site, but will likely learn a lot more about the prehistoric occupation along the way. We will be watching the health metrics closely and coordinating with the ASM leadership and our partners at M-NCPPC.

And finally, and most importantly, we look forward to a 2021 that is free from pandemics. I think we've all probably had enough and are looking forward to life getting back to its more normal patterns. I, for one, miss seeing my colleagues...both those at work, and the many ASM volunteers who I normally get to see in the field and at various events around the state. Everyone stay healthy and safe until we can meet up again in 2021!

Frank & Ernest

by Thaves



Archeologist versus developer

By Todd Paquin

Condensed from KTW, Kamloops (British Columbia) This Week, October 28, 2020

I was having a conversation with a co-worker about comments and questions we receive from the public when they find out we are archeologists.

We always try to provide clarification, generate interest in archeology and educate people about the aims of cultural resource management.

However, one comment that is often difficult to address is, "The archeologist shut down my project." I've heard this statement a number of times and thought it might be a useful exercise to walk through the assessment and decision-making process to create awareness of what archeologists do and what they don't do when it comes to a developer completing a project.

A local or provincial government agency review of a developer's proposed project may trigger the need to undertake an archeological assessment. The archeologist conducts an assessment to determine if documented or yet-to-be identified archeological sites may be altered by the proposed project and provide guidance to the developer, per guidelines associated with Canada's Heritage Conservation Act.

When archeologists are engaged to conduct an assessment, we provide the client with an initial, well-scoped work plan and budget based on a number of variables. We make efforts to discuss these variables with the client because no two projects are the same. We need to know the type and dimensions of the proposed impacts, which can vary greatly (e.g., residential construction versus pipeline construction).

Understanding the project location allows us to determine the logistics required for the assessment and which First Nations will be involved as part of the crew or in permitting. It also allows us to research the setting and generate expectations of the archeological site types we may encounter.

Now, it is important to remember that much of what archeologists look for is not immediately visible. While some sites have a surface expression, such as pit house depressions, many of the sites are buried and we need to conduct subsurface testing to find them. That means we may not know if sites are present or how big they are when we provide the initial work plan to the client.

We make this clear and indicate that, if fieldwork results exceed the expectations in the initial work plan, we must generate a revised work plan/budget that has to be approved by the client before proceeding further. Just like when a mechanic finds something unexpected on your vehicle when you take it in for a brake job, the scope and cost of archeological assessments are subject to modification based on what we encounter during fieldwork.

Further, the archeologist works with the client to develop strategies to address the presence of archeological sites in the proposed project area once the assessment is complete. This includes looking for options to avoid or reduce impacts to sites through design modifications. If the client does not wish to modify the design, then a determination is made of how much of the site will be impacted and the amount of archeological work that would be necessary to address it.

The archeologists will provide input to the client on the regulatory requirements, work scope, general schedule and cost implications associated with the options. Ultimately, it is the client who decides if the options presented are viable based on their schedule or budget, public and stakeholder concerns and/or other regulatory requirements.

Throughout this process, the archeologist does not tell a developer they cannot proceed with a project. However, a developer may decide their project is not viable to pursue based on those various constraints.

British haul: 47,000 backyard finds

By Jenny Gross

Condensed from the New York Times, December 9, 2020

LONDON — Gardeners in Hampshire, a county in southeast England, were weeding their yard in April when they found 63 gold coins and one silver coin from King Henry VIII's reign in the 16th Century, with four of the coins inscribed with the initials of the king's wives Catherine of Aragon, Anne Boleyn and Jane Seymour.

The archeological find was one of more than 47,000 in England and Wales that were reported this year, amid an increase in backyard gardening during coronavirus lockdowns, the British Museum said Wednesday.

In another discovery, in Milton Keynes, a town northwest of London, gardeners found 50 solid gold South African Krugerrand coins that were minted in the 1970s during apartheid.

The news of the archeological finds came as the British government said last week that it planned to broaden its definition of what constitutes a treasure so that more rare artifacts — not just ones made of gold or silver or that were more than 300 years old — could be preserved for display in museums rather than sold to private collectors.

In Britain, many historical objects that are found and believed to be from the 18th Century or earlier must by law be reported to local officials for review. If the object meets the government's definition of treasure, national or local museums have the option to acquire it and pay a reward, equivalent to the market value of the object, that is split between the finder and the landowner.

As the growing popularity of metal detecting as a hobby meant that more historical objects were being found, museums have missed out on items of archeological significance that did not fall within the law's definition, including Bronze Age axes, Iron Age caldrons and medieval weapons and jewelry.

In 2017, 1,267 pieces went through the process in which a committee determines whether an item should be considered a treasure, up from 79 pieces in 1997.

One of the items that did not meet the previous definition of "treasure" was a Roman cavalry parade helmet from the first or second century found in 2010 by a metal detector in Crosby Garrett, Cumbria. It was sold privately and is now in a private collection.

"That was a disappointment from an archeological perspective because if they aren't acquired by museums, no one ever gets the opportunity to see them," said Michael Lewis, the head of portable antiquities and treasure at the British Museum.

Chapter News

Check with your local chapter to see what activities will take place.

Central Chapter

All Meetings will be held on Zoom the third Tuesday of the Month. For more information and to be added to the Zoom list contact: Katharine Fernstrom at kwfappraising@gmail.com

January 19, 2021: Ilka Knüppel, president of the Archaeology Club of the Natural History Society of Maryland, on archeological discoveries of the 1st Century and what they can tell us about the historical Jesus.

March 16: Katherine Sterner, of Towson University, on differences told by stone tools, agriculture, and community at late prehistoric sites in Southern Wisconsin.

Charles County

Meetings are held at 7 p.m. on the second Thursday (September-May). The next few will be virtual. Contact President Carol Cowherd at ccasm2010@gmail.com for Zoom access information. Website ccarchsoc.blogspot.com and Facebook [@ccasm2010](https://www.facebook.com/ccasm2010)

Mid-Potomac

Until further notice, all Mid-Potomac Chapter Meetings will be by Zoom starting at 7 p.m., the talk at 7:30, the third Thursday of the month. Contact Don Housley at donhou704@earthlink.net or 301-424-8526. Chapter website: www.asmmidpotomac.org Email: asmmidpotomac@gmail.com

January 21, 2021: Zac Singer, MHT archeologist, will speak on the Paleo-Indian times in Maryland.

February 18: Matt Reeves, director of archeology at Montpelier, will speak on the new findings at the Planters cottage/kitchen site.

March 18: Don Barron, docent at the county's MOOseum, will speak on the history of dairy farming in Montgomery County and the history of the museum.

April 15: Ralph Buglass, chapter member, will speak on the book he wrote in conjunction with Peerless Rockville, *Rockville, Images of America*.

May 20: Lew Toulmin, chapter member, will speak on the recent and upcoming excavations at the medieval Lindisfarne island site off the northeast coast of England.

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.

Northern Chesapeake

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>

St. Mary's County

Meetings are the third Monday of the month at 6:30 p.m. at the Joseph D. Carter State Office Building in the Russell Conference Room, Leonardtown. For information contact Chris Coogan at Clcoogan@smcm.edu

Upper Patuxent

Meetings the second Saturday or Sunday of the month, virtual or at the Heritage Program Office, 9944 Route 108, Ellicott City, unless otherwise noted. www.facebook.com/pages/Upper-Patuxent-Archaeology-Group/464236446964358 or www.upperpatuxentarchaeology.com or call Kelly Palich, 410 313 0423.

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>

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 Ethan Bean, 765-716-5282 or beans32@comcast.net 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 20178-2104

or 410-273-9619 or dancoates@comcast.net

Submissions: Please send to Myron Beckenstein, 3126 Gracefield Rd., Apt 106, Silver Spring, MD. 20905 or 240-867-3662 or myronbeck@verizon.net

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