

ASM Ink



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Newsletter of the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc.

www.marylandarcheology.org

Nancy Geasey wins 2020 Marye Award

For many decades this year's Marye Award winner has been an enthusiastic supporter and advocate for Maryland archeology. Nancy Geasey first joined the Southwest Chapter of ASM, then affiliated with the Maryland Academy of Sciences, in 1965.

As an avid fieldworker, in the late 1960s she participated in three major ASM excavations at the Piscataway, Farmington Landing and Hughes Sites as well as assisting at the Port Tobacco and Biggs Ford Site excavations. She has been a regular attendee at every ASM field session from 1971 through 2019, with the exception of three sessions in the early 1980s.

Nancy has served in many leadership roles, including secretary and president of the Southwest and Monocacy chapters, and president of the ASM Section of the Maryland Academy of Sciences in 1972-1973. She was instrumental in the merging of the two state societies in 1975 and served on the ASM Inc. board as president in 2001-2002. She also was served as the president of the Monocacy Chapter for many years.

She has demonstrated extraordinary service, organizational skills and dedication to ASM, where her major contributions have been in both education of the public and archeological preservation. She has organized many ASM Annual and Chapter meetings and has promoted educational outreach in her community. She advocated for the development of the Certification Program and for teaching archeology in public schools in Frederick and Washington counties. She has also tirelessly advocated for local ordinances to protect archeological resources.

She also assisted Spencer Geasey in documenting and cataloguing his extensive artifact collection from Frederick County, which was donated to the Maryland Archaeological Conservation lab at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum.

She assisted Spencer in the purchase and restoration of the mid-19th Century log house and in preserving the rhyolite quarry in their Highland, Maryland, property in the 1990s. Spencer, who was an early recipient of the Marye Award (1985), thought so highly of her that they married in 1979. As a powerhouse couple they advocated for the advancement of Maryland archeology in ways too numerous to recount.

It's ASM renewal time again

As 2020 draws to a close, so does your membership in ASM. A renewal form is with this newsletter and also on the ASM website, marylandarcheology.org. Renew now while you are thinking of it.

Upcoming events

November 7: Annual meeting of ASM. Virtual.

December 5: ASM board meeting, Heritage House, Ellicott City. All members welcome. 9 a.m.

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.

Workshop talks are available online

To substitute for the cancelled March 28 Workshop in Archeology, its planned lectures are available online at https://mht.maryland.gov/archeology_workshop.shtml.

Priestly Plantations: What We Know (and Want to Find Out) About the Archeology of Jesuit Sites in Maryland, by Laura Masur, the Catholic University of America.

A bleak, barren sand beach: Recent Investigations at Point Lookout Light Station, by Rob Wanner, archeologist and GIS technician with EAC/Archeology.

Cobble Reduction and Tool Production from Late Archaic through Late Woodland at the Elkridge Site by Bob Wall, Towson University.

The once great plantation is now but a wilderness: Archeological research at the Josiah Henson Site by Cassandra Michaud, Montgomery Parks (M-NCPPC)

Archeology at the Cloverfields Site, by Zachary Andrews, Applied Archaeology and History Associates.

Collector's trove reveals Anne Arundel history

By Olivia Sanchez

Condensed from the Capital Gazette, November 27, 2020

The history of Anne Arundel County and the people who inhabited this land for the past 13,000 years is expanding before the eyes of county archeologists as they sit six feet apart in a small lab overlooking the South River, surrounded by acid-free cardboard boxes.

In the one-room lab with a broken boiler system, archeologists are poring over thousands of tiny artifacts collected by a road surveyor in the 1950s, '60s and '70s. With each piece they examine, their understanding of the history of the county becomes more robust, said the county's Chief of Cultural Preservation, C. Jane Cox.

As more points from spears and arrowheads and shattered prehistoric ceramics are examined, Cox said, archeologists are able to better understand the communities that lived in and passed through Central Maryland back to the Paleoindian period.

Cox expects her team to be finished with the project by late summer.

The 170-box collection was donated by Robert "Bob" Ogle Sr. in 2009. But the cultural resources division was only able to meaningfully break open the trove in January of this year. Fueled by a roughly \$37,000 grant from the Maryland Historical Trust, Cox said, the county was able to contract with two archeology consultants and acquire all the acid-free products needed to properly preserve the artifacts.

Ogle kept meticulous notes on the artifacts. He mounted visually attractive pieces in custom glass cases in his Broadneck home and he stored the rest of them in coffee cans in his basement, Cox said.

Some of the coffee cans are still piled up by the door of the lab and some of the warped plastic lids are tucked into the acid-free bags with artifacts still waiting to be examined because that is where Ogle scribbled important information about the location he found the artifact or its material, or cross-referenced his notes.

Cox said the team has been working through the collection since January and had catalogued more than 55,700 artifacts as of Tuesday. They are only about one-third of the way through, she said.

The pieces were harvested in Anne Arundel, Prince George's, Calvert and Charles counties. The artifacts from Anne Arundel came from about 30 sites, including 10 not previously known about by county archeologists.

Without Ogle's diligent collecting, much of the history might be unknown, Cox said. Because there were not requirements to check undeveloped land for artifacts, many of the sites Ogle documented are now gone.

"Like the Katcef property, for example, there's a lot of development," Cox said. "We know from his collection that it was there, but now it's nothing but a paved parking lot."

Cox said it's hard to tell exactly which tribes were present dating so far back. It's now believed that Piscataway, Anacostank, Pamunkey, Mattapanient, Nangemeick and Tauxehent people and people of other groups may have been native to this region.

The artifacts they find can help archeologists understand where native people traveled, who they traded with, and what they were hunting. For Ogle, it was about displaying the most beautiful pieces in his glass cases, but the archeologists are focused on finding the pieces that tell them the most about who lived on the land and what their daily lives were like.

Doctoral student at University of Maryland, College Park Drew Webster organizes volunteers who are helping to move through the collection. The effort has changed shape over the course of the year they have been working on the project.

Before the coronavirus pandemic, they could pack volunteers around the large table in the center of the lab, line up three at the washing center in the back and have staffers at every computer. But the virus makes it dangerous to have so many people congregating in a small place.

Now, Webster said, they have curbside artifact pickup. Volunteers coordinate with Webster when they can swing by the Londontown campus to pick up a box of artifacts, buckets and soft brushes for washing, and bags and labels. When they're finished, they can bring the artifacts back and pick up a new one. Each Tuesday at 12 p.m. Webster hosts an informal Zoom call where volunteers can talk about what they are finding and ask questions, or get a second opinion on identifying certain artifacts.

Did women break the lithic ceiling?

By James Gorman

Condensed from the New York Times, November 4, 2020

The discovery of a 9,000-year-old female skeleton buried with what archeologists call a "big-game hunting kit" in the Andes highlands of Peru has challenged one of the most widely held tenets about ancient hunter gatherers — that males hunted and females gathered.

Robert Haas, an archeologist at the University of California, Davis, and a group of colleagues, concluded in a paper published in the journal *Science Advances* Wednesday that this young woman was a big game hunter, who participated in the pursuit of the vicuña and deer that made up a significant portion of the diet.

The find of a female hunter is unusual. But Haas and his colleagues make a larger claim about the division of labor at this time period in the Americas. They argue that additional research shows something close to equal participation in hunting for both sexes. In general, they conclude, "early females in the Americas were big game hunters."

Other scientists found the claim that the remains were those of a female hunter convincing, but some said the data didn't support the broader claim.

Robert L. Kelly, an anthropologist at the University of Wyoming who has written extensively on hunter gatherers, said that while one female skeleton may well have been a hunter, he was not persuaded by the analysis of other burials that "the prevalence of male-female hunters was near parity." The researchers' sample of graves was small, he said, noting that none of the other burials were clearly female hunters.

Bonnie L. Pitblado, an anthropologist at the University of Oklahoma whose specialty is the peopling of the Americas, said the findings were "well-reasoned and an important idea for future testing."

In most contemporary and recent societies of hunter gatherers, Haas said, it is well-established that hunting is predominantly done by males. Archeological evidence has tended to support the conclusion that past gender roles were similar. On occasion, female remains have been associated with materials that suggested that they were hunters but the examples have been treated as outliers.

He and others found the grave of the young female with the hunting materials at a site called Wilamaya Patjxa in the Puno district of southern Peru at an altitude of almost 13,000 feet. A. Pilco Quispe, a local collaborator, first found artifacts in that area in 2013 near the community of Mulla Fasiri. In 2018, working with community members, Haas and others excavated an area of about 400 square feet, recovering about 20,000 artifacts. They found five burial sites with remains of six people, one of whom was the hunter.

That find was particularly exciting. One of his collaborators kept finding projectile points, Haas said, and then a collection of points and other stone tools, with the remains of a skeleton. The group of excavators was thrilled, he said, and the substance of the conversation was, "Oh, he must have been a great chief. He was a great hunter."

As it turned out, the buried person, who now goes by the scientific identifier WMP6, was female, about 17-19 years old. Her bones were lighter than might have been expected for a male, and a study of proteins in dental enamel, a relatively new technique for sex identification, showed she was definitely female.

Haas then looked at 429 burials in the Americas from about 14,000 to 8,000 years ago and identified 27 individuals whose sex had been determined who were found with big game hunting implements. Eleven were female and 16 were male. He and his authors acknowledged that the data was not conclusive, and that the only individual that was undeniably female and a hunter was the person from Wilamaya Patjxa.

But, Haas said, the preponderance of the evidence still led to the conclusion that females were about 30 to 50 percent of the big game hunters. That conclusion is what Kelly found unsubstantiated. Two of the burials were of infants, which Haas and his collaborators described as buried with artifacts that suggested they would be hunters. And he cautioned about reading too much into burials. "The interpretation of grave goods, as a cultural, symbolic act, is not simple or straightforward."

He had criticisms of the interpretation of the other skeletons as well, and said, "If we accept WMP6 as the only female hunter in the sample, then it suggests the most likely prevalence of female hunters is 10 percent. I would not be surprised at that."

Search under way for Tubman-related site

Condensed from the Dorchester Star, November 28, 2020

CAMBRIDGE — Archeologists with the Maryland Department of Transportation State Highway Administration began working this week on a property that local historians believe may have been the home of Harriet Tubman's father. The property, part of Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge and owned by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, is thought to have once been home to the Underground Railroad conductor herself and her family.

"Finding Harriet Tubman's father's home would be an amazing discovery," said Julie Schablitsky, SHA's chief archeologist. "Being able to add a new chapter to her life through archeology and share it with the traveling public is an honor."

Working in partnership with USFWS, SHA is searching the area southwest of Cambridge in hopes of discovering the location of the home for possible inclusion in the Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad Byway, a 125-mile, self-guided scenic drive that includes more than 30 sites related to the life of Harriet Tubman, the abolitionist known for her role as a conductor on the Underground Railroad.

Harriet Tubman was born in Dorchester County on the Thompson Farm around 1822. Eventually, she and her mother were enslaved by the Brodess family but her father, Ben Ross, continued to live on the Thompson Farm until 1846. Ross cut timber on the plantation, much of it for the Baltimore shipyards, and was provided a home and 10 acres around the mid-1830s. Harriet Tubman lived at his home around 1840.

"Any artifacts the archeologists find will mean so much to the community," said Hershel Johnson, local African American historian. "Even if they can't establish where Ben Ross's house is, any insight into how Harriet lived will be invaluable in understanding the history that led to her involvement with the Underground Railroad."

Over the next two weeks, SHA archeologists will dig and document everything they can to explore, promote and share the history of African Americans and their stories of survival.

"Maryland's Eastern Shore is a place where you can literally walk back in time," said MDOT Secretary Greg Slater. "Our archeologists show MDOT SHA's work with local communities goes well beyond building and maintaining roads. We help research and preserve local history — in this case one of the most important chapters in American and African-American history."

"It is critical for the stories of Maryland history to be documented and shared," said SHA Administrator Tim Smith. "For MDOT SHA archeologists to lead the way in discovering them is a source of pride for our department."

The Delaware Indians: Then and Now

Presented by The State Museum of Pennsylvania, courtesy of ASM's Western Maryland Chapter

During the month of October the State Museum of Pennsylvania presented a series of four virtual lectures devoted to the Delaware (Lenape) Indians as their 2020 Archaeology Workshops. Since we can no longer hold in-person meeting we are providing virtual presentation as a way to continue providing archeology programming.

Indians have been in the Delaware Valley for at least 11,000 years. It is not known when the Delaware Indian culture/language group began to develop/emerge within the region. The four presentations explore the issue of possible origins, the history of the Delaware and their interactions with Europeans, the nature of Delaware culture today and their plans for the repatriations of the Delaware human remains and sacred objects. The four programs are:

The Prehistoric Archeology of the Upper Delaware by Roger Moeller, of Archaeological Services. This presentation identifies the Paleoindian, Archaic, Transitional and Woodland periods of archeological sites in the Upper Delaware River Valley.

Contact Period in New Jersey by Gregory D. Lattanzi, curator New Jersey State Museum. In the early 16th Century New Jersey's Original People bore witness to the arrival of the Swedes, Dutch and English. Through documentary, archeological and ethnographic resources this clash of cultures is examined.

Continued on next page

Lenapes and Colonists in the Lower Delaware Valley by Jean R. Soderlund, professor of history, emeritus, Lehigh University. As European nations began to colonize the region that became Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey during the 17th Century, the Lenape sought relationships for trade and mutual alliances, remaining a sovereign people protecting personal and religious liberty.

The Delaware Indians: Where they are now? by Brice Obermeyer, director, Delaware Historic Preservation. This workshop focuses on the events and factors that lead to the multiple removals of most Lenape people from the Delaware Valley. What were the factors that pushed and pulled the Lenape out of the region to their current locations in the United States and Canada?

These workshops are now available at [State Museum of Pennsylvania Archaeology Workshops - 2020](#)

Grave shafts found at Williamsburg site

By Michael E. Ruane

Condensed from the Washington Post, November 23, 2020

Archeologists have found evidence of at least two graves, along with artifacts such as a fragment of an ink bottle, a porcelain piece of doll's foot and building foundations, during a dig at the site of a historic African-American church in Colonial Williamsburg, officials said Monday.

The discoveries were made in late summer and early fall beneath a parking lot on Nassau Street at the former location of the old First Baptist Church. One of the oldest Black churches in the country, it had buildings on the spot in 1856, and perhaps as early as 1818. It was organized in 1776.

Evidence of two grave shafts have been found, Jack Gary, Colonial Williamsburg's director of archeology, told an online community meeting Monday morning.

Community members were asked if they wanted archeologists to probe the graves and remove any possible remains to try to identify who is buried there.

Connie Matthews Harshaw, president of the church's Let Freedom Ring Foundation, said she had so far heard no community objection to that.

"They are wanting to know who those people are," she said, "so that they can correctly memorialize them and mark their graves."

"We are pretty sure that these are grave shafts," he told the community meeting during a presentation. "These are burials. There are no human remains that have been exposed. The human remains are further down ... These are the tops of the grave shafts."

Gary said that if the graves are excavated, and if remains are found, experts could try to identify whose they are. "I think it would be a challenge to get down to the individual," he said.

Gary said the dig began on Sept. 8 and ended on Nov. 6. He said the evidence of the graves turned up on the last day. He called Matthews Harshaw and said, "Are you sitting down?"

When Colonial Williamsburg was being organized as a tourist attraction in the early and mid-1900s, during a time of entrenched racial segregation, the story of a post-Colonial Black church did not fit the Colonial narrative, church descendants have said. A plaque was placed at the site in 1983.

Williamsburg was the capital of Virginia from 1699 to 1780, and by 1775, more than half of its 1,880 residents were Black, most of them enslaved, according to historian Linda Rowe.

Colonial Williamsburg bought the church and tore down the old building in 1955. The site was paved over in 1965. A new church funded by the sale — the First Baptist Church — was built about eight blocks away in 1956.

After the old church was torn down, a limited archeological dig was conducted in 1957. Gary, of Colonial Williamsburg, said. Results were modest.

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.

'Incredible' remains found at Pompeii

By Elisabetta Povoledo

Condensed from the New York Times, November 21, 2020

ROME — Excavations at a suburban villa outside ancient Pompeii this month have recovered the remains of two dwellers frozen in time by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius nearly 2,000 years ago.

The unearthing of the two victims — whom archeologists tentatively identified as a wealthy Pompeian landowner and a younger enslaved person — offered new insight into the eruption that buried the ancient Roman town, which has been a source of popular fascination since its rediscovery in the 18th Century.

The finding is an "incredible font of knowledge for us," said Massimo Osanna, the departing director of the Archeological Park of Pompeii, in a video issued by the Culture Ministry.

Continued on next page

For one thing, the two were dressed in woolen clothing, adding credence to the belief that the eruption occurred in October of 79 A.D. rather than in August of that year as had previously been thought, Osanna said later in a telephone interview.

The Vesuvius eruption was described in an eyewitness account by the Roman magistrate Pliny the Younger as "an extraordinary and alarming scene." Buried by ash, pumice and rocks, Pompeii and neighboring cities lay mostly dormant, though intact, until 1748, when King Charles III of Bourbon commissioned the first official excavations of the site.

Since then, much of the ancient city has been unearthed, providing archeologists and historians with a wealth of information about how its ancient dwellers lived, from their home décor to what they ate to the tools they used.

Using a method refined by the Italian archeologist Giuseppe Fiorelli in 1863 and further honed with modern technology, archeologists last week made plaster casts of the two newly discovered victims. That brings the ranks of Pompeii's posthumous effigies to more than 100.

In addition to being the first time in half a century that archeologists created such casts linked to Pompeii — an attempt using cement in the 1990s was not successful — the new casts are also remarkable in the surprising details they captured, including what Osanna described as the "extraordinary drapery" of their woolen clothing.

"They really seem like statues," he said.

Archeologists posit that the two victims had sought refuge in an underground cryptoporticus, or corridor, before being engulfed by a shower of pumice stones, ash and lapilli.

"They very likely died by thermal shock, as the contracted limbs, hands and feet would suggest," Osanna said in the video, adding that DNA testing was being carried out. Pompeii officials believe the older man to have been 30 to 40 years old and the younger between 18 and 23.

The villa where the discovery was made is in Civita Giuliana, an area about 750 yards northwest of Pompeii's ancient walls, which has already yielded important finds, including a purebred horse with a bronze-plated saddle uncovered in 2018.

Although the archeological park closed to visitors on Nov. 6 because of coronavirus restrictions, excavations at the site have continued.

The culture ministry is in the process of buying the land where the villa is situated and Osanna said he hoped it could eventually open to the public.

With more than 50 acres still to be excavated, Pompeii continues to be "an incredible site for research, study and training," Culture Minister Dario Franceschini said in a statement Saturday. It is, he said, a mission for the "archeologists of today and the future."

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 Knuppel, 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

December 17: Our annual Holiday Party, but virtually, with Vivian Eicke, chapter members, presenting "The Best of Archaeologists Gone Wild, part II" and along with other party activities.

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

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 Ccoogan@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

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