

# ASM Ink

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Newsletter of the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc.

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



*Like stars in the sky, markers show the in-ground constellation Palisades.*

## Biggs Ford report

### Features, post-molds and palisades, oh my

By Joe Dent

Principal Investigator

This season's excavations at the Biggs Ford site outside of Frederick represented another successful ASM Tyler Bastian Field Session in Maryland Archeology. In all, we exposed 16 features (twice as many as last year) as well as cross-sectioned and mapped 200 post-molds (versus a mere 10 last season) in 22 units. Charlie Hall accomplished the latter mapping with a laser transit powered by failing batteries whose best years were well in the past.

What follows are my observations of our other successes.

Features were exposed and excavated in the small number of units exposed in the southern portion

*Continued on Page 7*

# Upcoming events

**September 6:** ASM board meeting.

**September 20:** Pre-Columbian Society annual symposium, "Land Without Borders: Cultural Interaction between the Pre-Hispanic Southwest and Mesoamerica." The U.S. Navy Memorial and Naval Heritage Center in Washington. 9 - 5:30. For details and registration, see the Pre-Columbian Society website [www.pcsfdc.org](http://www.pcsfdc.org) or contact Rosemary Lyon at 301/320-4391.

**October 30 - November 2:** ESAF meeting, Solomons Island, Maryland.

## Volunteer opportunities

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

A volunteer opportunity is available at a 17<sup>th</sup> Century site in Edgewater in Anne Arundel County, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Fridays, with Jim Gibb [jamesggibb@verizon.net](mailto:jamesggibb@verizon.net) and Laura Cripps [lcripps@howardcc.edu](mailto:lcripps@howardcc.edu) under the auspices of the Smithsonian. Contact either one to participate. There will be magnetometer training.

**ASM field session collection:** The lab in Crownsville will be open Tuesdays from 9:30 until 3. Contact Louise Akerson at [lakerson1@verizon.net](mailto:lakerson1@verizon.net) or Charlie Hall [chall@mdp.state.md.us](mailto:chall@mdp.state.md.us)

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

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

**The Lost Towns Project** of Anne Arundel County welcomes volunteers for its prolific Pig Point prehistoric site. Fridays. Call Jasmine Gollup at 410-222-1318.

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

**Jefferson Patterson Park** invites volunteers to take part in its activities, including archeology, historical research and conservation. Contact Ed Chaney at [echaney@mdp.state.md.us](mailto:echaney@mdp.state.md.us) or 410-586-8554.

The Archaeological Institute of America provides an online listing of fieldwork opportunities worldwide, Call up [www.archaeological.org/fieldwork/](http://www.archaeological.org/fieldwork/) to get started. Remember to add the extra A in archaeological.

## CAT corner

For more information on the CAT program, and updates, visit the ASM website.

## Another threat to archeology: battle re-enactments

*Condensed from Culture 24, June 12, 2014*

A battlefield archeologist is to return to the site of the Battle of Hastings in an attempt to find the last archeological remnants of the 1066 battle.

Glenn Fard, of the University of Huddersfield, is developing a project with English Heritage designed to unearth any genuine material remaining on the site, which he says is being "contaminated" by the sheer number of battle re-enactments that happen there.

The site is fought over every year by enthusiastic re-enactors in front of thousands of spectators. Archeologists believe these modern-day medieval warriors are depositing material which could compromise the archeology of the historic site.

## ASM news

### Election time offers an opportunity for you

It's election year for ASM. All offices and board of trustees positions are up for grabs. Ballots will be mailed to all members in late July. They will be counted at the Annual Meeting this fall with the winners taking office immediately, no four-month transition period.

If you would like to join in the decision-making and take a more active role in ASM, pick a post and submit your name. Or submit someone else's name, as long as you have that person's permission - we don't want to end up electing people who don't want the job.

The positions are president, vice president, secretary, membership secretary, treasurer and trustee (six). If you are unsure what the job entails, contact the current officeholder to find out. You'll find their contact information on the back page of this newsletter.

Nominations should be received by July 25 and sent to Myron Beckenstein, 6817 Pineway, University Park, MD 20782 (marked ASM) or [myronbeck@verizon.net](mailto:myronbeck@verizon.net)

### Two new ASM chapters are welcomed

A new chapter has been accepted by the ASM Board of Trustees at its June meeting. The St. Mary's County Chapter is physically close to the former Southern Maryland chapter.

ASM also is happy to welcome the first college chapter. College chapters were recently authorized in a bid to extend participation by younger people. The first chapter to be formed is at the Community College of Baltimore County. Nina Brown is the chapter adviser and so far 13 students have signed up.

### It's time for 2014 Marye Award nominations

Each year ASM presents its highest honor, the William B. Marye Award, to someone for outstanding contributions to Maryland archeology. The winner need not be a member of ASM, a resident of Maryland or even an archeologist, but in order to win the person needs to be nominated.

Do you know someone you think worthy of this award? Nominations must be received by Sept. 8 and the prize will be awarded at the Annual Meeting this fall. An application form, with a list of previous winners, accompanies this newsletter and is on the ASM website.

### What are you donating to the Silent Auction?

An ASM Silent Auction will be held this fall during the ESAF Annual Meeting, October 31 and November 1 at Solomons.

Donations are beginning to roll in and co-ordinator Valerie Hall can't wait to hear from you. We need your help to make this the biggest silent auction yet. Let her know what you can donate by emailing her or sending the Auction Item Donation Form.

Also attached to this newsletter is a letter that you can give potential donors that explains the auction and gives information about ASM and its tax-exempt status.

If you have any questions, suggestions, or would like to help at the event, contact Valerie at [SilentAuction@marylandarcheology.org](mailto:SilentAuction@marylandarcheology.org).

### Wanted: Write up your finds for the Journal

The ASM Journal is always looking for articles. Do you have a project or passion you'd like to write about or know someone who does? Send your ideas to the Publications Committee, [jamesggb@verizon.net](mailto:jamesggb@verizon.net)

# SHA site holds mill, Civil War battlefield

By Carol A. Ebright

*Condensed from The CRaB, the SHA newsletter, Spring 2014*

It is often assumed that interstate construction, especially at interchanges, destroys everything in the right-of-way, but sometimes cultural resources survive in these settings. This fortuitous preservation is clearly demonstrated in the vicinity of I-68 and US 220 North, just east of Cumberland where I-68 crosses Evitts Creek. Two adjoining interchanges in this area contain not only the remnants of a milling complex and an abandoned cemetery, but also part of a Civil War battlefield.

Water from Evitts Creek powered a mill, built by Thomas Beall sometime between the 1780s and the early 1800s. The Beall Mill was sold to Jacob Hoblitzell in 1819. Hoblitzell built a store and operated a toll gate on the nearby Baltimore-Cumberland Pike. When he died in 1830, Hoblitzell was buried in a family cemetery on a small hill to the west of the mill. John Folck Sr. acquired the dwellings, mill dam and races, a brick merchant mill, a saw mill and several adjoining tracts in 1833. By 1840, John Folck Jr. was in possession of this complex, then known as Pleasant Mills.

On August 1, 1864, the Civil War came to Pleasant Mills. Confederate troops returning from the burning of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, were ambushed by Union troops, who had placed men and cannon on the high ground west of Pleasant Mills, near the cemetery where Jacob Hoblitzell's peaceful rest was about to be disturbed.

When Confederate troops reached Pleasant Mills, Union troops opened fire and the Confederates took shelter among the mill buildings. Upon retreating, the Confederates placed cannon on high ground to the east of Pleasant Mills and troops to the north.

Squarely in the center of the battlefield, Folck's mill and dwelling were struck by shells and the barn burned. Casualties were estimated to number between 38 and 50 and the Confederates withdrew the next day. Folck's Mill resumed operation after the war, with the grist and sawmill successfully run by tenant millers until Folck sold the complex to the Wolfe brothers in 1894. Wolfe's Mill operated only briefly after the sale.

In the mid to late 20th Century, the state began to make extensive improvements to the Baltimore-Cumberland Pike, then part of the National Road (US 40), by realigning the road, cutting through the mill property and demolishing the miller's house. More changes came to the Evitts Creek area with the construction of the National Freeway (US 48), which eventually became I-68. Feeder roads were realigned, and a major relocation of US 220 occurred in 2000.

By virtue of these road improvements, SHA owns the original mill site, the Hoblitzell Cemetery and the center of the Civil War battlefield. Folck's Mill is a ruin, with only the stone shell of the lower story remaining. The mill and the abandoned Hoblitzell cemetery have been recorded by SHA as archeological sites. The core of the battlefield on SHA property was listed in the National Register of Historic Places through the efforts of the Civil War Roundtable of Allegany County.

This spring, SHA will conduct archival and archeological investigations at Folck's Mill to acquire the basic information needed to make the best management decisions for the site. Research will focus on land use from prehistoric times through mill complex abandonment.

## Switching to agriculture had side effects

Examining nearly 600 skeletons from the [Dickson Mounds](#), an Indian burial site in Illinois, Professor Armelagos found that after intensive maize cultivation was adopted around A.D. 1200, the incidence of iron-deficiency [anemia](#) (revealed by an expansion of red-blood-cell-producing skeletal regions) rose to 64 percent from 16. Average life expectancy dropped to 19 years from 26.

-- From a New York Times obituary on George J. Armelagos, June 6, 2014

# Patterson Park dig finds its goals, fans

By Scott Dance

*Condensed from the Baltimore Sun, May 26, 2014*

Now that signs of the history of Hampstead Hill have been unearthed, historians hope to keep its 200-year-old stories from being forgotten again.

Advocates for Patterson Park and Baltimore's legacy of the War of 1812 plan new signs and displays for artifacts uncovered in an archeological dig completed this month, including a musket ball and gunflint dating to 1814 and a belt buckle from the Civil War. They also plan to seek inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

More than 900 schoolchildren got to join in the dig and organizers hope to expose what they uncovered to many more when festivities mark the bicentennial of the Battle of Baltimore in September. But they hope the discoveries are remembered far beyond that.

"A lot of cool things have been learned, or I think maybe relearned," said Johns Hopkins, director of the nonprofit Baltimore Heritage, which organized the dig. "It would be a real shame to have all that disappear again."

Archeologists spent a month digging trenches and sifting dirt around the pagoda, an area where militiamen defended the city during the battles of Baltimore and North Point in September 1814.

Flanking the pagoda, they found evidence of one of the remnants of war they had set out to uncover — a line of earthworks that helped Baltimoreans fend off British forces. As little as a foot and a half below the surface is dirt that had been dug from deep trenches and piled into a wall, creating a barrier to advancing enemy soldiers.

The archeologists mapped about 700 feet of the earthworks, said John Bedell, a senior archeologist at the Louis Berger Group in Washington and principal investigator on the dig.

In a shady area just north of the pagoda, they uncovered the brick basement of Jacob Laudenslager's butcher shop, which gives the Butchers Hill neighborhood its name. Inside and around it were old pottery shards, nails and chunks of plaster.

The musket ball and flint (used to ignite gunpowder in early firearms) were exciting, given the dig's mission in search of artifacts from the War of 1812. Two bullets were dated to the Civil War, as was a "USA" belt buckle. But some items were much older, including 14 pieces of flaked stone from toolmaking and one finished tool, an arrow point believed to date to the Piscataway tribe.

Baltimore Heritage and the Friends of Patterson Park plan to use state grant money set aside for the War of 1812 bicentennial to eventually place some of the artifacts on display inside the pagoda, which is open to the public for half the year. New signs bearing information gleaned from the dig will be installed in the park, likely before a bicentennial festival to be held on Hampstead Hill on Sept. 14.

# Pre-Clovis site suspected in Idaho

By April Holloway

*Condensed from www.ancient-origins.net , May 18, 2014*

Archeologists have found numerous artifacts on a remote forest riverbank in northern Idaho dating back around 13,500 years, adding to the evidence for an ancient human presence in the Northwest, according to an announcement on [Westerndigs.org](http://Westerndigs.org). The discovery further ignites the debate about who the first inhabitants were in the Americas and from where they arrived.

The finding was made in pits along the Clearwater River in Idaho and included a blade-like tool made from a rock cobble and dozens of flakes left over from the tool-making process. A few layers above, researchers found nearly 20 detailed and distinctive stone points, fashioned in what is known as the Western Stemmed Tradition. The artifacts were dated based on charcoal that was compacted within the same layer of soil, the oldest of which were found to be between 13,490 and 13,740 years old.

The Western Stemmed Tradition (WST) is the name given to the material culture left by early

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Archaic/late Paleoindian hunter-gatherer-foragers who lived in the American western desert in what are now Oregon, Idaho, Utah, Nevada and Colorado. Compared with Clovis, WST points are narrower, lack flutes and require a different chipping method. Discoveries of such tools have been found that pre-date the Clovis tools.

"As research progresses on the Western Stemmed Tradition ... it is looking like the people who produced this type of tool were here in the Pacific Northwest before Clovis peoples, but during the same period when Clovis peoples were moving through other regions of North America," said Laura Longstaff of the University of Idaho, who reported her team's findings at the annual meeting of the Montana Archaeological Society.

"There is enough material associated with the earliest dates to get an idea of the animals they hunted, tools they were making, stone they used at 13,000 years ago," said Ms. Longstaff. "The special thing is that the volume of artifacts indicates that many different people were stopping there at different times of the year and maybe even just a few days apart."

Taken together, the range of artifacts found at the Kelly Forks site suggests long and regular use by ancient hunter-gatherers, primarily for making tools and processing game. The site reflects a depth of human activity that's rare in the Northwest's archeological record.

## New rules eyed for recognizing tribes

By Michael Melia

*Condensed from the Washington Post, May 26, 2014*

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP) — The U.S. Interior Department on Thursday announced proposed changes to the rules for granting federal recognition to American Indian tribes, revisions that could make it easier for some groups to achieve status that brings increased benefits as well as opportunities for commercial development.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs said it overhauled the rules to make tribal acknowledgment more transparent and efficient.

The changes include a requirement that tribes demonstrate political authority since 1934, where they previously had to show continuity from "historical times." That change was first proposed in a draft last June and stirred criticism that the standards for recognition were being watered down.

Kevin Washburn, an assistant secretary with Indian Affairs, said the rules are no less rigorous. He said 1934 was chosen as a dividing line because that was the year Congress accepted the existence of tribes as political entities.

"The proposed rule would slightly modify criteria to make it more consistent with the way we've been applying the criteria in the past," Washburn said in an interview.

Gerald Gray, chairman of Montana's Little Shell Tribe of Chippewa Indians, said the change offers the path to recognition that his people have sought for decades.

The landless tribe of about 4,500 members has been recognized by Montana since 2000, but its bid for federal recognition was rejected in 2009, partly because the tribe could not document continuity through the early part of the 20th Century. Gray said the denial illustrated how the process is broken.

"For a lot of the Plains tribes, and Indians in the country as a whole, there's oral history but not a lot of written history," Gray said. "But we can prove our existence as a tribal entity and having a tribal government back to [1934]."

The newly published rules represent the first overhaul in two decades for a recognition process that has been criticized as slow, inconsistent and overly susceptible to political influence. The Interior Department held consultations on the draft proposal last summer and will accept comment for at least 60 days before the rules are finalized.

Federal recognition, which has been granted to 566 tribes, is coveted because it brings increased health and education benefits to tribal members in addition to land protections and opportunities for casinos and other development projects.

Supporters of the change say the old rules are unfair burdens. Advocates say some tribes have been denied recognition because records were lost or burned over hundreds of years and any tribe that was still together by 1934 had overcome histories of mistreatment.

Other changes include:

- Eighty percent of a group's membership would have to descend from a tribe that existed in historical times. The rule currently says that membership descend from a historical tribe.
- Thirty percent of a group's membership would have to comprise a community. The rule now says a "predominant portion" of membership must comprise a community.
- Groups that have been denied recognition in the past would be allowed to submit new petitions under some circumstances. That is currently prohibited.

## 2014 Biggs Ford report: Findings, oh my

*Continued from Page 1*

of the site. That is the general area thought to have been occupied by the earlier Montgomery component. Charcoal from the features will soon be sent off for radiocarbon dating. Most exciting was the recovery of numerous intact corn kernels from one of these features.

Central units yielded features and post-molds. These units were placed to expand on the area around the intact Keyser pot recovered last year. My students removed the matrix from within that post last winter. We will float that matrix for microfloral remains, but some large chunks of charcoal were immediately evident.

The pot represented a good news, bad news situation. Back in the lab it was evident that it was significantly cracked and the bottom was pushed up into the vessel. When we removed the matrix the pot fell into fragments. It will, however, be reconstructed. The charcoal recovered inside also seemed less than dense and fibrous. I nonetheless sent it off for dating, but was worried that it might be attributable to a more recent corn stalk.

Be that as it may, we did just receive a report from the radiocarbon lab that falls well within expectations for Keyser ware. Charcoal from the pot was AMS-dated to  $430 \pm 30$  radiocarbon years, calendar corrected to AD 1430. Christopher Columbus as about a decade or two short of being born when our pot was in use at the site.

Northern units, mainly occupied by the Towson field school under the direction of Bob Wall, expanded on areas last year that had exposed a palisade trench and many artifacts. That continued again this year, with this area representing ground zero for post-molds and features. Another palisade line was exposed, with the clearest evidence of a palisade that I have ever seen.

Excavators also exposed what appear to have been two partial structures near the palisades. One (about 75 per cent exposed) had a central hearth. I sent charcoal from last year's palisade trench out for a radiocarbon date and we received a second reasonable assay.

That AMS date was  $350 \pm 30$  radiocarbon years, calendar corrected to AD 1450. That matches well with our other pot date, given the nature of the technique and standard deviations. Taken quite literally, that palisade cast its shadow across the Biggs Ford site about the time Columbus was born.

By unofficial count, some 413 person days were devoted to this year's investigation of the site. Some 52 folks worked each day on May 30 and 31 with an average of 42 people on other days. Aside for one day canceled by rain, the weather was beautiful.

Finally, I want to mention the last day of excavations, Monday June 2. As I tallied up what had to be done I could not escape the sinking feeling that the excavation could not be finished. But we all chipped in, curtailed lunch and went at it. That day was a thing of beauty. 200 post molds were mapped, features were completed and we began the arduous job of back filling 22 units by hand. We owe much to the Towson field school in regard to the latter thankless task.

Finally, my personal thanks to all. I especially want to note the dedication of the staff, a number of whom worked 21 straight days to make this all happen. Well done ASM, Towson students with their leader Bob Wall, the good folks from the Maryland Historical Trust and, of course, Becca.

# Forensic artist recreates 200-year-old face

By Joe Burris

*Condensed from The Baltimore Sun, May 31, 2014*

BENEDICT — Archeologist Julie Schablitsky has stared at many relics unearthed from Maryland's landscape. Rarely, she says, has one stared back.

But that happened Friday at a sprawling farm in rural Charles County that holds the graves of 23 people who are believed to have been slaves who lived in the late 1700s and early 1800s. The likeness of one man was digitally re-created by a Baltimore County forensic artist.

"I cried, because I'm not used to them looking back at me," said Schablitsky, chief archeologist for the State Highway Administration, the lead agency in a project to research the graves.

Baltimore County police detective Evelyn Grant created the facial image of the man, believed to have been in his mid-20s, whose remains were unearthed from a centuries-old burial ground.

"Normally I do this with victims that can't be identified," said Grant, a 12-year veteran.

From examining a skull, a waistcoat and other items, Grant crafted a facial image and full-body sketch of the man, likely a farm or house worker who has come to be known as "Lazarus."

Being able to see the man "was a very moving and powerful experience," Schablitsky said. "I'm used to seeing people of the past [through] the trash that they scattered, the things they lose, the skeleton bones they leave behind."

Veronica Coates, co-founder of the African American Heritage Society of Charles County, said it was difficult to look the man in the eye: "It was a connection with the soul.

"It was almost an apology of being so long in finding him," Coates said. "I think of how many more there are in that state."

Grant's drawings were displayed as SHA officials teamed with the heritage society, farm owners and other officials Friday to rededicate 13 of the 23 graves unearthed for examination.

Farm co-owner Franklin Robinson Jr. had invited state officials to excavate an area of the farm that was cleared after it was damaged by the 2012 derecho.

The burial ground is believed to have been created between 1780 and 1810.

Anthropologists have been able to determine the work habits, diseases and even vitamin deficiencies of those buried at the site. Within the year, officials say, isotope analysis will reveal details about the food they ate and whether they were from the Chesapeake or came from somewhere else — such as the South or Africa.

Each person, including the infants, was buried in a pine coffin, but most bodies were decomposed.

## Chapter notes

### Anne Arundel

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

### Central Maryland

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

### 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 [cwpherdcl@gmail.com](mailto:cwpherdcl@gmail.com) or 301-375-9489. Chapter website is [charlescoasm.org](http://charlescoasm.org) and its blog is [ccarchsoc.blogspot.com](http://ccarchsoc.blogspot.com)

## Mid-Potomac

The chapter meets the third Thursday of the month at 7:30 p.m. at Needwood Mansion, 6700 Needwood Road, Derwood. Dinner at a local restaurant at 5:45 p.m. Contact [heather.bouslog@mncppc-mc.org](mailto:heather.bouslog@mncppc-mc.org) or 301-840-5848 or Don Housley at [donhou704@earthlink.net](mailto:donhou704@earthlink.net) or 301-424-8526. Chapter website: <http://www.asmmidpotomac.org> Email: [asmmidpotomac@gmail.com](mailto:asmmidpotomac@gmail.com) Facebook page: <http://www.facebook.com/pages/Mid-Potomac-Archaeology/182856471768>

**Tuesday, August 19:** An open invitation: Join us for the Washington, D.C. area debut of PBS' *Time Team America* episode "The Search for Josiah Henson" at the Hollywood East Cafe, 11160 Veirs Mill Road, Wheaton, in Westfield Wheaton Mall for the 8 p.m. airing. Come early if you wish for dinner and drinks. For more information or to RSVP contact Don Housley at [donhou704@earthlink.net](mailto:donhou704@earthlink.net)

**September 18:** David Cohen, Montgomery Parks Park Police volunteer, will discuss his investigation of the site of a 1957 airplane crash in Clarksburg, the last registered and most contemporary archeology site in Montgomery County.

**October 16:** Dorothy Krass, chapter member, will talk of her visit to Mayan archeological sites in Honduras.

## Monocacy

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

## Northern Chesapeake

Meetings are the second Wednesday of the month. Members and guests assemble at 6:30 for light refreshments. A business meeting at 7 is followed by the presentation at 7:30. Contact Dan Coates at 410-273-9619 or [dancoates@comcast.net](mailto:dancoates@comcast.net) Website: <http://sites.google.com/site/northernchesapeake>

## St. Mary's County

Meetings are the third Monday of the month at St. Francis Xavier Church in Newtown. For information contact Scott Lawrence at [graveconcerns@md.metrocast.net](mailto:graveconcerns@md.metrocast.net)

## Upper Patuxent

Programs are the second Monday of the month at 7 p.m. at the Ellicott City Colored School. Labs are held the second and fourth Saturdays of the month. For chapter information contact Dave Cavey at 410-747-0093 or [hoplite1@comcast.net](mailto:hoplite1@comcast.net) On Facebook, <https://www.facebook.com/pages/Upper-Patuxent-Archaeology-Group/464236446964358> or try [UPArchaeologygroup@yahoo.com](mailto:UPArchaeologygroup@yahoo.com) or <http://uparchaeologygroup.weebly.com/>

**September 8:** Lee Preston on Native American hunting techniques from Alberta to Howard County.

## Western Maryland

Programs are the fourth Friday of the month, at 7:30 p.m. in the LaVale Library, unless noted. Contact Roy Brown, 301-724-7769. Chapter email: [wmdasm@yahoo.com](mailto:wmdasm@yahoo.com) Website: <http://sites.google.com/site/wmdasm>

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**CHANGE SERVICE REQUESTED**

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

ASM members receive the monthly newsletter, ASM Ink; the biannual journal, MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGY, reduced admission to ASM events and a 10% discount on items sold by the Society.

Contact Membership Secretary Robin Martin 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](mailto:dancoates@comcast.net)

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

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