

ASM Ink



July 2025, Vol. 52, No. 7

Newsletter of the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc.

www.marylandarcheology.org

Upcoming Activities

September 20, 2025 – MHT Workshop in Archeology – Crownsville, MD

September 26- October 1, 2025 - PaleoDigger Excavation

October 18, 2025 – ASM Annual Meeting in Charles County at Maryland Veterans Museum

November 1, 2025 American Indian Heritage Day at Jefferson Patterson Park

President's Note

Warm summer nights and extra hot days. What a great time to head to the archeology lab! When I was a CAT candidate, I tackled my lab hours during the summer and the reading in the winter.

There are many opportunities listed below in the newsletter, check them out!!

Be safe and enjoy your August!!

-Valerie

Farewell and Safe Travels to Dr. Susan Langley!



Maryland's State Underwater Archaeologist Dr. Susan Langley is retiring after 31 years of service! Though she has spent much of her career in Maryland, her work has expanded well beyond state boundaries to include national and international underwater projects and preservation efforts. To learn more about her extensive career in her own words, visit the MHT blog [*Diving In, Signing Off: A Career Retrospective with Dr. Susan Langley.*](#)

After Susan's last day on July 31, she will be moving to Canada full-time. While she will be sorely missed, we wish her a happy retirement and thank her for her years of dedication and service to Maryland archaeology!

PaleoDigger at Barton Save-the-Date

September 26- October 1, 2025

Contact: Dr. Zac Singer at zachary.singer@maryland.gov for more information.

Our PaleoDigger colleague Brian Fritz just published a new video featuring Dr. Kurt Carr's work at the Shoop Site in Pennsylvania.

Kurt and his colleagues visited us during the Barton excavation last summer. Kurt's research at Shoop is producing great results and Brian does a wonderful job of sharing this information through the new video!

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jw1rgNH28nE>

WJZ's Marty Bass visited St. John's Western Run Parish to discuss the Piney Grove archaeological site with Dr. Zac Singer!

<https://www.cbsnews.com/baltimore/video/13000-year-old-quarry-excavated-at-baltimore-area-church/>

54th Annual Tyler Bastian Field Session in Maryland Archeology Photos!!!











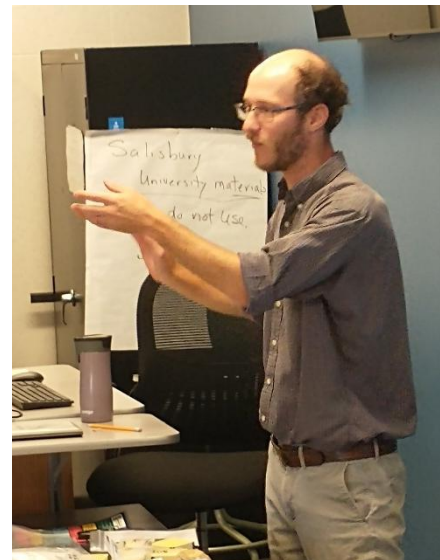
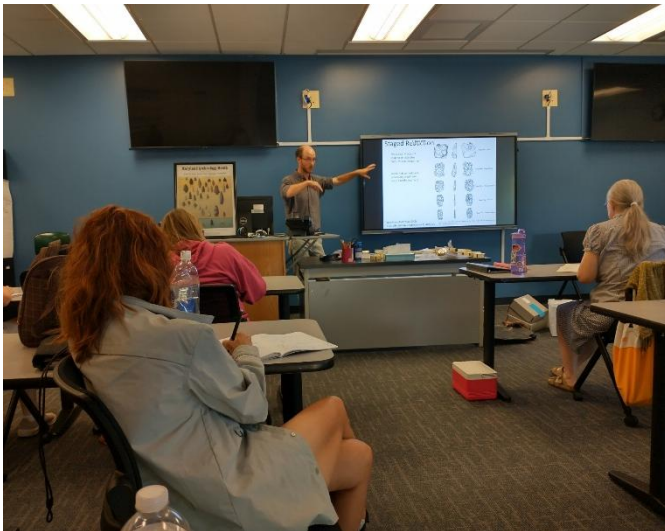
C.A.T. Corner

The updated CAT Program Guide has been emailed to current CAT Candidates and is available for download from the CAT webpage. Please delete the old one. For more information the CAT Committee Chair can be reached at CAT@marylandarcheology.org

Laboratory Techniques Workshop will be held at the MHT Workshop!!!

Precontact Ceramics and Lithics CAT Workshops

On July 30, 2025, Dr. Zachary Singer taught Precontact Ceramics and Lithics Overview CAT Workshops. The workshops were held at Chesapeake College. There were 8 CAT Candidates along with a few kibitzers. Many thanks to Zac and everyone that helped facilitate the workshops.



Meadowcroft Rockshelter Part 2: The Science and the Snark

Kim Malinowski



The Meadowcroft Rockshelter (36WH297) is in Washington County, Pennsylvania. The site is situated on the north bank of Cross Creek and the overhang is about 13 meters above the modern surface of the site. The shelter's strata include roof falls, sedimentary deposits, and the drip line where the overhang receded over the millennia but left an erosion mark that dripped from the roof. Erosion generally results in dislodgement of individual sand grains. More rarely, rock fragments up to the "size of a small house" have fallen at the rockshelter. (Adovasio, et al, Retrospect1977: Part 1).

The rockshelter is located beneath a cliff of the Morgantown-Connellsville Sandstone. The Morgantown-Connellsville Sandstone is a thick fluvial or channel sandstone within the Casselman Formation (Upper Conemaugh) of the Pennsylvanian Period. This



sandstone varies from a subgraywacke to protoquartzite in composition. It is an immature sandstone composed predominantly of quartz grains with minor amounts of mica, feldspar, and rock fragments. (Adovasio, et al., Retrospect 1977: Part 1).

Fluvial in this context means sediment transported by water from a stream or river. The stone in the area is very susceptible to weather which is why the wooden awning was built to protect the rockshelter. The museum houses a block of the sandstone.

Subgraywacke, dark-coloured [sedimentary rock](#) that contains from 65 to 95 percent free quartz, in grains 0.06 to 2 mm in [diameter](#), held together by a matrix with a low mud content and often a high carbonate content. [Subgraywacke | Metamorphic, Sedimentary, Igneous | Britannica](#)

Protoquartzite- A well-sorted sandstone that is intermediate in composition between subgraywacke and orthoquartzite, consisting of 75-95% quartz and chert, with less than 15% detrital clay matrix and 5-25% unstable materials in which there is a greater abundance of rock fragments than feldspar grains. [Protoquartzite | Article about protoquartzite by The Free Dictionary](#)

Immature sandstone rocks have poorly sorted grains that are angular to subangular. They may also contain a significant amount of matrix (clay-sized particles). Immature sandstones are typically deposited close to their source rock and have not been transported very far. [Sandstone Maturity: Types and Importance – Geology In](#)

The rock unit immediately underlying the Morgantown-Connellsville sandstone was not observed in the field but is undoubtedly a less resistant lithology, most probably a shale. Thus, a re-entrant is formed beneath the sandstone cliff. The ceiling of this re-entrant or



rockshelter is gradually migrating upward and cliff-ward as erosion occurs both on the rockshelter ceiling and the cliff face. (Adovasio, et al., Retrospect 1977: Part 1).

The dig was used as a field school and a rigorous one at that. Excavators would use mostly trowels and even razorblades to meticulously comb through strata.

The Plane View shows the very basic site map.

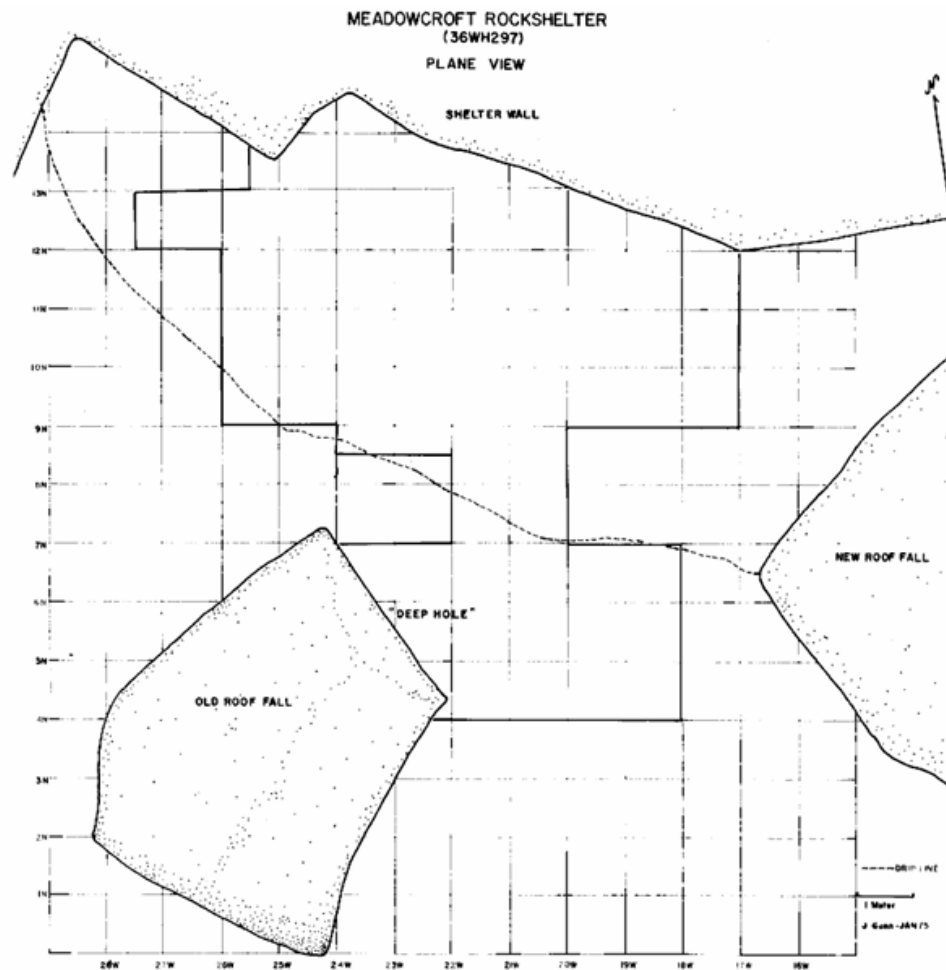


Fig. 2. Plane view of Meadowcroft Rockshelter. Dark lines indicate limits of excavation to date.

(Adovasio, et al., Retrospect 1977: Part 1)

The Composite North and South Profile was created after the complete stratigraphy was excavated.

MEADOWCROFT ROCKSHELTER
"NANCY"
COMPOSITE NORTH-SOUTH PROFILE ON THE
17.5, 18, 18.5, 19, 20 & 21 METERS WEST LINES

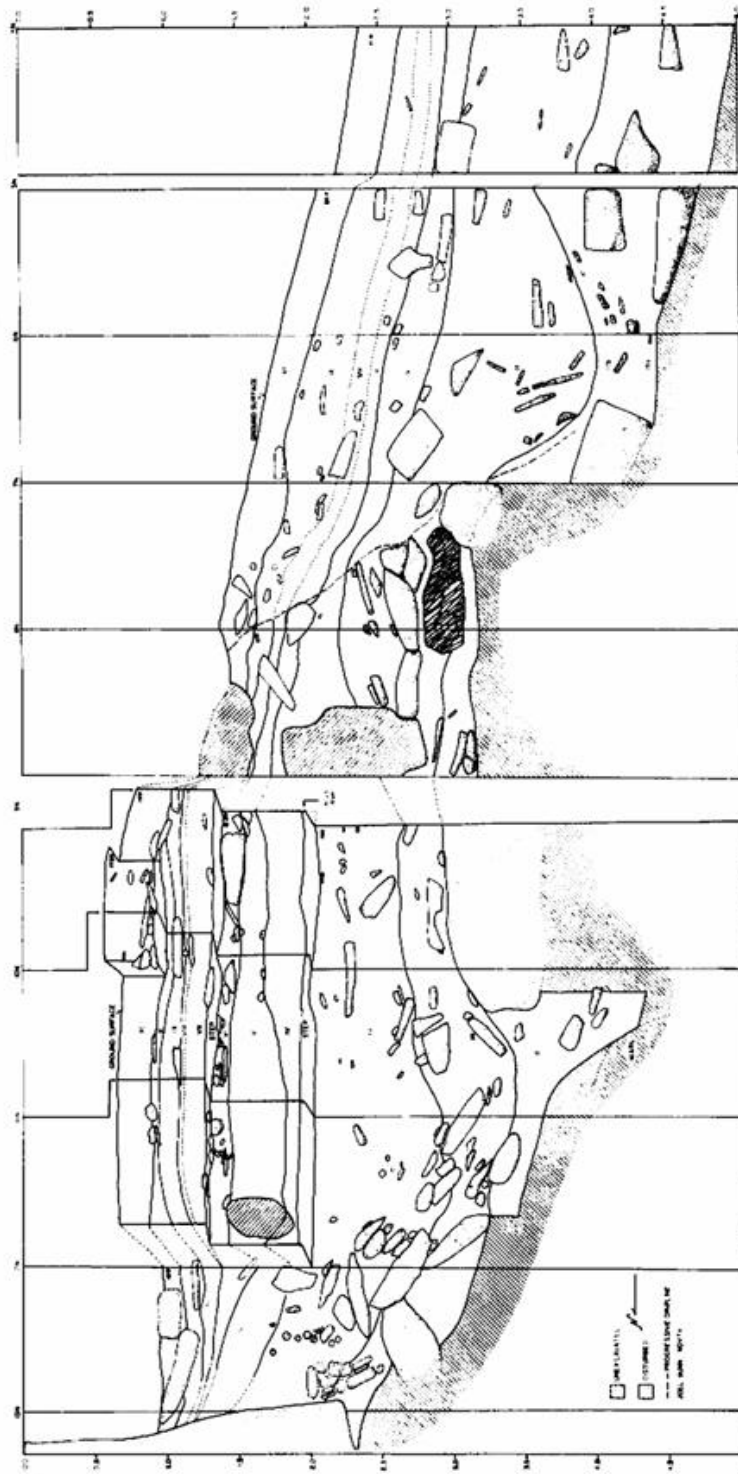


Fig. 3. Composite north-south profile of stratigraphy in Meadowcroft Rockshelter.



Each strata was painstakingly revealed and shiners were placed to differentiate levels. Individual layers were not lumped together but followed at natural levels. Artificial levels were used when strata became deep, especially if there were ceiling collapses.



Shiners were also used to keep artifacts and hearths labeled and easily graphed to the datum, and grid.

J.M. Adovasio, the primary investigator of the Meadowcroft Rockshelter writes passionately in his 2002 book *The First Americans: In Pursuit of Archeology's Greatest Mystery* as much as from his first notes in the *Pennsylvania Archeologist: Bulletin of the Society for Pennsylvania Archeology, Inc.*

The biggest question raised by Adovasio himself is how many radiocarbon dates, even with technological advancements, are needed to refute critics? How much proof is needed of pre-Clovis occupation and technology? Clovis itself is a technology and not a culture. As more potential sites are being discovered, is there a way to have enough doubt for the research to adhere to the scientific method while still having enough data that other specialists don't tear down all scholarly credibility—without proper reason to?



Adovasio basically or not so basically equates archeology with a pissing contest. Yes, there is science, but sometimes facts are assumptions. Sometimes, until more facts become available, scientists don't know which are which.

In all, from all eleven levels we would eventually collect 2 million artifacts and plant and animal remains, and spend years sorting through it and making sense of it all. But midway through the second season, on July 13, we got the first radiocarbon dates. We had requested eleven dates to be run from five different strata, and that, in itself, is a lot of dates to be run. The deepest date derived from a stratum that contained no cultural associations (that is, nothing man-made like a tool or hearth) was anywhere from 19,000 to 28,000 years old. The most recent stratum we dated went back to only 375 B.C. plus or minus 75 years, and others ranged as far back as 2870 B.C. plus or minus 85 years. And then a huge leap—the next two dates were shockers: 12,900 B.C. and 13,170 B.C. (*The First Americans*, 223-224). Quotes from *The First Americans* use Kindle pagination.

Discovery comes with doubts. Years later, there is still controversy about Meadowcroft's dates and techniques. Adovasio was not looking to change the "Clovis bar" or the age that is generally taught first humans were occupying the Americas, but the questions still shook the archeologists that clung to the idea that no matter what the data showed, the

samples were contaminated either by excavators and improper dating methods or the natural elements surrounding the site. Adovasio considered rightly or wrongly that the critiques of his research and data were due to preconceived notions that could not be dissuaded from the archeologists with any amount of new sampling.

Pre-Clovis lithic artifacts, knives, thin blades, were found in a 16,000 B.P. living surface which at the time, was well before the Clovis technology at its earliest range of 13,500 B.P.



Clovis technology was long, and in some circles still, considered the first technology of Northern America.

Besides lithic technology, would the environment support human life at 16,000 B.P.?

The oldest finished lithic tool from Meadowcroft. Called the Mungai knife, after a local farmer, it was recovered from a ca. 16,000 B.P. living surface. ([photo credit 7.12](#))

Adovasio's answer was to understand the bias of the archeologists that questioned both his work and the vast array of implications that went with it.

It was simply taken as a given that open land next to a glacier had to be uniformly frozen—underlaid by permafrost and overlaid by bleak treeless tundra. But all the evidence at that time in the Northeast came from relatively high elevations, which is to say places where it is always colder. Lower down, warmer temperatures are the norm and growing seasons are longer. Today Meadowcroft, which is 853 feet above sea level, enjoys fifty-nine more frost-free days than Pittsburgh, which is only thirty miles north and east but, much more important, 370 feet higher. (*The First Americans*, 243).

There are several theories of human dispersal in the Americas, and none need be incorrect or correct. Several theories and waves of occupations and disseminations could have and probably did occur. This would allow for several cultures and many technologies to proliferate. It would allow for the pre-Clovis dates to be possible and still cause further practical scientific inquiry. Science refutes it does not prove.

John P. Hart and J. M. Adovasio wrote an article about maize bioturbation and how large pieces of maize shifted through levels between the soil types, as well as being redeposited by rodents and insects. Because there are doubts about the age and location of the maize, that could mean contamination from prior levels. The chronology of the stratigraphy is also questionable if thinking in pure proof versus disproof modes of thinking. Questions are raised, but science has not disproven the dates of the hearths. The dates of the maize have been shown to be much younger and are not the premier indicator of when maize came to Northeastern North America that had been assumed as a possibility when being analyzed.

Adovasio was able to see through and call out his critics, for good or for bad. There is a point when questioning is good science but if questions are being asked, even implausible ones, just in order to keep a world view or scientific theorem credible if not relevant, when does science become too biased to be science?

At this point, I knew that by Haynes's tortured reasoning, if I took a seed from Stratum IIa at Meadowcroft and the date came back just as old as the 16,000-year-old date from charcoal taken from a hearth, Haynes would say it had to have been tainted by some soluble contaminant—yet to be identified, of course. And if it came out younger than my older dates, Haynes would deem the dates discredited, although it is well known that seeds can migrate between horizons quite easily. If he really felt the need for carbon dating of anything else besides the charcoal of hearths, we had provided just such a date on a fragment of birch bark from an ancient basket: 19,000 B.P., with a large plus or minus of 2,500, putting it easily into the 16,000 B.P. range. (*The First Americans*, 307).

Adovasio lays it down. Take his date range and believe what you'd like. Know the data and make your own conclusions. Even now, there is a call for more samples. Arguably with better technology, more could be learned and possibly vindicated or disproved. But at what point is it more useful to look for trends in other sites and to see as archeological sites are being studied of potential pre-Clovis data is being found? If more sites show a growing trend then perhaps one archeologist doesn't have to throw down their reputation with every radiocarbon date.

Further study is needed, and more sites need to be found. Clovis technology is hard to locate in the archeological record because of sparse sites and that many sites are now underwater after glacier melt and for similar environmental reasons. Access to sites can be difficult and perhaps even fewer sites in existence, pre-Clovis technological complexes must be found and compared to begin studying from a new perspective that is not Clovis centered. A site can be an outlier or it can be a precursor to new thought. Meadowcroft Rockshelter lent credence to the idea that there could be older sites than those with known Clovis technology and raises an even larger question of how many different ways did humans arrive to the Americas? If pre-Clovis people came from South

America and worked their way upwards into Northern America, the site structure and placement would differ than if they came north and ventured into the south. There are many theories and interdisciplinary research that have promising data and could help locate potential pre-Clovis and Clovis sites. Adovasio, however, would probably throw down the gauntlet if asked to repeat his carbon dating again.

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So, what part of the science and snark do you agree with?

Write in to Kim!

Summer 2025 ASM, Inc. New Project Applications

It's time for the next ASM New Project process, **applications are now being accepted, but must be received by August 29, 2025.**

- Applicants should submit the ASM Project Request Form (attached) along with any supporting documentation to: Valerie.Hall@marylandarcheology.org
- The ASM, Inc. New Project Review Group (appointed by the ASM President) will review and:
 - Provide a recommendation or
 - Ask for additional information
- If a project is recommended by the New Project Review Group, the Proposal will be brought to the Executive Board for Vote
- Decisions will be provided to the requestor and published in the Ink
- For 2025, \$12,000 are still available for the year with a suggested cap of \$5,000 per request
- Grantees will be expected to provide a brief article for the Ink and submit a Journal article for consideration.

We look forward to reading and reviewing your projects!

If you have questions or need additional information, contact Valerie.Hall@marylandarcheology.org.

Citizen Science in Archaeology: SERC Endowment

Since 2012 the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center's (SERC) Citizen Science in Archaeology program has engaged the public in the science of archaeology, excavating plantation sites dating to the 1650s and 1750s, researching the 20th-century shell-button industry on the Delmarva peninsula and the 18th-century copper mining industry in northern Maryland, and reconstructing the diets of the region's colonial settlers. The investment in volunteer time and energy over the past dozen or so years is staggering, providing the information and objects on which the Woodlawn exhibit was built. Now, to sustain the program, we have to invest money as well as labor. SERC has an endowed fund for just that purpose and seeks donations—investments—to build sufficient resources to hire a fulltime archaeologist to lead the program into the future. You, too, can become a member of the Smithsonian Environmental Archaeology Laboratory Team (SEAL Team) with your generous, tax-deductible contribution.

Thank you.

Jim Gibb, Chief Archaeologist, SERC

For online donations:

<https://serc.si.edu/donate>

- Click on “DONATE NOW”
- Select or enter amount of donation
- In the “Please use my gift to support” section, donors need to type into the box that is populated with “Area of Greatest Need” and change that to “Citizen Science in Archaeology Endowment”.
- Complete the address section
- Add credit card information

For checks:

Make payable to “SERC” and write in the memo section: **Citizen Science/Archaeology Endowment**

Mail to:

SERC Development
647 Contees Wharf Road
Edgewater, MD 21037

If anyone has questions or needs assistance in donating stock or via wire transfer, please Christine Buckley at (443) 482-2333; buckleyc@si.edu; or Toby Franzen (443) 482-2412, franzen@si.edu.



Citizen science: Case studies of public involvement in archaeology at the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center

James G. Gibb

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To link to this article: <https://doi.org/10.1080/20518196.2018.1549815>



Published online: 29 Nov 2018.

Ethics Committee

Archeological Society of Maryland Code of Ethics and Conduct May 2025

The Archeological Society of Maryland (ASM) is committed to a safe, healthy, and respectful environment in which to explore our shared history. ASM participants (including, but not limited to, society members, chapter members, registrants, guests, and visitors) agree to adhere to the following principles and rules, and to address any complaints or violations to the ASM President, Board or their designee. This Code of Conduct and Ethics Agreement outlines the standards of behavior expected of all members and guests to ensure the protection of archeological resources, the integrity of research, and the well-being of all participants. Continued participation in ASM activities is contingent upon adherence to these standards.

Respect

ASM participants and guests have a duty to respect the individual and collective rights of others and to not discriminate on the basis of age, race, color, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, marital status, place of birth and/or physical disabilities. ASM participants and guests have an obligation to treat everyone with dignity and respect and to adhere to zero tolerance against all forms of discrimination and harassment.¹

Stewardship

Stewardship—identification and conservation—of archeological sites and artifacts is a guiding principle in avocational and vocational archeology. We conserve these resources for one another and for future generations. ASM members have a duty to encourage and support the conservation and effective management of archeological sites and collections, including both terrestrial and underwater contexts

- **Site Preservation:** Members must follow best practices for archeological site conservation (“wise use”). This includes rejecting unauthorized digging, collecting, or disturbing artifacts and features.
- **Legal Compliance:** Members must comply with all local, state, and federal laws governing private and public property, archeological sites and resources.
- **Ethical Behavior:** The selling, trading, valuing, or personal collection of artifacts obtained through Society activities is strictly prohibited.
- **Honest Reporting:** Members must ensure that all data and findings are recorded accurately and honestly.

¹ *Discrimination refers to unfair treatment or different treatment of a person or group based on characteristics like race, gender, or disability. Harassment refers to unwelcome conduct that creates a hostile environment, often based on protected characteristics, and can be verbal, physical, or visual*

- **Confidentiality:** Members must respect the confidentiality of sensitive site locations and research findings to prevent looting or unauthorized access.

Provide detailed and accurate reports of sites and field work

ASM members have a duty to take detailed notes of any field work and when recording new sites. All documentation should be submitted in a timely manner. Once you excavate a unit or feature, you have destroyed that context, the information is all that survives for the benefit of future researchers in notes, drawings and photographs. All documentation from a site is owned by the organization sponsoring the field work and is as much a part of the collection as the artifacts and samples.

Education and Representation

Archeological sites are not the possessions of archeologists; they are part of our common heritage. ASM members should strive to engage and educate citizens in the protection of cultural resources. ASM members shall treat descendant communities with respect and encourage their engagement in activities.

ASM members shall conduct themselves in a manner that reflects positively on ASM when interacting with the public or representing the organization at events. Members shall seek approval from the ASM President or Board before making public statements or media representations on behalf of ASM.

Health and Safety

ASM members have a responsibility to adhere to all safety guidelines provided by the organization and by the professional archeologists, or their designees, with whom we work. This includes wearing appropriate clothing and footwear, using tools responsibly, and following best practices. Members should communicate any physical limitations or health concerns that may affect their ability to safely participate in activities. Members shall not use illegal drugs or alcohol during field activities or in situations where such behavior could jeopardize safety or professionalism.

Lost Towns Project

[EAC/Archaeology Inc.](#) is looking for adult volunteers to assist in their current excavation at [Historic London Town & Gardens](#)! This project aims to document the historic

Fieldwork at London Town with EAC/A



landscape along the bank of the South River in the shadow of the William Brown House.

The focus of this volunteer crew will be on artifact recovery at our standing mesh screens.

EAC/Archaeology can accommodate up to three volunteers in each session.

Please sign up for a single time slot (morning or afternoon) on a

single day so that we may accommodate as many interested volunteers as possible over the course of this program.

For more information or to sign up, [click here](#).

Volunteer at the Lab!

The Anne Arundel County Archaeology Lab is currently open to volunteers on:

- Most Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 10:00 am to 3:00 pm.
- Saturday lab hours are currently on hiatus.

You can [check the lab schedule or sign up here](#). The lab is located at 839 Londontown Road in Edgewater, MD, just behind the [London Town](#) visitor's center.

Volunteers help process artifacts by washing, labeling, sorting, and cataloging them. No experience is needed. Volunteers must register in advance. Children under the age of 16 must be accompanied by an adult.

For further information, contact our volunteer coordinator at volunteers@losttownsproject.org.

River Days



Saturday, September 13th

[Fort Smallwood Park](#)

All 11:00 am – 3:00 pm

This summer, the Anne Arundel County Executive's Office will host four River Days festivals at different waterfront locations throughout the county.

"The goal of these events is to provide public water access and inspire our residents to become stewards who will protect the health of our local waterways," said County Executive Pittman. "River Days provide families an opportunity to get out on the water and fall in love with that place that they live."

River Days Festivals are hosted by the County Executive's Office. All events are free and open to the public. Each festival will feature fun activities for all ages, including boat rides, water activities, environmental educators, live music, games, crafts, food trucks, and more. Boat rides are free, but capacity is limited and tickets will be available first come, first served to festival attendees beginning one hour before each scheduled boat ride departure.

For more information, visit aacounty.org/riverdays.

Member Suggestions

[Scientists Recover Ancient Proteins From Animal Teeth Up to 24 Million Years Old, Opening Doors to Learning About the Past](#)

[Archaeologists Blown Away By Discovery Of 2,600-Year-Old Tomb Untouched By Looters](#)

Kim's Note:

I don't advertise my books or my writing very often, but I would like to invite everyone to my Zoom Book Launch of *Reverberations*, my WWII poem cycle. My proceeds for the evening are being donated to the PaleoDigger's scientific analysis needs. I will also be providing the link for donations to the PaleoDigger fund in all of my advertising and at the event. There is never a need to pay or to buy to hear me read, and while a very hefty subject, there is always some aspect that lets us laugh.

Reverberations Book Launch
August 23, 2025, 4pm Eastern
Hosted by Kelsay Books

When registering, use the same email address that your Zoom account is attached with.

Register at:

<https://us02web.zoom.us/meeting/register/rsNNKqIBTqCmPxFdU49ZGg>

To donate to the PaleoDigger for different scientific analyses:

[Projects - 2025 PaleoDigger.](#)

Volunteer Opportunities

ASM Volunteers Needed:

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

MHT Volunteer Lab, most Tuesdays and Thursdays. (Thursday is temporary and is the Cresap's site only): The lab in Crownsville. Contact Zachary Singer at Zachary.Singer@maryland.gov

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 on Wednesdays and on occasional Saturdays. Contact Jim Gibb at jamesggibb@verizon.net

Charles County for Lab and Field Work welcomes volunteers. Contact Esther Read at ReadE@charlescountymd.gov For more information, contact Carol Cowherd at ccasm2010@gmail.com

The Anne Arundel County Archeology Lab in Edgewater, in conjunction with **The Lost Towns Project**, accepts volunteers for lab work. No experience needed. Children under 16 must be accompanied by an adult. The lab is generally open 2-3 weekdays each week from 9:00-3:00. Volunteers must sign up in advance. There are occasional opportunities for fieldwork as well. For more information, the current lab or field schedule, or to sign up, email Drew Webster at volunteers@losttownsproject.org

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.

Montgomery County for Lab and Field Work welcomes volunteers. Contact link: <https://montgomeryparks.org/activities/history-in-the-parks/archaeology/>

Mount Calvert for Lab and Field Work: call 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. Click on <https://www.archaeological.org/fieldwork> to get started.

Chapter News

Central Chapter

Central Chapter meetings are by Zoom only. Katharine Fernstrom sends the link to the email group. Stay tuned for more details. For more information and to be added to the Zoom list contact Katharine Fernstrom at katharine.fernstrom@marylandarcheology.org

Charles County

Meets in person September through April at the Community Room of the LaPlata Police Department in LaPlata, MD on the third Thursday of the month. Email ccasm2010@gmail.com for more information.

Eastern Shore

Dates and events are on chapter's website [ASM Eastern Shore \(google.com\)](http://ASM-Eastern-Shore.google.com) Facebook page Eastern Shore Maryland Archaeology and Instagram (@esmdarch). For more information, email esarcheology@gmail.com or jmrkin2@washcoll.edu

Calendar is here: bit.ly/ASM-ES and events are open to members and nonmembers. To be added to our social media updates, email esarcheology@gmail.com.

All events are open to anyone who wants to attend!

Open lab at Washington College:

Contact Julie Markin at jmarkin2@washcoll.edu.

Mid-Potomac

The chapter meets the third Thursday of the month from September through June. Please email Don Housley at donhou704@earthlink.net for further information.

For up-to-date information concerning meetings, please contact Don Housley at donhou704@earthlink.net or 301-424-8526 or check the chapter website: www.asmmidpotomac.org , or send an email to: asmmidpotomac@gmail.com

Monocacy

For information contact: monocacyarcheology@gmail.com (mailbox monitored intermittently) or call Jeremy Lazelle at 301-471-8433.

Northern Chesapeake

A business meeting at 7pm and is followed by the presentation at 7:30. Locations vary. Contact Dan Coates at 410-808-2398 or dancoates@comcast.net

Western Maryland

Programs are held the fourth Friday of the month, at 7:30 pm at the **History Discovery Center at Blue Spring at 400 N. Mechanic Street, Cumberland, MD**. Unless noted. Chapter email: wmdasm@yahoo.com

Meeting announcements are sent also to CTN; WFWM, and the Oakland Republican.

Lab workdays! Excavations at the Jane Gates Heritage House uncovered several boxes of artifacts dating from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. There will be hands-on cataloging sessions on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 2pm to 5pm for the month of April until the artifacts are analyzed and cataloged. These lab days will be at the new History Discovery Center at 400 N. Mechanic Street, Cumberland, MD. It's free, open to the public, and no experience is necessary to participate. More information email: info@oxbowculturalresearch.com.

Contact Us:

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, ethan.bean@marylandarcheology.org, for membership rates.

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