

ASM Ink



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Newsletter of the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc.

www.marylandarcheology.org

**“Discover how to visit the past and bring yesterday's stories into our lives today”
— Gillian Hovell, 'Visiting the Past'**

I hope that everyone is reinvigorated or at least well fed and ready for another year of “bringing yesterday’s stories into our lives.” We have the unique honor of adding our experiences and participating in unearthing history. In this issue we have the MHT Year-In-Review: 2023 with a huge announcement—no spoilers! It is a must read! We also have remote sensing articles, book reviews, congratulatory announcements, interesting links, and more!

Maryland Historical Trust

MHT Year-In-Review: 2023

By Matt McKnight

MHT Chief Archeologist

Big things happened in 2023 here in Crownsville! The most exciting “big thing” is that the Office of Archeology managed to remain fully staffed for all of 2023. That means we were able to rack up quite a number of accomplishments. Here are a few of the more notable ones.

I mentioned in my remarks last year that we had recently hired one of our former summer intern, Stephanie Soder, to fill the position of Research Archeologist. Stephanie continues to impress. This year she stepped forward to take on a project we had been mulling around for year and did most of the heavy lifting to finally get it off the ground: our Archeology Merit Badge Workshop for Scouts BSA. Over the course of two weekends during Maryland Archeology Month, MHT helped 27 Scouts complete their 11 tasks required to earn their badges. The two major highlights (for both staff and Scouts) were

the experimental archeology section involving atlals and bannerstones, and the 8 hours of required fieldwork under the direction of a professional archeologist which was conducted in Merkle Wildlife Management Area.

Steph also found time to add an additional 55 sites to the Maryland Archeological Synthesis Database and to coordinate with Julia Berg and Sarah Mason (Eastern Shore Chapter) on some public outreach projects to school-aged children. That is all on top of her regular duties assisting on field projects and with GIS work where needed.

As always, our review and compliance archeologists, Beth Cole and Dixie Henry (for terrestrial projects) and Troy Nowak (for Maritime) continue to effectively deal with the never-ending onslaught of Compliance projects that need to be reviewed. The Project Review & Compliance staff closely coordinate with constituents, including governmental agencies, local governments, business entities, consultants, interested organizations, and the public, to facilitate the successful completion of the historic preservation review process. In FY2023 MHT reviewed 5,115 public undertakings under Section 106 of the Historic Preservation Act and 267 properties were assessed for their National Register eligibility. In addition, 115 new terrestrial sites and 75 site updates, as well as 2 new maritime sites were added to the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP).

I also want to highlight the excellent work that our compliance folks and our cultural resource information management staff (i.e. the database people) in getting Maryland's new e106 dashboard launched. Through this system, users provide their requests for MHT review of state and federal projects by completing an online form and uploading attachments. The system accepts, tracks, and responds to individual review requests with MHT's official comments regarding project effects to historic resources. You can check it out at <https://apps.mht.maryland.gov/OnlineComplianceLog/>.

In FY2023, MHT again had \$300,000 in funding for our Historic Preservation Non-Capital Grant Program. The Non-Capital program typically receives between 1.0 and 1.5 million dollars in requests each year for research and survey, education, or preservation planning projects for both archeological and historic standing structures work. Obviously, we have very tough decisions to make each year as funding levels have been stagnant (despite inflation) for several years now. Please reach out to your elected officials to encourage expansion of funding as this program is one of the only public sources of funds for baseline archeological research and survey. We often have to turn down projects we would like to see funded.

However, in FY23 we were able to award \$95,000 for archeology projects. \$15,000 of that went to the ASM to fund the 2023 Field Session at the Chapel Branch West Site. Hopefully you were able to attend as it was a very productive site! MHT also provided \$30,000 in funding the maritime history program at East Carolina University for a study on climate impacts to wooden-hulled historic shipwrecks in Mallows Bay, \$20,000 to the

Institute for Maritime History to search for Lord Dunmore's Revolutionary War fleet in Maryland Waters off St. George's Island, and \$30,000 to Towson University for archeological survey work in Herring Run Park in Baltimore (you might have seen this last project highlighted in the Baltimore Sun).

State Terrestrial Archeologist, Zac Singer, assisted four state agencies by issuing 11 terrestrial archeology permits in 2023 for investigations on lands they administer. Investigations on land held by the Maryland Department of Natural Resources (DNR) included Phase I and II surveys at Fort Tonoloway State Park in Washington County; a Phase I survey at Fort Frederick State Park in Washington County; and a Phase I survey at Maxwell Hall Park in Charles County. Two permits were issued to the Department of General Services (DGS). One permit was for survey and mitigation at the James Brice House in Annapolis. The other permit to DGS was for Phase I/II survey at the Victualling Warehouse in Annapolis. The Maryland Aviation Administration received a permit for a Phase I survey in the Hanover Road Industrial Area. And finally, Historic Saint Mary's City received permits for emergency mitigation work, installation of a cell tower, excavation and mitigation at the Leonard Calvert House, and mitigation of eroding and threatened archeological resources.

Zac also managed to pull off another very successful Maryland Archeology Month. This year the theme was Where did you find that artifact? Context is Crucial in Maryland Archeology, which focused on the importance of detailed documentation of context in archeological process. The usual offerings of posters, mini-posters, magnets, and booklets were mailed out to MD legislators to keep archeology on their radar screen, and were distributed to Maryland Archeology Month Institutional Sponsors, ASM Chapters, and local Universities for distribution at public events held during April. Twenty-one events were listed on the official Archeology Month calendar. In addition, MHT once again partnered with the Council for Maryland Archeology to host 10 minute interviews with our archeology month authors and archeologists. These were hosted on the MHT Youtube channel (which if you haven't subscribed to, you should).

Zac, Steph, Troy, Dixie, and I have also been slowly plugging away at revising the Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Investigations in Maryland. The Standards were last revised in 1994 and a new document is sorely needed. We're happy to report that we've fully drafted the majority of chapters and we hope to have a preliminary document for review and public comment in 2024.

The Maryland Maritime Archeology Program (MMAP) continues their work to survey Maryland State Waters. A few highlights from the work that Susan Langley and Troy Nowak have been doing this year include collecting side-scan sonar imagery in Calvert County to get better imagery on a previously known site...an early 20th century ram schooner as well as imagery of a newly identified sunken vessel, possibly a colonial shipwreck, both submerged in the waters of the Patuxent River. They also collected

detailed side-scan sonar data from the Choptank River in the vicinity of Barwick's Ordinary (location of the 2022 Field Session). While they did not find any evidence of the colonial landing, they were able to relocate the location of the 19th and early 20th Century Smith's Landing just upriver. And one of their most recent field projects was to draw and document an unusual 5-log canoe in Calvert County. In addition, Troy and Susan keep up an almost dizzying schedule of interviews and coordination meetings.

At the end of May, MHT and the ASM returned to Denton (Caroline County) for the 52nd Annual Tyler Bastian Field Session in Maryland Archeology. In partnership with Washington College and the ASM, the 2023 field session was held adjacent to our 2022 location at the pre-contact Chapel Branch West site. While chronologically discrete features were rare, a buried A horizon was explored extensively, which produced an extreme diversity of prehistoric pottery types representing multiple time periods. Volunteers got a kick out of watching the flummoxed professionals try to make sense of it all. Flood deposited clay lenses provided the best clues. Hopefully there will be some good vessel reconstructions coming out of the project.

MHT hosted our Annual Workshop in Archeology with the ASM on September 23rd. Dr. Al Luckenbach provided an overview of his multiyear study with the Lost Town Project at the Pig Point Site in Anne Arundel County. Al managed to draw in the crowds (over 70 participants) despite the workshop landing just as Tropical Storm Ophelia did. Other presentations for the day included ArcheoKids: Educational Programs for the Next Generation, Swinging into the Past: Metal Detecting Basics for Archeology, Using StoryMaps to Tell Archeological Stories, Basics of Section 106, A Practical Guide to Investigating Archeological Oyster Shell, Maryland's Digital Resources for Archeological Research and Survey, Tips and Tricks for Completing a Site Form, and a CAT Session on Historic Ceramic Identification. Thank you to all our workshop presenters and participants!

MHT continued its efforts to survey lands owned or controlled by the Maryland Department of Natural Resources and other state agencies to identify the full range of archeological sites located on them. Of course a lot of this work entailed remote sensing. Our equipment got a "tour" of every square inch of approximately 3 acres of state-owned land including Fort Frederick State Park, Fort Tonoloway State Park, Indian Creek Natural Resource Management Area, the Brice House, Jefferson-Patterson Park and Museum, the State House in Annapolis, and Maxwell Hall Natural Resource Management Area. Additional shovel testing work was carried out over another 12 acres at Fort Frederick State Park and Seneca Creek State Park and follow-up test unit excavations occurred at several of the aforementioned properties. One of our more exciting recent finds is a newly-identified and beautifully mid-late 17th-century site on state-owned lands in Charles County. Investigation will have to wait until next year on that one.

Our work was not just confined to State-owned lands though. The Office of Archeology also conducted research and investigation on 4.4 acres of the Ruf-Bec Site in Anne Arundel County (in partnership with Lost Towns), and conducted a small excavation at Old Otterbein Church in downtown Baltimore in addition to the aforementioned Field Session site. We've also been working with our partners in the Federal Government, both in the Northeast Regional Office and the National Capital Region Office. In Dorchester County we're just getting started on a project in the Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Historical Park at the Jacob Jackson Homesite, to document the life of one of Tubman's informants: a free black farmer and veterinarian who lived in the community of White Marsh. Jackson assisted Harriet Tubman in freeing her brothers and possibly others. At the other end of Maryland, we've been collaborating with C&O Canal National Historic Park to explore an intriguing colonial site in Allegany County. **Of course, I had to save the best news for last...**

It looks like all systems are go for a Field Session at Site 18AG9 or the Oldtown I site from May 31 – June 10, 2024. Next year's Field Session is being funded in part by Preservation Maryland and the Maryland Historical Trust. This work will follow-up on both a geophysical remote sensing survey directed by the MHT Office of Archeology in November of 2020 (with assistance from the Western Chapter), and brief ground-truthing excavations conducted in October of 2023. While obtaining an Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) permit was a new experience for me, it was well worth it! The 2023 excavations revealed the presence of remarkably intact domestic features with an approximate date range of 1750-1790 suggesting that they relate to the 18th-century fort and dwelling of Colonel Thomas Cresap (a.k.a. the "Maryland Monster"). Thomas Cresap is one of the most important frontiersmen in Maryland and American history. He played a major role in land speculation, both at the northern and western boundaries of Maryland. He played a role, along with the Delaware Indian, Nemacolin, in blazing a settler's road across the Alleghany Mountains west to the Ohio Valley. He was heavily involved in the fur trade and sometime friend and sometime foe of the Native American inhabitants of western Maryland and the Ohio Valley. He played host at his home in Oldtown to General Edward Braddock, George Washington, and other important dignitaries from the three English colonies of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, as well as from numerous Indian Nations. His home was a refuge for colonists fleeing attacks during both the French and Indian War and Pontiac's War that followed. And he was an early opponent of British policy in the west, opposition to which would eventually play a role in the American Revolution (in which his son, Michael Cresap would play a major role). Site 18AG9 appears to be his dwelling based on both archival evidence and the dating of the artifacts recently recovered. While prior research in 2009/2010 helped to identify 18AG9 as the leading candidate site for Cresap's fortified home, the present project is the first to document intact archeological features suggestive of structures domestic in nature. The overall goals of the project are 1) to obtain data sufficient to support a determination of eligibility and likely an individual nomination to the National Register of Historic Places for 18AG9, 2) to make management recommendations to

C&O Canal National Historical Park regarding the identified resources, and 3) to obtain information that can be utilized by NPS for public interpretation of the resource. Please watch the MHT and ASM webpages for more info as the dates for fieldwork approach.

We hope to see you there!

Of course, all of these great accomplishments would not be possible without the help and support of our dedicated volunteers in the Archeological Society of Maryland. You help make us look good. We'll see you in the field in 2024!



Volunteers with the Archeological Society of Maryland documenting cultural features at 18AG9.



From left to right: colonial bottle glass, white salt-glazed stoneware, French flint, and tobacco pipe fragments.

Upcoming Events

March 2, 2024 - ASM Board Meeting

April 13, 2024 - Discovering Archaeology Day

April 20, 2024 - Spring Symposium

May 31, 2024 – June 10, 2024 – Tyler Bastian Annual Field Session

Volunteer Opportunities

ASM Volunteers Needed:

Silent Auction: We are looking for someone organize and run the Silent Auction for this spring. Special thanks to Elaine Chhean who has run it for many years and is stepping down from that role. This event benefits the Analysis Fund and is a lot of fun for the membership. It will be held during the Spring Symposium on April 20th, if we receive a volunteer to run it. There is lots of experience and assistance available if you are interested in taking this on. Contact Valerie L. Hall if you are interested at Valerie.Hall@marylandarcheology.org

Digital Archivist: We are setting up a digital archive and are looking for someone to help catch up on items that need to be archived and then maintain our files. Please reach out to John Fiveash or Valerie Hall if interested.

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

ASM Volunteer Lab, most Tuesdays: 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 Heather Bouslog at 301-563-7530 or Heather.Bouslog@montgomeryparks.org

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.

CAT Corner

Dr. Zachary Singer will be leading the prehistoric ceramics and lithics workshops in January. Space is limited, contact Tom to register.

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

A hearty congratulations to one of the newest CAT Candidate, Matt Oliver!

Matt graduated from the University of Maryland Global Campus with a bachelor's degree in history. He has completed the 6 class focus on American history and a certificate in Virtual and Augmented Reality/gaming. He graduated with honors and has been on the Dean's list every spring and fall since he started.

If you see Matt in the field or the lab, please congratulate him!



Matt and his father at graduation

Remote Sensing on the Broad Run Property

Valerie L. Hall

After one of those weeks when work was completely overwhelming with too many projects and far too many decisions, I received an email about a remote sensing project in the Poolesville area. Without a second thought I said “yes, definitely!” I put in a leave slip and marked that Friday as Out of Office!

Cassandra Michaud, with MNCPPC-Montgomery, organized tripartite remote sensing on the Broad Run property which just recently became the newest Conversation Park in Montgomery County. The work was carried out over several days and the day I went out, on the first of December, it was cool with some occasional drizzle. Though I have heard and read about all the equipment, this was my first chance to use some of it and help with the surveys.

First, I worked with Zac Singer and Frank Sanford using the magnetic susceptibility meter. We marked a grid on an open field, my job was to scuff the ground so that soil was showing. Frank would then place the meter on the ground and push the button and then call out the reading which Zac recorded. Though the machine had worked the day before, it immediately gave us crazy readings.

After much fiddling we convinced it to work properly and were able to complete a row. But then, I laid the meter on the ground while we moved to the next section, and it would no longer work. Eventually, with the help of Matt McKnight and a spare cable from our other magnetic susceptibility meter, we were back up and running. In general, the numbers we recorded were between 17 and 22, but every now and then we would get a number up around 40. Zac said that sometimes the reading went really high, up into the 90s. Any fluctuation indicates a change in the magnetic properties of the soil. These surface changes in magnetic susceptibility can indicate areas of digging, burning, or other activities. Combined with other techniques the data can provide important non-invasive information about a site. We completed another field and I switched to working with another team.



Valerie with the magnetic susceptibility meter



Matt M. with Gradiometer

Matt McKnight was using the gradiometer and Heather Bouslog and I were in charge of moving the walking line and then getting out of the way. I learned that the gradiometer can “see” quite a bit into the ground and is extremely sensitive to metal. When you use the gradiometer you cannot wear any metal - even on your shoes or zippers. Again, we set up a grid and Matt walked the gradiometer, using a very steady pace along a string, turning the machine off at each end. In the first area we worked there were stronger numbers in the center of the field which could indicate an area where a structure or other disturbance may have been. The gradiometer measures the magnetic properties in a vertical direction, changes indicate some type of disturbance in the soils magnetic properties.

I did not have the opportunity to work with the ground penetrating radar but Stephanie Soder, with the help of Frank Sanford, was using it nearby. It looked like she was mowing the field with a baby running stroller. She would take it to one end of her grid and turn around and go back, over and over again. Ground penetrating radar provides information on where structures and artifacts are and helps provide more specific depth information.

There were also quite a few additional volunteers including Fran Kline, Don Housley, Tom McLaughlin, and Paul Bollwerk, who helped to accomplish this work. While I haven’t seen the results from this survey, I know that they will help with understanding where there may have been human activity on this property, without even putting a shovel to the ground.



Ground Penetrating Radar

At the end of the day, cold and damp, I was still smiling! I was so thrilled to be outside with some of my favorite people and not have to make any decisions, just do as I was told, even if just for that day.

Book Review

By Barbara Israel

Oakley, Christopher Arris,

2005. Keeping the Circle, 1885 to 2004 University of Nebraska.

I wouldn't change anything; I'd rather be a dead Indian than no Indian at all.

Reuben R. Lewis Meherrin

The Battle of Wounded Knee on December 29, 1890, was supposed to be the end of the Plains Indian Wars. "For most of the twentieth century, both scholars and laypersons have traditionally viewed American Indians as relics of the past rather than contemporary survivors. Whites of the nineteenth century saw all Indians as Plains Indians with beads and feathers.

Eastern North Carolina has a large number of people that the larger society knew were there but didn't know they were Native Americans. Their neighbors saw them as just another group of local people. These people were rural farmers, Christian, and they spoke English. They had their own schools and much later had a high school, community college, then Pembroke College, a four year college. They knew who they were; they called themselves Indians. They were not a tribe and they didn't have a tribal name. These people owned their own farms and worked hard. The children learned their elders' ways and values.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States, in 1934 created a plan to help people during the time of the Great Depression (1929—1939) called The New Deal. Unfortunately, The New Deal forced these small farmers in North Carolina off the land. This legislation favored big farming. Many of these farmers became sharecroppers because farming is what they knew. They became poor but kept their identity.

The U.S. federal legislation Indian Reorganization Act (IRA) of 1934 was created to help the Indians out of poverty. The IRA seemed to be the answer to their prayers. Under the IRA both unrecognized tribes and individual Indians could petition for Federal acknowledgement. (2005:49) According to the anthropometry measurements used to decide who was an Indian, most the Robeson Indians did not qualify as Indians. The Native Americans of our book are the Lumbees, the Tuscaroras, the Meherrins, the Haliwa-Saponi, and the Coharies took their names from their environment to have names they could use when requesting recognition.

The RA, Resettlement Administration, U.S. Federal Agency of the New Deal (1935-1936) got land for the people of Robeson County, North Carolina, called Pembroke Farm

but only about 75 families were willing to go into debt for a small farm on this property so much of the land went unused.

To recapture the Indian history of Robeson County, Ella C. Vine, the aunt of Anthropologist, Vine Deloria, was hired by the RA to write a historical pageant about the Lost Colony of Roanoke and the role the local Indians played in that historic event. She was to recreate the culture of the area. The pageant was performed once but was cancelled because of World War II.

World War II was a turning point for Indians in the United States. Indians served with white soldiers and learned what it was to live as white men. A North Carolina state judge judged six young men American Indians after a refusal to join the Army. One Lumbee, Simeon Oxendine, flew a bomber during the war. Several men became U.S. Marines. About a thousand served in total, possibly more. They came home from war changed men. Having enjoyed the outside world, they refused Jim Crow segregation. Indian people experienced more profound change after the war than any other period. Those who achieved self-confidence challenged racial segregation. Many North Carolina Indians went to college on the G.I. Bill and by 1980, there were 1,300 Indian professionals.

Post World War II, the government plan was for all Indians to go to cities and assimilate. But they were Indians first. They might acculturate but most chose not to assimilate. The Lumbees went to Baltimore to build tall buildings, the Tuscaroras went to Detroit. Others from east North Carolina stayed home in North Carolina and did well.

There will always be those who self-identify as Indians. They may or may not conform to Blood Quantum of Social Darwinism; it is how they are taught by their elders to carry on their native traditions and practice them. As one southern Native American put it, “we have always been here and we are here forever”. (2005: 147)

I found this book to be a good history of an almost powerless people. They passed on their knowledge down through the generations but in drastically changed times their heritage couldn't be proven by the mainstream science and laws of the day. I have known about the Lumbees since the 1960s and had often wondered why they found a home in downtown Baltimore on Lower Broadway in the Fells Point area. This is a story that deeply resonates with me, and I wish all the eastern North Carolina Indians the best.

Chapter News

Central Chapter

January Meeting:

On January 16, 7 pm, Rob Ahlrichs will talk about his copper research.

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 kwfappraising@gmail.com

Charles County

Meet 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 jamrkin2@washcooll.edu

Mid-Potomac

The chapter meets the third Thursday of the month from September through June. In-person meetings begin at 7pm. at Needwood Mansion for the business meeting followed by a presentation at 7:30. Pizza will be available before the in-person meeting starting at 6:30pm for \$5 per person. If virtual meetings are necessary, they will be via Webex with the business meeting also starting at 7 p.m. and the presentation at 7:30. 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

January 18, 2024 – Zac Singer on the Paleo Indian investigation at Seneca Bluffs in Montgomery County

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 the fourth Friday of the month, at 7:30 pm. Unitarian Fellowship Hall, 211 S. Lee Street in Cumberland, unless noted. Contact Roy Brown, 301-724-7769. Chapter email: wmdasm@yahoo.com

The January 27, 2024, Chapter meeting will be our annual SHOW & TELL gathering and the election of new officers.

Links to check out!

[Canadian researcher cracks 135-year-old ‘unsolvable’ code \(yahoo.com\)](#)

Bob Weist found a link for all Archeological sewers! [Shop arrowheads Fabric | Spoonflower](#)

Kim's Note:

If you have photos of digs, ESAF, other places of interest, please let me know. The same is true of experiences and books that you want others to know about. If you need help writing an article up, please contact me and we will do it together. I look forward to hearing from everyone and please, please send suggestions about what you want to see! Remember, this is YOUR ASM Ink!

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.

Newsletter submissions: Kim Malinowski kim.malinowski@marylandarcheology.org
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