

ASM Ink



March 2024, Vol. 51, No. 3

Newsletter of the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc.

www.marylandarcheology.org

Field Session

The 2024 Tyler Bastian Field Session in Maryland Archeology will be held at the Oldtown I archeological site (18AG9), near Oldtown, Maryland, from May 31 – June 10, 2024.

The Field Session will follow-up on both a geophysical remote sensing survey directed by the MHT Office of Archaeology in November of 2020 (which identified several anomalies of interest), and brief ground-truthing excavations conducted in October of 2023. 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”](#)).

For more information:

[Click here for registration information.](#)

In addition to the adult programing, there will be a special kids' program during the annual field session on Sunday June 2, from 10am-12pm, for kids aged 6-13. Kids will learn the basics of archaeology and get to do some hands-on activities in the field and the lab. Kids must be accompanied by a parent or guardian while attending the event. There is no cost for children to attend this activity.

To sign up or if you have questions, email Julia Berg at esarcheology@gmail.com

President's Note:

February has been a quiet and beautiful month with snow and sunshine. The skunk cabbage are blooming and I have even seen some daffodils showing their yellow. This month ASM submitted a letter of support for the updated Frederick County Historic Preservation Ordinance which includes section 1-23-11 whose purpose is to "identify, evaluate, and protect archaeological resources in Frederick County". A public meeting was held on February 27, 2024. The council will likely hold another public meeting to present amendments and then a vote will be scheduled. This updated Ordinance is a huge step forward for Frederick County and the state of Maryland.

Work is also moving forward with our Digital Archives group. We have a tentative file structure and naming conventions. Thank you to the group, Meg Bollwerk, Paul Bollwerk, Ilka Knuppel, and John Fiveash.

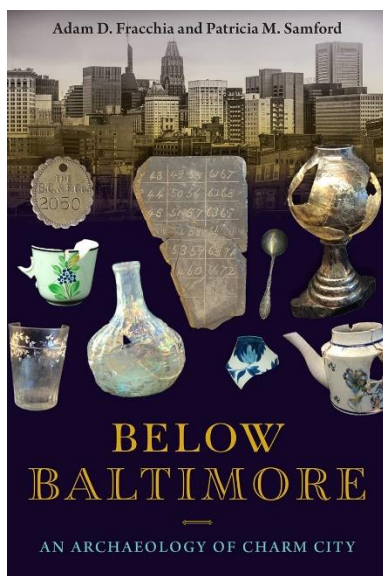
Stay warm and I hope to see you all soon!

Valerie

The ASM copy *Below Baltimore: An Archaeology of Charm City* can be found at MHT in the ASM library.

Book Review

Reviewed by Charlie Hall



***Below Baltimore: An Archaeology of Charm City.* ADAM D. FRACCHIA and PATRICIA M. SAMFORD, 2023. The University Press of Florida, Gainesville. Xvii + 268 pp. \$85.00 (hardcover). ISBN 9780813069678**

Writing *any* book is a gargantuan task. To endeavor to write a book that has as its subject the entirety of Baltimore's archaeology is book writing on steroids. In their book *Below Baltimore*, Fracchia and Samford do not set out to write *the* archaeology of Baltimore, but *an* archaeology of Baltimore. This is explained in Chapter 1, where they discuss the theoretical perspective and goals that guided their work. This is a challenging chapter, but the reader need not fully comprehend the presentation – I didn't – in order to understand that **the authors** approached their task from a perspective in

which the city is seen not as the setting for sites and artifacts, but as an artifact itself, and set Baltimore and its evolution as their subject. They investigate the city's growth thematically, rather than chronologically, and use the archaeological record writ large to include the vast array of available historical documentation and archaeological data in their presentation. Using a "modern world archaeology perspective", they seek to examine the present, particularly Baltimore's problems of institutional discrimination and differential distribution of capital, through its integration with the past. Finally, Fracchia and Samford also have an underlying practical goal of convincing the reader of the value of Baltimore's archaeological record, and the urgent necessity of creating a city-focused archaeology program to both conduct systematic investigations and engage the citizenry in the city's archaeology.

The second and third chapters set the stage for the thematic examination of Baltimore and its growth that follows. The history of archaeology in Baltimore is presented in Chapter 2. This concise review captures the sweep of the more than a century of field work while also making the point that the lack of a unifying framework has rendered the results less useful than they might have otherwise been. Chapter 3 describes Baltimore physically and environmentally, and traces its early history. It is in this chapter that the authors begin to weave archaeological investigations into their narrative, establishing their ability to extract from historical documentation and archaeological data personal stories about the often forgotten individuals who created both the site-level archaeological record and Baltimore.

The next four chapters tackle the themes of immigration and demographics (Chapter 4), industry (Chapter 5), the built environment (Chapter 6), and food (Chapter 7). In Chapter 4 the authors present the historical patterns of immigration into the city that has led to the distinct patchwork of neighborhoods, with its attendant unequal distribution of capital, that characterize the city today. While archaeological examples are integrated throughout the discussion, Fracchia and Samford point out that ethnicity and class are difficult to find in archaeological data ("Finding these different groups archaeologically is often difficult" pg 92), or ambiguous (" . . . commonalities of material among differing classes are more common . . . " pg 42), or demonstrated through absence (as in where they find evidence for Jewish occupants of a site where "the lack of pig remains could have been a result of following a strict kosher diet", pg 77). Chapters 5 and 6, where Fracchia and Samford present the history and archaeology of industry and the built environment, exhibit increasingly archaeologically-rich discussions.

In Chapter 5 the authors point to Baltimore's deep harbor, and its location at the fall line, as key to the development of the city as an industrial powerhouse. The individual discussions of several of the industries present in the city from the seventeenth through the early twentieth centuries, from small-scale breweries to large canneries, are informed by archaeology. Several archaeologically investigated residence(s) of workers, managers,

and owners, are presented and used to document differences and shifts in material culture and identity.

The growing population and developing industrial base created challenges for the developing city that are discussed in Chapter 6, where the expansion of the waterfront, and means of residential water delivery and waste disposal, among other infrastructure systems, are discussed. While naturally figuring into each of the thematic chapters of the book, this is where the importance of the ubiquitous and archaeologically critical privy is made clear to the reader. A particularly good discussion of the archaeological sites investigated at the Cheapside Wharf by the Baltimore Center for Urban Archaeology (BCUA) is included in this chapter. Archaeology is best represented in the consideration of food presented in Chapter 7. Shifts in food delivery systems through time, and differences in food selection by economic class, are documented as much through archaeological as historical data. With a substantial amount of the discussed archaeological data in this chapter being derived from privies, and much of that being bones and seeds, the authors construct an effective argument for the painstaking, careful archaeological investigation of these features, and against the bottle obsessed slap-dash digging of non-archaeologists, who commonly disregard bone and seeds.

Baltimore's population and industrial decline are the subject of Chapter 8. The authors argue that the current troubled state of Baltimore is differentially experienced by different groups that are defined by their skin color and access to capital. They suggest that this inequality can be mapped, and that the differential distribution of distinct groups across the city is the product of historical control of access to capital. These patterns have been developed throughout the thematic chapters of the book, and in this final chapter the authors reach the conclusion they presaged in Chapter 1: that the problems of the city can be understood without reference to "the present excuses such as a lack of hard work, identify, or cultural stigmas" (pg 11).

This book benefits from the exhaustive research evidenced in its robust bibliography, and the quality of the authors' writing. Additionally, by broadly construing the archaeological record to include historic documents, the authors are able to reveal the "small-scale everyday life" of Baltimore's often forgotten past inhabitants. This "microhistorical approach" makes it possible for the authors to speak in surprisingly intimate terms of the actual people who created the archaeological record. The stories they are able to tell draw the reader into Baltimore's past in a way that archaeologists rarely achieve.

Below Baltimore is the first and only book that addresses the entirety of the archaeology of Maryland's largest metropolis, and I believe it does this admirably. The presentation is, of course, organized to make a point about inequality in the city. The authors make no attempt to hide this from the reader, and the reader is free to decide if the conclusion, which is hard to argue with, is supported by the archaeological data and analysis as presented. I understand the disproportionate reliance on historic documentation over

archaeological data seen throughout the book to be a reflection of reality, also acknowledged by the authors, of the comparative paucity of archaeological data. While no fault of the authors, this often leads to use of archaeological examples to simply demonstrate that Baltimore actually *has* an archaeological record that reflects the several themes explored in *Below Baltimore*. I wish the authors had presented more substantial archaeological analysis. Most of the analysis presented is presence/absence (a site either contains or does not contain a certain artifact type), which can give the impression of “cherry picking” the data to bolster a preordained conclusion. This perceived liability may be a reflection of my failure to understand the audience the authors are targeting.

Given the underlying goal of convincing the reader of the critical importance of the city’s archaeological resources, and the need to re-create a city-oriented institution along the lines of the BCUA directed to the systematic investigation of those resources, perhaps the target audience is the decision-making class having influence on Baltimore City policy. These officials, whether elected or appointed, and powerful citizens, would arguably have little interest in analysis. This audience would only need to be convinced that there is a resource deserving of protection and study, and that precious funds should be expended in this effort. If this is the intended audience, where does that leave the archaeological community? I would suggest that this work will find an interested audience among those with a passion for Baltimore. Those who also have a professional or deep archaeological interest will find this work, with its copious footnoting and deep bibliography, a useful guide to important prior archaeological investigations in the city. Those with a casual or not-yet developed interest in archaeology will not be deterred by overly technical or statistical analysis.

Tribute

Stephen Israel



Paul Creshull, Photo Credit, 1980s.

George Morton Reynolds, Sr. (1922-2024)

George Morton Reynolds, Sr. 101, of Elkton, Maryland passed away on January 21, 2024. <https://theobituaryapp.com/obituaries/george-morton-reynolds,-sr>.

Born in Porter, Delaware. Reynolds was a WWII U.S. Navy veteran. He retired from the Aberdeen Proving Ground as an Electronic Technician in Ballistics Research Laboratory. He was founding member and past president of the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc., past President of the Elk Creek Preservation Society, and a member of the Cecil County Historical Society. Mr. Reynolds enjoyed Native American research and was an Amateur Radio Operator.¹

George was in the US Navy during WWII. He was sent to Hiroshima, Japan six weeks after the US dropped the A-Bomb and he saw the great destruction. George realized through this experience we could destroy the whole planet. Back in Cecil County in 1947, now married and raising a family, George planted a vegetable garden where he found his first quartz arrowhead. Then in the fall of 1954, George read in the local newspaper add, where the Maryland Academy of Sciences, Archaeology Section wanted to restart the Section of Archaeology, closed during WWII.² Reynolds became interested in documenting and preserving the past and the Native American culture in Cecil County. He began amassing a large surface collection of Indian lithic and ceramic artifacts, from

¹ hickshomeforfunerals.com/obituary/George-Reynolds-Sr, Elkton, Maryland.

² An Interview with George Reynolds in ASM Ink, February 2010: 3-5 and Stephanie Cernak, April 10, 2010, George Reynolds interview

numerous watersheds in Cecil County, Maryland. George Reynolds told me in 2010, he collected in the Big and Little Elk Creeks watersheds, Bohemia River, Susquehanna River.³

In 1962, riled by the proposed construction of I-95 through Harford and Cecil Counties and the destruction of Indian sites, Reynolds joined Elmer Jones and others interested in preserving the past and hired Archaeologist Dan Crozer, Temple University, to lead an archaeological survey of the I-95, 300-foot wide, corridor with the support of the ASM archaeology chapters.⁴

Trapped by the Maryland Academy of Science (MAS) wanting complete control over the Archaeology Section, Reynolds and his ASM archaeology friends, Paul Cresthull and Elmer Jones began fighting for a separate and independent archaeology group/society in Maryland in 1962 for the next 15 years. They left the MAS forming their own society in the early 1960s. At the same time, the MAS and the new archaeology society began petitioning for a State Archaeologist and began meeting with local Legislators and writing letters in 1962. State Legislators began sponsoring bills for hiring a State Archaeologist in 1967 and 1968. In 1969, the Maryland Legislature added funding to their 1968 bill and Tyler Bastian, the first State Archaeologist was hired in June 1969, creating the Division of Archaeology in the Maryland Geological Survey office at JHU in Baltimore.⁵

Reynolds and his Cecil and Harford County collecting friends Elmer Jones and Paul Cresthull organized the Northeast Archaeology Group/Chapter in Cecil County beginning in 1957.

In 1957, Reynolds excavated his first site, the Frantsi Rock Shelter on Big Elk Creek, following connecting with archaeologists in Pennsylvania to advise him.

“I don't think it's ever been properly published. Some good archeology was discovered here. Margaret Dilks shared the article in a local paper about the rock shelter excavation and visited us. She was not only a collector but associated with the University of Pennsylvania Archeological Museum. I told her I needed professional help. She called and brought on the site as consultant Dr. John Alden Mason, a world-leading authority on the Yucatan, and Dr. Mary Butler, who had excavated a large rock shelter in Delaware County, Pennsylvania. People started visiting us. Elmer Jones and his wife, Virginia, come and we bonded right off. So, we started the Northeastern Chapter of the Maryland Academy's

³ Perry Point, Stumps Point Watershed, and on the Chester River Basin in Kent County. Stephen Israel 2010 visit with George Reynolds February 2010 and a follow up interview on September 16, 2015.

⁴ Stephanie Cernak April 10, 2010, and Dan Crozier Manuscript.

⁵ Stephanie Cernak April 10, 2010, and ASM Ink, February 2010).

archeology society group. This was in the fall of 1957. I got professional guidance on how to excavate this small site going for the maximum information.”⁶

Reynolds remained active in ASM, supporting the ASM Field Schools at the Conowingo Archaeological Site in 1981 and 1982, and in 2012 at the Elk Landing Site earthworks constructed to repel the British in 1813.⁷

Reynolds joined the Cecil County Historical Society and was a frequent speaker on Cecil County history and Maryland archaeology findings.⁸ In the more recent years, Reynolds continue to give talks to the Cecil County Historical Society and church groups.

In 1989, George Reynolds received the William B. Marye Award for his continuous interest and support of Maryland Archaeology⁹ and in 2012, he received awards and recognition from the Cecil County Historical Society.

Reynolds preserved 13 petroglyphs images from the Bald Frair Petroglyph Site in Cecil County in the lower Susquehanna River in 1927, that members of the MAS had saved for future study. In 2001, Reynolds contacted the Maryland Historical Trust and offered to donate the 13 petroglyph fragments for study and care at the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum’s Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory.¹⁰

Regrettably, George Reynolds, a life-long resident in Cecil County, Maryland, immense Indian artifact surface collection in Cecil County’s local watersheds and farm fields in the mid-20th Century was never inventoried or studied and his collection and information is lost. In 2010 and 2015, George showed me his three or four pad-locked sheds full of Indian artifacts (Israel 2015, personal communication). On the positive side, George Reynolds has been interviewed numerous times, in 1988, 1989, 2002, 2006, and 2012, and he remained an ASM member and archaeologist enthusiast from the beginning in 1954. He was President of the Northeast Archaeology Chapter several times and he served on the ASM Board for almost three decades. He has been fighting for preserving history and American Indian archaeological sites since his first visit to Hiroshima, Japan in 1945.

Interview with the Historic Society of Cecil County <https://youtu.be/c0vRyUQ-VO4?feature=shared>

⁶ ASM Ink, February 2010: 5. This interview with George Reynolds was part of recording the mid-twentieth century archaeology contributions in Maryland for the Maryland Archeology (Israel 2024)

⁷ ASM Ink Newsletter, May, and June 2012.

⁸ Window on Cecil County’s George Reynolds digging the past: Cecil County History, October, November, and December 2012

⁹ ASM Ink Newsletter, January 2004:4

¹⁰ Wayne Clark, ASM Ink Newsletter, August 2002:3

Upcoming ASM Events

March 2, 2024 - ASM Board Meeting (Virtual)

March 7-10, 2024 – [Middle Atlantic Archeological Conference](#) (All are Welcome)

March 27, 2024- MHT Equipment Maintenance Day

April 13, 2024 - Discovering Archaeology Day (at Jefferson Patterson Park)

April 20, 2024 – ASM Spring Symposium (at MHT)

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



Archaeology in the Community's [Young Archaeologists' Club](#) registration is now open!

This is an educational camp for elementary-aged students. There are in-person (Hyattsville, Maryland) or virtual options. It is 100% free. It meets on Sundays for 1.5 hours in April-May for hands-on archaeology activities. The theme for this year is the history and archaeology of the City of Alexandria, Virginia. Would you be willing to let parents/grandparents/uncles/aunts/guardians/mentors in your organizations and networks know about this opportunity? For the virtual option for those who aren't in the DC metro area, all materials are mailed to the students beforehand so that they can do the activities with a remote instructor.

Contact: Elizabeth Pruitt, PhD (she/her) | Director of Education | Archaeology in the Community, Inc.

www.archaeologyincommunity.com

ASM Field Session Committee

John Fiveash

Have you ever wondered about what activities have to take place prior to an ASM Field Session? Do you know what tools and equipment are needed for a successful field activity? Would you like to know which shovel at the 2024 Field Session is sharpest? Well...we may have a treat for you!

ASM and our MHT partners are looking for a few dedicated people to help get equipment ready for the 2024 Tyler Bastian Field Session scheduled for 31 May-10 June 2024 near Old Town, Maryland. We are looking for 8-10 volunteers to come help sort through field session equipment, organize materials, and prepare everything for use. Activities will include cleaning out toolboxes and preparing inventories of items that need to be replaced, repairing screens and tripods, sorting the pieces for the large shelters and sharpening shovels and trowels. All of these activities will ensure that work can begin as soon as we are on-site for the upcoming field session.

The Field Session Preparation Day is scheduled for 29 March, beginning at 9 a.m. and running for 4-6 hours. All of the work will be at the MHT Equipment Storage Facility in the basement of the People's Resource Center in Crownsville, MD. If you are interested in participating, contact John Fiveash, jsfiveash@marylandarcheology.org for more details and to get on the roster.

Volunteer Opportunities

ASM Volunteers Needed:

ASM Board of Trustees - Two Important Positions

The nominating committee began its work last month recruiting candidates for 2-year positions on the board for voting in October. Barbara Israel and Elaine Chhean respectively are the Secretary and Treasurer and after many years of service they will not run again in October. We wanted to provide a little information about these jobs so that when the Nominating Committee reaches out, you will hopefully say yes!

Treasurer's Duties:

- Oversee financial administration of ASM (paying invoices, depositing checks and cash payments, recording transactions, etc.)
- Provide quarterly financial reports at board meetings and an annual budget at the October annual meeting
- Submit federal and state taxes
- Advise the board on financial-related decisions
- Serves as the official address of ASM Inc.

Elaine is happy to chat with folks who are considering running for the position and will be happy to support throughout the transition.

Secretary's Duties:

- Attends four Quarterly Board Meetings and takes notes and attendance
- Attends the ASM Annual Meeting and takes notes and attendance
- Distributes minutes and requests corrections
- Finalizes the Minutes
- Other administrative duties if needed

Contact John Fiveash at jsfiveash@marylandarcheology.org or Paul Bollwerk paul.bollwerk@marylandarcheology.org for more information.

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

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

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

The Pre-Contact Overview workshop will be offered online on March 23, kibitzers are welcome, contact Tom for details.

The Historic Overview was presented over Zoom. 18 CAT Candidates participated in the workshop. A special thank you to Dr. Matt McKnight who answered questions after the videos concluded.

Volunteers Needed!



The Maryland Historical Trust is hosting a Scouts BSA Archaeology Merit Badge Workshop this Spring and is looking for help!

On May 11, MHT is looking for approximately three (3) **CATs and CAT Candidates** to assist with running afternoon activity stations from 11:30 AM to 2:30 PM at the MHT Headquarters in Crownsville.

On May 17, MHT is looking for approximately two (2) **CATs and CAT Candidates** to assist on Friday to help set up equipment for the weekend.

On May 18 & 19, MHT is looking for approximately five (5) **CATs and CAT Candidates with excavation experience** each day to assist with monitoring the scouts during fieldwork.

If you are interested in volunteering or would like more information, please contact Steph Soder at stephanie.soder@maryland.gov.



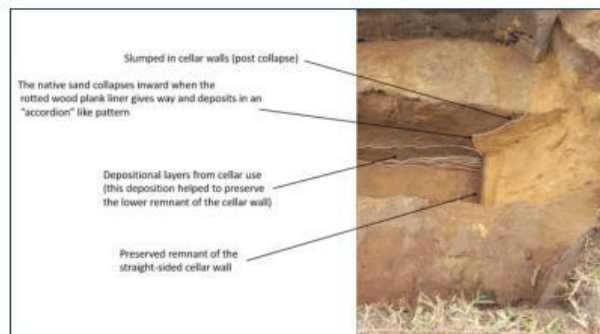
MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGY

Maryland Archeology
Volume 56, Numbers 1 and 2 is now available on Joomag Newstand!

If you have an article you'd like to see in the next issue, please contact the journal editor
at matthew.mcknight@maryland.gov.

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Access all issues of *Maryland Archeology* online at <https://newsstand.joomag.com/en/my-library>

Currently, only “born digital” issues of the journal (from the year 2000 on) are individually keyword searchable. We hope to add more functionality in the future. The best way to find an article or issue of interest is to use the excellent [50 Year Index to Maryland Archeology](#) created by former editor Dennis Curry.

We are currently looking for article submissions from both professional archaeologists and members of the ASM. For submissions information, please see Volume 55, Number 1, or contact the journal editor at matthew.mcknight@maryland.gov.

ASM Symposium 2024, April 20th at MHT

Katharine Fernstrom

Kaydee Anderson 3D Osteological Type Collection Website

Abstract: There is a gap in archaeology regarding the availability of accessible type collections and reference guides for identifying osteological specimens. Current reference guides are limited by being two-dimensional representations of three-dimensional objects and lack precise scale. To address this, we are creating a website hosting a database of three-dimensional specimens for comparison and identification. We are currently in the process of scanning mammal and bird bones from the Middle Atlantic region, which are then uploaded to the website. Users will have the ability to digitally rotate and dimension individual specimens. The website will be open-access, user-friendly, and aimed at enabling archaeologists to conduct their research more efficiently. This project is ongoing as we are continually expanding our database and updating the website.

Dan Dean, History in the Marsh: How One Headstone in the Woods Led to the Discovery of a Domestic Site.

Abstract: Marshy Point Nature Center and Park is located in Chase, Maryland. Positioned in the Upper Bay along the western shore of the Chesapeake Bay, the land has a rich and diverse history. The presentation and discussion will go over the acquisition of the park land, the initial knowledge obtained by the county, and the development of the research about a late 18th century headstone located on the land. The focus of the presentation entails the life of the woman who was nearly forgotten. She was brought to light due to the mystery behind the spelling of “Cassandor” which created dead ends to those who attempted to discover the individual. Once it was revealed that “Cassandra” was the person interred, the puzzle pieces fell into place along with her importance to the property itself. Within the research, certain clues began emerging into the historical footprint Cassandra’s family has left on the State of Maryland. We will discuss the substantial status of her family’s namesake, Bond, and economic decline into the early 19th century as the property went to other well-known members of Baltimore County. We will see how the area transitioned from a homestead to a recreational hunting ground, and back to the home of many. We will view the progression of an archaeological site found close to the cemetery aptly named, “Cassandor Hamilton” 18BA623.

Mike Johnson, Jasper Ridge’s (44WR506) Potential Contributions to Paleo-American Studies: A History of the Interpretations

Abstract: In the 1970s Bill Gardner (Catholic U.) and Charlie McNett (American U.), did extensive and intensive research at Flint Run Complex (Thunderbird) in Virginia and Shawnee Minisink site at the Delaware Water Gap in Eastern Pennsylvania, respectively. They launched many former students as gainfully employed archaeologists across the

Middle Atlantic. Many specialized in the Paleo period. This presentation covers one of their student's cognitive model-building trajectory relevant to interpreting the Jasper Ridge Paleo site and beyond. It will cover the beginning with Bill Gardner and Thunderbird; through more than 33 years as Fairfax County's Senior Archaeologist; the McCary Fluted Point Survey; successful excavations at the Cactus Hill Pre-Clovis age site and resulting successful predictive model (dissertation). It will follow with Smith Mountain and Thoroughfare gaps, and Jasper Ridge. It will end with thoughts on two related Clovis and Pre-Clovis age models targeting Maryland's Eastern Shore.

Jonathon Lothrop, presentation title and abstract pending.

Zachary Singer, 13,000 Year Old Artifacts in 50 Year Old Cigar Boxes: New Insights from the Maryland Fluted Point Survey

Abstract: Avocational archaeologists have discovered the vast majority of fluted point sites in Maryland. Recent studies of collections generated by avocational archaeologists have brought to light many fluted point sites from across Maryland. This presentation provides an overview of the newly recorded Paleoindian sites documented by the Maryland Fluted Point Survey.

David Thulman, Florida Paleoindians: Why much of what we know is preserved underwater

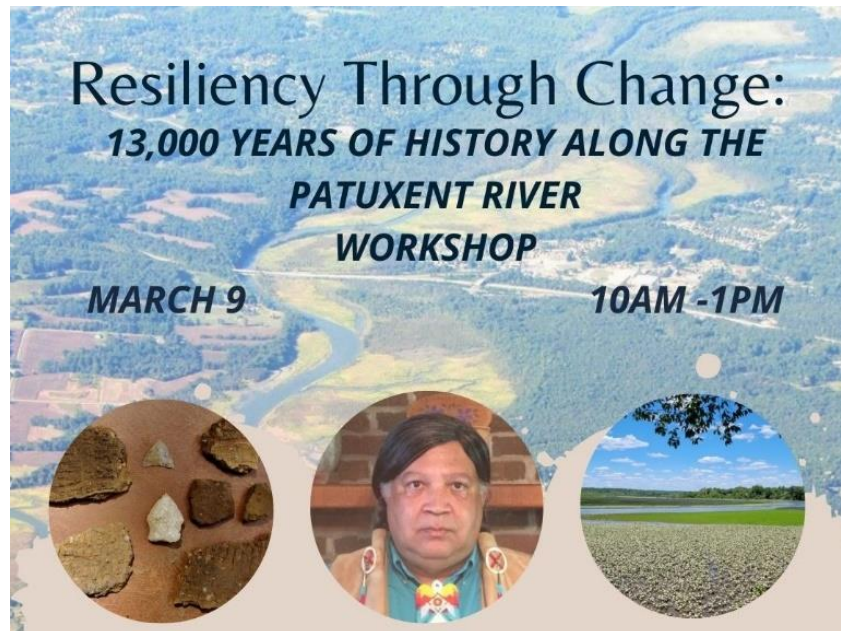
Abstract: Because of its unique hydrogeology, climate, and significantly lower sea levels at the end of the Pleistocene, most of the evidence for Paleoindians in Florida is found in underwater contexts. In this talk, I'll discuss several underwater archaeology projects that have uncovered Paleoindian interactions with extinct fauna and rare organic artifacts that typically do not survive in land sites, including an unambiguous pre-Clovis site. Using some cutting-edge technologies, several ongoing and proposed projects are designed to push our understanding of early human occupation in Florida further offshore and into the past.

The Lost Towns Project and Anne Arundel County's Preservation Stewardship Program

Resiliency through Change: 13,000 Years of History along the Patuxent River

Saturday, March 9th, 10:00 am - 1:00 pm
Jug Bay Wetlands Sanctuary - Wetlands Center
1361 Wrighton Road
Lothian, MD

Free workshop -- [Register here](#)



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

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.

March 21, 2024

Topic: The Mallows Bay Graveyard Laboratory:

Archaeological and Ecological Science of the Ghost Fleet

Speaker : Allyson Ropp, PhD Candidate and NOAA Dr. Nancy Foster Scholar

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

Open lab on Thursdays from noon to 4 pm at Washington College. Contact Julie Markin @ jmarkin2@washcoll.edu. 2/1 through 5/2, except for 3/14 and 4/4.

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

(CHANGED TO VIRTUAL)Thursday, March 21, 2024: Dr. Genie Robinson, chapter member and Professor Emeritus of Anthropology at Montgomery College, will give an update on the analysis of Montgomery College's past excavations at the Nursery Site (18MO29) on Rock Creek. For the virtual Webex link, please email asmmidpotomac@gmail.com

Thursday, April 18, 2024: Larry Bevan, chapter member, will speak on "Finding Clover Farm."

Thursday, May 16, 2024: Bob Hines, chapter member, will give a presentation summarizing the nine years of excavation by high school students and volunteers at the Riggs site in Brookeville.

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. Chapter email: wmdasm@yahoo.com

The next meeting is schedule March 22. Meeting announcements are sent also to CTN; WFWM. the Oakland Republican.

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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