



ASM Ink

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Newsletter of the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc.

www.marylandarcheology.org



Calvin Swomley talks with Joe Dent leading Dennis Curry (freezing in shorts) and others to look at the map new.

FS '07: Claggett Retreat, a site to behold

A funny thing happened on the way to level 2.

Calvin Swomley came by and said that wasn't the site he had found in 1963, his was over by the trees.

Actually, he didn't just happen by and he was in a position to know.

As the 2007 ASM field school got under way at Claggett Retreat near Buckeystown, there was talk about the man who first reported the site 43 years ago. That was Calvin Swomley. So during the lunch break Saturday, May 19, Antonella Bassani and Alex McPhail decided they would drive into Buckeystown to see if they could find him.

Find him they did and they persuaded him to come out and see the field school dig and that's when he looked out of the car window as it descended into the valley and said that the diggers were not where his find was.

Joe Dent, Charlie Hall and etc. huddled with him. He brought a map with him, a detailed map showing where all the pits he had dug were. Joe Dent, Charlie Hall and etc. huddled some more and decided, since the current excavations - at a location reported by later investigators - weren't producing all that much in the way of artifacts, to close out that area Saturday afternoon and reopen Sunday morning at the new location.

Some 40 people signed up for this year's field school, despite the short notice occasioned by prolonged negotiations to get suitable access to the site. With Joe Dent in charge, people came prepared for rain and

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Upcoming events

June 16 – 24: Barton Field session. For information, contact the Western Maryland Chapter at wmdasm@yahoo.com
Website: www.geocities.com/wmdasm

August 4-5: Patuxent Encounters weekend at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum.

August 10-12: National Powwow of the Smithsonian. Verizon Center.

October 13: Annual meeting of ASM. Millersville.

October 31-November 3: SEAC conference, Knoxville, Tennessee.

November 8-11: ESAF conference, Burlington, Vermont.

Volunteer opportunities

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

Montgomery County lab, field work Wednesdays, 9:30 to 2:30. Call 301-840-5848 or contact james.sorensen@mncppc-mc.org or heather.bouslog@mncppc-mc.org. CAT opportunity.

ASM field session collection: Volunteers are needed to work on up-grading collections associated with previous field sessions. Currently, the collection from the Rosenstock Site, a key Late Woodland Montgomery Complex area, is being upgraded. The lab in Crownsville is open Tuesdays from 9:30 until 4. For additional information contact Louise Akerson lakerson1@verizon.net or Charlie Hall hall@mdp.state.md.us.

The Lost Towns Project of Anne Arundel County. 410-222-7441.

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

Jefferson Patterson Park invites volunteers to take part in its various activities, including archeology, historical research and artifact conservation. This year's public archeology program runs until July 8, with digging on Fridays and Saturdays and lab work Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays. Contact Ed Chaney at 410-586-8554 or echaney@mdp.state.md.us

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

CAT corner

For updates and information on CAT activities check the ASM website.

Special fieldwork opportunity: Richard Ervin of SHA is working on the Broad Creek Cemetery, a 17th through 19th Century cemetery on Kent Island. On occasion and on very short notice, it is necessary for him to conduct emergency excavations in preparation for new interments. Contact him at 410-545-2878 (days), 410-643-7128 (evenings) or by email at rervin@sha.state.md.us

Wanted: 100 volunteers for August 4-5; no digging necessary

Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum is looking for 100 volunteers to help out during the Patuxent Encounters weekend August 4 - 5. If you have time you want to spend wisely, contact Jean Campbell at jcampbell@mdp.state.md.us or (410) 586-8536 or cell: (240) 298-6072.

JPPM also offers tours of its MAC Lab on the first Friday of each month at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. Reservations are preferred but walk-ins are accommodated. For information visit the website at www.jefpat.org. For reservations call 410-586-8550

New faces, new jobs at the Trust

New members have joined the staff of the Maryland Historical Trust and there have been position changes as well.

Patricia Samford has been appointed director of the Maryland Archeological Conservation (MAC) Laboratory at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum. Formerly the regional manager of four historic sites in North Carolina, she received her doctorate from UNC-Chapel Hill. Her interests include African-American archeology, museum interpretation, education and administration. She begins her new position June 6.

In other changes at JPPM:

- Edward Chaney, formerly the director of research and collections at the MAC Lab, has been appointed as the deputy director.
- Betty Seifert, formerly the deputy director, is now JPPM curator, with oversight of the Patterson House, gardens and JPPM collections.
- Barbara Brundage has been named JPPM's administrator of education. She brings a depth of experience in archeological, environmental and military interpretation and education.
- Kathy Concannon has been hired part-time as the MAC Lab's educator, to develop public educational programs.

In Crownsville, Brian Jordan has started work in the Office of Preservation Services' Maritime Archeology Program, ie, underwater archeology, where he will be working with Sue Langley.

He comes to the Trust from the National Ocean and Atmospheric Administration, where he was the maritime archeologist coordinator for the National Marine Protected Areas Center. He has worked in Denmark, Turkey, Portugal, the Azores, Tangier and Texas as well as volunteering with the Institute for Maritime History for its remote sensing survey on the Potomac River through a noncapital grant from the Trust.

Brian holds a BA and MA from Texas A&M University and an MS and PhD from the University of Minnesota. His doctoral research involved in situ shipwreck preservation.

Central Chapter tackles Rockdale rockshelter

By Stephen Israel

Central Chapter

During Maryland Archeology Month in April, Central Chapter tested the Rockdale rockshelter in the Prettyboy watershed in northern Baltimore County. The rockshelter is small with an open face looking south, in a rustic forest hollow setting and overlooks a small, fast-flowing stream.

Two one-meter test units were dug in the center of the shelter. The excavation defined a shallow fire-reddened hearth feature, an amorphous pit feature (probably Betty Fisher's 1969 test pit), numerous dark stains associated with small tree feeder roots and chipmunk burrowing tunnels.

Artifacts include cord-impressed sherds with crushed quartz and sand temper, which appear associated with the Late Woodland Potomac Creek Ware (A.D. 1000 to 1600). With the ceramics were triangular quartz points and quartz and rhyolite flakes. White calcinated bone fragments and charcoal were associated with the hearth feature. All were found in the upper 20 cm of the shelter's loamy-silt A-Horizon floor deposit.

The absence of diagnostic lithics and ceramics and the low density of lithic debris suggests the rockshelter was only occupied seasonally and briefly.

Beyond the 20 centimeters, the soils became more silty clay and saturated with ground water adjacent to the buried schist bedrock. Starting at the second 10 cm level below the upper A-Horizon, only scattered rhyolite and black chert flakes and quartz shatter were recovered.

All the troweled soils were wet screened for light and heavy fraction. Two-liter soil samples were saved for flotation analysis. Further study is planned of the fraction and bone fragments and the unwashed diagnostic artifacts. There was a surprising absence of schist roof fall in the two units.

Lost Towns wins prize for a building reconstruction

A building reconstruction by the Lost Towns Project has won an award for "excellence in fieldwork, interpretation and public service."

The building is the Lord Mayor's Tenement. The prize is the Paul E. Buchanan Award, one of the major awards given each year by the Vernacular Architecture Forum, a national organization.

The steep-roofed 20-by-20 foot reconstruction was finished last year and is part of the London Town complex. It is presented as a typical home for European inhabitants of the Chesapeake region.

The Lost Towns people are now working on a building they call the Carpenter's Shop, an historically accurate reconstruction of a building that stood on the same spot 300 years ago. According to the project newsletter:

"The Carpenter's Shop will be utilized to tell the story of the maritime carpentry industry that was in place at London Town.... [It] will also tell the story of the African and African-American slaves that lived in London Town."

Popham: the site that archeology saved

In all the sentences in all the paragraphs in all the stories written to celebrate the 400th anniversary of the founding of Jamestown, one word has been missing: Popham.

For this is also the 400th anniversary of the founding of Jamestown's twin sister settlement, the Popham Colony in Maine. If the Jamestown crowd thinks it has been forgotten, consider Popham.

In 1607, two separate groups of settlers were sent from England to the New World, one heading for the Chesapeake Bay area, the other farther north. The northern settlers landed at the mouth of what today is the Kennebec River. There were about 100 of them, all men and boys, as were the original Jamestown settlers.

Their settlement was known variously as Fort St. George or the Popham Colony, in honor of the mission's primary backer, the Lord Chief Justice of England, Sir John Popham. One of Sir John's relatives, George Popham, was the leader of the settlers. His second in command was young Raleigh Gilbert, related to two noted swashbucklers of the era, Sir Walter Raleigh and Sir Humphrey Gilbert.

Archeology is what saved Popham from the scrap heap of history. Jeffrey Brain got interested in rumors of a northern 1607 site in the early 1990s and went looking for it. A map had been found in the Spanish archives 100 years earlier that purported to show the layout of the fort, but the map didn't say where on the Maine coast it was. Brain found a likely location and began excavating. Voila, there it was.

Over some 10 years he conducted short-season digs at the site, south of Bath, and, using the map as a guide, he uncovered traces of several of the buildings inside the fort. His finds were able to verify some of the rumors about the settlement and disprove others.

During the 15 months the settlers were in Maine, they were far more successful than their brothers in Virginia. They got along much better with the Indians, for one thing. For another, they managed to stay alive. Whereas the Jamestown colonists died by the score, only one Popham colonist is known to have died.

Why was the colony abandoned? One reason was the weather. The colonists found the Maine winter cold beyond belief. What they had no way of knowing was that it wasn't just Maine, that year the winter was unbelievably cold back in England too.

Another big reason was that the one person known to have died was the elderly George Popham. This meant command of the venture fell to young Gilbert, who lacked some of Popham's ability to get along.

But it was what Gilbert had that proved more fatal to Fort St. George. A supply ship arriving in the summer of 1608 brought the news that Gilbert's older brother had died and that Gilbert had a major inheritance waiting back home. To him the choice was: Stay and suffer in the wilderness or go home and live in comfort. He chose Option B and packed his bags.

The settlers were part of a feudal society. Leadership was based on rank. Who was there to replace Gilbert? The other settlers quickly decided they would sail back with Gilbert, packed their bags and went home too.

Brain is preparing a book on his excavations and an effort is underway to replicate an ocean-going ship built by the settlers, the Virginia of Sagadahoc, the first ship built in British North America.

Jamestown's story found in the ground

By Michael E. Ruane

Condensed from the Washington Post, May 9, 2007

The boy was probably about 15, and some time during the long sea voyage to Jamestown 400 years ago, he broke off one of his lower front teeth. Infection set in and spread to his chin, where it destroyed a section of bone the size of a half-dollar.

He must have been unimaginably miserable -- but much more agony was in store. He later broke his collarbone and got shot with an arrow that lodged near his left knee and he died. He was dumped in a narrow grave, where he lay in a crooked position for almost four centuries.

But now, as his broken tooth, damaged chin and fractured collarbone rest in a laboratory in the Smithsonian, the boy is telling scientists the story of his harrowing existence in early Jamestown.

The boy's remains are among those of nearly 100 early Jamestown residents that archeologists have unearthed in recent years and that anthropologists have been scrutinizing for clues to life there.

Scientists have also unearthed thousands of artifacts the colonists left behind: pistols, daggers and armor; pipe stems, pottery and copper jewelry, and farming, medical and carpentry tools.

But most of the attention has been on the human remains and on what they, and the burials, might reveal about how the early colonists lived and died.

Some finds have been spectacular. In September 1996, archeologists working at the site of Jamestown's first fort stumbled upon the grave of a man, about 20. Tests showed he was probably born in Virginia and was alive around 1620. The striking thing was that he had suffered a severe gunshot wound that had virtually torn off his lower right leg and left behind a large round bullet and 21 pieces of buckshot.

He was given the archeological designation "JR102C." But who was he? And how was he killed? Could he have been an Indian, shot in a skirmish with colonists? Unlikely, experts say: A slain Indian probably would not have been buried at such expense.

How was he killed? Did he shoot himself? Also unlikely. Ballistics tests showed that he was probably shot from at least 15 feet away, said William M. Kelso, who has directed archeology at Jamestown for 13 years.

Two other scenarios seem more likely, Kelso said: The man was wounded accidentally during a military drill or shot during a duel. A right-handed man standing sideways to narrow his profile could easily have sustained such a wound in a duel, Kelso said.

Jamestown graves have yielded many other mysteries.

In 2002, archeologists found the remains of a seemingly important man who was buried with an iron-tipped captain's staff, a sign of authority. Experts wondered whether the remains were those of Capt. Bartholomew Gosnold, a noted English adventurer and leader of the Jamestown expedition who died of an unspecified illness four months after the settlers arrived.


But an investigation, including the examination two years ago of a grave in Britain thought to hold Gosnold's sister, was inconclusive. Kelso said he thinks the man's bones -- on display in the Archaearium at Jamestown -- are probably those of Gosnold, but he can't be certain.

What is certain, Kelso and other scientists said, is that life in early Jamestown could be short and painful and was accentuated by disease, want and violence.

Examination of 50 Jamestown graves from the settlement's first decades shows that almost half of the deceased perished in their 20s, Kelso wrote in his recent book, "Jamestown, the Buried Truth." Many seemed to have been buried in simple shrouds -- the garments' pins are often left behind. A few had coffins. One woman had been crammed into a wooden shipping crate.

There are "no old people," said Douglas Owsley, an anthropologist with the Smithsonian Natural History Museum who is studying Jamestown's dead. "They're young, young adults."

And teenagers, such as the boy whose bones are in Owsley's Smithsonian lab. His remains were discovered in August 2005 with the arrowhead still stuck near his knee.

Four centuries later, evidence of his dental affliction remains, along with the broken collarbone. The arrowhead, no doubt the result of a combat wound, has been removed. Owsley said it's not clear how the collarbone was broken nor what finally killed the boy. 

The mystery of the Jamestown well

By Michael E. Ruane

Condensed from the Washington Post, May 9, 2007

Here's how this might have happened: One day, about 400 years ago, a resident of Jamestown went to the well at the north end of the fort to draw water. He was careless and dropped his snazzy, brass-barrel, fully loaded Scottish pistol. Splash. He fetched a halberd -- a staff tipped with an ax head -- and bent the point into a hook. He lowered the halberd into the well to fish out the pistol, but dropped the halberd in, too.

Then he got a boarding pike -- a metal-tipped spear -- and bent that into a hook. But, by a toad's toes, the pike also fell in. Wisely, he gave up. And there, at the bottom of the 15-foot-deep well, the pistol, pike and halberd lay for almost four centuries. Until last summer.

Danny Schmidt, a senior staff archeologist with the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, says this was one scenario pondered after the square, oak-lined well was discovered in late 2005.

For months, archeologists with the association, which owns the fort site, burrowed into the well and back in time. Through the fireplace bricks. Through the rubbish and fill that choked the well when it was abandoned.

Finally, they reached the water table where the ancient artifacts lay, mostly intact, as if they had been dropped yesterday.

Schmidt says experts can never be sure, but the pike and halberd, bearing an English lord's coat of arms, certainly seem to have been altered to pull something out of the well.

"Down there next to all of that was the Scottish pistol," he says. And they were retrieved in reverse order: pike, halberd, pistol.

"For us, it's just goosebumps," he says. "We're thrilled. You feel like you're stepping back in time. Those objects are in mint condition. They're like they were the day they went in."

But there's one thing that remains perplexing.

"I don't understand," Schmidt admits, "why they didn't drop down a ladder and just climb in."

Claggett Retreat, a site to behold

Continued from Page One

they were not disappointed. But the water that poured down the first day didn't even occasion a pause in effort from the seasoned troops. Actually, it just came down a bit, it didn't pour continuously.

Saturday the rain was gone, but the wind came. And the wind came again Sunday, but the digging went on at the new area and artifacts appeared in greater quantities, a few points, lots of flakes and, to the joy of Joe Dent, Charlie Hall and etc., some pieces of Page ceramics - what they had been hoping to find, in addition to some signs of dwellings. Kathy Steuer claimed to have found a posthole in her screen, but few believed her.

The hope for Page ceramics, or Mason Island, was what made the site unusual in the area.

On Saturday, May 26, the annual party was to feature something new, a new annual lecture named in honor of Spencer Geasey. Former Maryland

archeology czar Tyler Bastian was to make the initial presentation, telling of his memories of working with Spencer, who died in January.

Joe Dent's full report on the field session will appear in a newsletter later this summer.



Joe Dent brings his reputation with him as rain falls during the first day's excavations

Treasure hunters or modern pirates?

By Terry Aguayo

Condensed from the New York Time, May 18, 2007

MIAMI — Explorers for a shipwreck exploration company based in Tampa said Friday that they had located a treasure estimated to be worth hundreds of millions of dollars in what may be the richest undersea treasure recovery to date.

Deep-ocean explorers for the company, Odyssey Marine Exploration, located more than 500,000 silver coins weighing more than 17 tons, along with hundreds of gold coins and other artifacts, in a Colonial-era shipwreck in an undisclosed location in the Atlantic Ocean, the company said in a statement.

The retail value of the silver coins ranges from a few hundred dollars to \$4,000 each, with the gold coins having a higher value, the company said.

"All recovered items have been legally imported into the United States and placed in a secure, undisclosed location where they are undergoing conservation and documentation," according to the statement.

Citing security and legal concerns, Odyssey has not disclosed details about the discovery, including the origin of the coins and the identity or location of the site, dubbed Black Swan, but has said it is "beyond the territorial waters or legal jurisdiction of any country."

The bountiful find is sure to reignite the long-running debate between undersea explorers and archeologists, who view such treasure hunting as modern-day piracy.

Kevin Crisman, an associate professor in the nautical archeology program at [Texas A&M](#) University, said salvage work on shipwrecks constituted "theft of public history and world history."

He said the allure of treasure hidden under the sea seemed to blind the public to the ethical implications. "If these guys went and planted a bunch of dynamite around the Sphinx, or tore up the floor of the Acropolis, they'd be in jail in a minute," Crisman said.

Anticipating such comments, John Morris, the chief executive of Odyssey, said in a statement: "We have treated this site with kid gloves, and the archeological work done by our team out there is unsurpassed. We are thoroughly documenting and recording the site, which we believe will have immense historical significance."

Robert W. Hoge, a curator at the American Numismatic Society in New York, questioned the secrecy surrounding the discovery and said that while it might be perfectly legitimate, the findings would have been better preserved in the hands of archeologists.

"Whenever these finds are made by treasure hunters, their first thought is to sell instead of preserving," Hoge said. "They need to make money because they're a corporation with enormous expenses. They're not there to preserve history."

The largest documented previous find occurred in 1985, when the treasure hunter Mel Fisher found the *Nuestra Señora de Atocha*, a Spanish galleon that sank off the Florida Keys in 1622. The treasure included thousands of silver coins worth more than \$400 million.

Do you have any surplus old ASM Journals?

Instead of throwing away old ASM Journals that you have no room for, you can send them back. The journals will be used to fill in blanks in the Society's collection or for answering requests for back issues.

Send the journals to Northern Chesapeake Chapter's Dan Coates at:

ASM Publications

716 Country Club Rd.

Havre de Grace, MD 21078-2104

Dan said it is less expensive to use the "book" or "media" rate and don't worry about insurance, delivery confirmation, etc.

"For some journal issues, we have what appears to be an inexhaustible supply," he said, "but for many the inventory is rather scant. For those out-of-print issues, I photocopy a file copy. The quality is good except in the case of detailed photos. It is my hope, that the return of some of the older issues to the publications inventory will allow us to offer an original quality journal for all purchases."

Freedmen's Cemetery saved in Alexandria

By Christy Goodman

Condensed from the Washington Post, May 13, 2007

The corner of Washington and Church streets in Alexandria glowed. It came from the 1,800 luminaries, representing the souls buried below. It came from the faces of those who have worked for more than 10 years to have those people recognized. It emanated from the community that reclaimed the 1.5 acres that had been so long forgotten.

For nearly 50 years, the Freedmen's Cemetery, which holds the graves of freed slaves and their children, was buried beneath a gas station and a two-story office building, both now demolished. Last night, neighbors and city officials took back the land and rededicated the site in a twilight ceremony.

Lillie Finklea and Louise Massoud, both 68, co-founded Friends of Freedmen's Cemetery, the group that fought to reclaim the site. They met in 1997 when they were opposing the Woodrow Wilson Bridge Project.

"We lost that battle," Massoud said. "But we didn't lose this one," Finklea added.

They said they were looking forward to the day when a park sits on the site. "It was a picture of injustice . . . and it will be a beautiful gateway into the city," Massoud said.

The cemetery was built on land the U.S. military seized from Francis L. Smith, Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee's attorney, and it operated from 1864 to 1869. The Smith family later reclaimed its land. In 1917, it became the property of the Archdiocese of Richmond, which later sold it to a private owner.

The historical nature of the site had fallen off area maps by 1940 and it wasn't until 1987 when the city's historian, T. Michael Miller, found references to the cemetery in *The Washington Post* and the *Alexandria Gazette* that the grounds were rediscovered.

This week, city archeologist Pam Cressey and her team, which will include George Washington University students, will begin to remove the remaining asphalt and concrete in their search to identify graves on the site, which sits near the Capital Beltway. No graves will be disturbed, she said.

"We don't think all 1,800 people survived because of the gas tanks going in, the beltway, the brickyard digging for clay. . . . There has been a lot of damage to the site," Cressey said.

Is that it, Fort Pitt?

By Mark Belko

Condensed from The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, April 13, 2007

Crews digging in Point State Park may have unearthed a true treasure.

While excavating the park recently, workers discovered a piece of log that appears to be part of the original Fort Pitt, said Christina Novak, spokeswoman for the state Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, the park's owner.

But members of one local group critical of the way the downtown park's renovation work has been handled said the state initially did not know what a priceless find it had on its hands. They're worried it might not take adequate measures to document and protect such treasures.

The fort, dating to the earliest days of Pittsburgh's history, was a British stronghold during the French and Indian War and headquarters for the western theater during the American Revolutionary War.

One historic preservation consultant, Michael Nixon, believes workers struck one of the fort's casements. Some of the casements were used to store gunpowder and weapons, but this one would have been used for food and provisions. The casement would have been part of the fort's north wall, apparently the same wall unearthed during work in the park in 1953 and then buried again.

This particular casement, on the Allegheny River side of the fort, is significant because it would have included an underground passage to a sally port, which served as a secret entry and exit from the outpost.

Richard Lang, a retired archeologist, said the casement and the Music Bastion, which is being buried as part of the park's renovation, are the only two points that can be tied to the overall form of the original fort.

"What is left of the fort is a mosaic of pieces intermixed with 20th Century and 19th Century disturbances, so any piece is precious," he said. "It's a miracle that it survived to this point."

Chapter notes

Anne Arundel

The Chapter meets five times a year in February, April, June, September, and November at the All Hallows Parish Brick Church at the Parish Hall near London Town, at 7 p.m. Contact Mechelle Kerns-Nocerito at AAChapASM@hotmail.com or visit the chapter website www.marylandarcheology.org/aacashome.php

Dig Days at London Town for 2007: July 14, September 15.

June 12: Andy Stout, Eastern Regional Director for The Archaeological Conservancy, will discuss the goals, work and achievements of this national preservation organization.

Central

Central Chapter has no formal meetings planned. But if someone has a site he wants investigated, contact the Maryland Historical Trust or Central Chapter President Stephen Israel at 410-945-5514 or ssisrael@abs.net

Mid-Potomac

The chapter meets the third Thursday of the month at 7:30 p.m. at Needwood Mansion. Dinner at a local restaurant is at 6. Monthly lab nights are the first Thursday of the month, from 7 to 9 at Needwood Mansion. Contact james.sorensen@mncppc-mc.org or heather.bouslog@mncppc-mc.org, or call 301-840-5848. Chapter website: www.mid-potomacarchaeology.org

Monocacy

The chapter meets in the Community Room of the C. Burr Artz Library, 110 East Patrick Street, Frederick on the second Wednesday of the month at 7 p.m. Contact Jeremy Lazelle at 301-845-9855 or jlazelle@msn.com. Chapter website: www.digfrederick.bravehost.com.

June 13: Christa Clement, an archeologist with EarthSearch, New Orleans, will discuss Hurricane Katrina and cultural resource mitigation in the wake of natural disasters.

Northern Chesapeake

Meetings are the second Wednesday of the month. Contact Dan Coates at dancoates@comcast.net

Southern

Contact Kate Dinnel for information at katesilas@chesapeake.net or 410-586-8538.

Upper Patuxent

Programs are the second Monday of each month at 7:30 p.m. at Mt. Ida, near the court house in Ellicott City. Some months, potluck suppers are held at 6:30. Otherwise, dinner is available at the Tiber River Tavern in Ellicott City. For information, contact Lee Preston at 443-745-1202 or leeprestonjr@comcast.net

Western Maryland

Programs are the fourth Friday of the month, at 7:30 p.m. in the LaVale Library, unless noted. Contact Ed Hanna, 301-777-1380. Chapter email: wmdasm@yahoo.com Website: www.geocities.com/wmdasm

June 16 - 24: Barton field session.

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

ASM. Inc members receive the monthly newsletter ASM Ink, the biannual journal MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGY, reduced admission to ASM events and a 10% discount on items sold by the Society. Contact Membership Secretary Belinda Urquiza for membership rates. For publication sales, contact Dan Coates at ASM Publications, 716 Country Club Rd., Havre de Grace, MD 21078-2104 or 410-273-9619 or dancoates@comcast.net.

Submissions welcome. Please send to Myron Beckenstein, 6817 Pineway, University Park, MD 20782, 301-864-5289 or myronbeck@verizon.net

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