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www.marylandarcheology.org

MHT looks back on a busy year 2012

By Maureen Kavanagh

Maryland Historical Trust

Despite severe state budget cutbacks as the Maryland Historical Trust, along with other Maryland government agencies, had to adapt to tight economic times, we managed to have a busy year in 2012. As we enter the uncertain new year of 2013, here is a look back at some highlights in Maryland archeology from 2012, and a peek at what is on tap for this year:

- The archeology staff at the Trust devoted a significant effort toward helping establish an appropriate place of repose for Native American human remains that have been curated at the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum. Since 2008, a Working Group with five representatives of the archeology community - including Claude Bowen of ASM - and five representatives of the Indian community appointed by the Maryland Commission on Indian Affairs has been meeting to try to develop a consensus plan. In addition to Claude's service on the Working Group, ASM member Lynne Bulhack volunteered to make ceramic plaques to mark each of the locations where remains were returned to the earth. The contributions of ASM members to this process are gratefully acknowledged. (An article on the process and results will be in next month's newsletter.)
- In March the Annual Workshop in Archeology, co-sponsored by MHT and ASM, featured Julie King, archeology professor at St. Mary's College, as the keynote speaker. After many decades of searching by a number of people, Julie and her team were successful in locating Zekiah Fort, which was built and occupied by the Piscataway Indians in the early 1680s during a period of intense hostilities. Efforts are underway to ensure the site's preservation.
- The ASM field session, co-sponsored by MHT, was held May 25 through June 4 at scenic Elk Landing Site in Cecil County, where participants were able to experience a variety of field opportunities in side-by-side digs. Jim Gibb oversaw excavations south of the Hollingsworth House where testing located remnants of the War of 1812 earthworks, while Bob Wall supervised test excavations of the prehistoric multi-component Hollingsworth Farm Site.
- Maryland Archeology Month was celebrated with the theme "The War of 1812 Bicentennial: The Archeology of a Maryland Hero." Archeology Month materials continue to reach a broad audience in order to increase awareness of Maryland archeology.
- The Maryland Maritime Archaeology Program continued work related to the Revolutionary,

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Upcoming events

February 2: CAT Workshop. Towson University. See below.

March 2: ASM board meeting. All are welcome.

March 23: Annual Archeology Workshop. Crownsville.

April 13: ASM Spring Symposium.

April 20: Discover Archeology Day at Jefferson Patterson Park..

Volunteer opportunities

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

The **Smithsonian Environmental Research Center** seeks participants in its Citizen-Scientist Program in archeology and other environmental research programs in Edgewater. Archeological field and lab work are conducted during the week and on occasional Saturdays. Contact Julia Elkin at ElkinJ@si.edu or 443-482-3611.

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

ASM field session collection: Volunteers have finished working on the Rosenstock material. Their attention now turns to material from Chapel Point and Heaters Island. The lab in Crownsville will be open Tuesdays from 9:30 until 4. Contact Louise Akerson at lakerson1@verizon.net or Charlie Hall chall@mdp.state.md.us.

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

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

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

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

A workshop on Native American ceramics will be given by Bob Wall February 2 at Towson University, Liberal Arts Building - Room 3329, Archaeology Lab. 10 a.m. Rain date, February 9.

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



2103 find brings renewed interest in 2012 lapse

Condensed from the Whole World Blog, January, 2103

Archeologists were doubly amazed when they uncovered a piece of paper dating way back to 2012.

"Its state of preservation is remarkable," said I.M. Everdigging of the CRM firm Digg, Dugg and Dang. "We are trying to find out how that happened."

But he said he was equally amazed at the contents of the paper, which were clearly legible.

"It is a membership renewal form for ASM. But," he added sadly, "it hadn't been filled out. Somebody forgot to send it in and lost out on all the benefits of ASM membership that year - and what a year it was. That is truly sad."

Pig point mystery gets rare solution

By Al Luckenbach

From Letters from Lost Towns, Fall, 2012

Through the first three field seasons of archeological investigation, it became apparent that Pig Point was a special place. Obviously, it had always represented a favorable place to camp - seven feet of continuous soil deposits representing over 10,000 years of human occupation more than proved that point - but there had been repeated clues discovered that something else was at work at this site.

Pottery from the Early and Middle Woodland periods, especially the time around 400 B.C. to A.D. 600, was often fancier and more highly decorated at Pig Point than those excavated elsewhere. Other artifacts like intentionally "killed" (broken) decorative stone gorgets and spear points, beads made of shells, bones and teeth, and features like a dog burial spoke of ritual behavior occurring at the site.

In one area house patterns indicated that "wigwams" had occupied the same spot for at least 2,000 years - an astounding length of time. In another, the remains of an enormous post, erected around 350 B.C. evoked talk among the staff of totem poles.

And then there were the subtle artifactual clues to an even greater mystery. Two fragments of stone tube pipes made of pipestone from Ohio, a copper bead and small projectile points in the "Adena" and "Hopewell" styles made of Flint Ridge chert - also from Ohio - suggested an unexpected connection with the Midwestern mound building cultures.

It wasn't until the fourth field season that the reason behind these clues became apparent. When permission was obtained to do test excavations on the next property to the north, further uphill, the real significance of Pig Point became clear.

Around the time of the Roman Empire, this prominent bluff overlooking the Patuxent River had undoubtedly been one of the most sacred places to the Native American populations residing in what is now Anne Arundel County.

A number of large pits had been dug and then filled with ash, ritualistically "killed" Adena spear points and stone tube pipes, copper beads and the selected bones of ancestors (or enemies?) which had also been smashed almost beyond recognition. The fact that the dispersed bone fragments are almost entirely from long bones and skulls only increases the mystery.

These large pits - roughly 25'x20' and five feet deep - were repeatedly dug into for these unusual, and previously undocumented, rituals. Preliminary indication from Carbon-14 dating indicates that these pits were utilized for as long as six or seven hundred years (ca 150 B.C. - A.D. 600). So for over half a millennia, Pig Point was apparently a major focal point for local prehistoric populations - a place to gather, feast and trade.

These previously unreported finds are amazing developments, perhaps the most significant discoveries ever made by the project - and a chance to uncover a type of ritual behavior never before seen by science.

Arrangements have been made with the Smithsonian to study the fragmentary remains which will eventually be returned to their original resting place in cooperation with local Native Americans.

1814 Md. battlefield frozen in time

By Candy Thomson

Condensed from The Baltimore Sun, December 17, 2012

The DNA of a battle that helped turn the tide of a war going horribly wrong for America lay buried just six inches below the surface in a Kent County cornfield.

For nearly two centuries, the musket balls, canister shot and other artifacts from intense fighting at Caulk's Field waited to tell the story of a sweltering August night in 1814 when militiamen sprang a trap on a British raiding party bent on destruction.

How did the citizen-soldiers best their battle-tested foes at Caulk's Field?

State archeologist Julie Schablitsky hopes to figure that out. With the help of history buffs armed with metal detectors and some cadaver-sniffing dogs, she is retracing the footsteps of Sir Peter Parker, a British marine captain leading 170 troops, and a like number of militiamen commanded by Col. Philip Reed.

"This battlefield is frozen in time," Schablitsky said. "It was a pasture 200 years ago and it's a pasture now. If Captain Parker or Colonel Reed came by today, they'd know exactly where they were."

They might even recognize some of the artifacts being cleaned and cataloged in a Baltimore laboratory.

"It's not just the artifact. It's the story attached to each one," Schablitsky said. "From mid-August to mid-September in 1814, Maryland was a war zone. People were watching in terror. Houses were set on fire and people were captured. Washington burned."

The dig was set in motion by the Maryland War of 1812 Bicentennial Commission, which secured a \$40,000 federal grant two years ago. Schablitsky, who works for the State Highway Administration, was tapped for the job.

Schablitsky, 43, an Annapolis resident, had been involved in other 1812 digs, but she was best known for her research on the Donner Party campsite in the Sierra Nevada range and John Paul Jones' birthplace in Scotland.

The opportunity to try to fill in the blanks at Caulk's Field intrigued state officials.

"This is easily the best-preserved 1812 battlefield in the Mid-Atlantic, thanks to the excellent stewardship of the owners, the Tulip Forest Farming Corp., who understood its importance and protected it," said Bill Pencek, the commission's executive director.

This much was known: On Aug. 30, 1814, Parker's troops came ashore from HMS Menelaus, hoping to surprise and capture Maryland militiamen to get information about Baltimore's defenses. The British already had burned Washington. They were preparing a siege of Baltimore and hoping to wipe out pockets of resistance across the Chesapeake Bay.

But the Americans knew they were coming and ambushed them just east of Georgetown Road on an 80-acre farm. During the hour-long battle, 14 British soldiers and marines died, including Parker, 28, who was shot and bled to death. The Americans suffered just three wounded.

With their commander dead and the Americans holding the high ground, the invaders retreated to their ship. Two weeks later, the British withdrew from the upper Chesapeake Bay when their siege of Baltimore and bombardment of Fort McHenry failed.

"The questions were, 'Could we find where men stood and fought? Could we find where they made camp?' " Schablitsky said. "It's really like a crime scene. You have to let the artifacts — the evidence — tell you what was going on."

Just two sets of post-battle notes — one British and one American — exist. So last April, Schablitsky enlisted the New Jersey-based Battlefield Restoration and Archaeological Volunteer Organization to scour half the field and mark each artifact with a flag.

During the height of the battle, soldiers were "shedding metal," said Schablitsky, and the pattern of brass buttons, spent munitions and coins showed the general disposition of troops. Knowing the characteristics of each side's musket shot (the American shot was smaller) and the range of the guns helped draw battle lines.

Unfired ammunition dropped in the heat of battle as soldiers on both sides hurried to reload indicates how far the British soldiers chased the Americans as they fell back to the high ground and the protection of their artillery.

"When I got out there, I wasn't that impressed," she said of the pasture. "But when I started seeing

patterns, that's when my jaw dropped."

A sweep of a second 40 acres this fall indicated that the battle spread wider than originally believed.

Three cadaver-sniffing dogs independently zeroed in on three sites that most likely were used to bury British dead, except for Parker, whose body was returned to England for interment, with the eulogy delivered by his first cousin, Lord Byron. Those sites will not be touched, Schablitsky said.

Her next step is to put all the pieces together and develop a story line for the battle.

The owners of Tulip Forest Farm donated the artifacts to the state. Once cataloged, the items will be sent to the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory in St. Mary's County for evaluation, further cleaning and storage. They will be displayed, made available for researchers and could tour Maryland museums during 2014, the climax of the bicentennial celebration.

Richard van Stolk, one of the farm's owners who manages the property, said the family "had a suspicion" that the pasture held secrets.

"We never developed it, so the potential was always there," he said. "We never let anyone out there with metal detectors because we wanted to do it properly. Now it has, and we couldn't be happier."

Indy and the mystery of the wayward package

By Jane Karr

Condensed from the New York Times, December 18, 2012

The mystery of "The Raiders of the Lost Ark" and the University of Chicago admissions office has been solved.

Last Wednesday, a crinkled package showed up in the university's mailroom addressed to Henry Walton Jones Jr. After a futile search for the faculty member, a student worker made the connection: it was Indiana Jones.

The envelope contained a detailed journal of Prof. Abner Ravenwood, Indy's mentor, along with photographs, currency and maps — all fictional, of course.

The stamps on the envelope were fake, so it must have been dropped off. Was an applicant trying to impress the admissions office? The university, after all, is known for its creatively offbeat essay prompts.

A highly publicized quest ensued. Lucasfilm denied a suggestion on the school's blog that the episode was a publicity stunt for a new movie installment.

But the package's route was suitably adventurous.

Paul Charfauros makes prop replicas that he sells on eBay for about \$200. The university, noting a similarity, reached out. On Sunday night, they heard from Charfauros, who lives in Guam.

He had mailed the journal to Italy in a larger envelope, and he had just received a letter from a Honolulu post office notifying him that the package's contents had fallen out. Somehow the journal — in a smaller manila envelope with an address for cosmetic effect, "Illinois" misspelled and no postage — had made its way to the admissions office. Paul Tobosa, the Honolulu postal clerk who sent the letter, said he did not know how that could happen.

Life sentences given for site looting in Greece

By the Associated Press, December 21, 2012

THESSALONIKI, Greece — A Greek court has imposed life sentences on two men convicted of dealing in ancient treasure worth an estimated €12 million (\$15.85 million), which had been illegally excavated from a cemetery in northern Greece.

The court in the northern city of Thessaloniki jailed two more men for 20 and 16 years, respectively, after finding them guilty of digging up and transporting the antiquities.

The severity of Friday's sentences was due to the high market value of the loot — more than 70 artifacts from the 6th century B.C. These included gold masks, four helmets, a glass perfume bottle, small clay statues, part of a gold diadem and parts of an iron sword decorated with gold leaf.

Archeologists are currently excavating an ancient cemetery near Thessaloniki where the finds came from.

Book review: Milling around in Montgomery

Montgomery County Mills: A Field Guide, by Michael Dwyer. Published by the Mid-Potomac Chapter of the Archeological Society of Maryland, 2012. 97 pp., b/w photographs, maps, endnotes, index, \$20 paper.

Clear, crisp, autumn days are best for the molinophile in search of mill foundations, dams and raceways. With leaves off the trees and underfoot, visibility is great and the walking easy. For those interested in the mills of Montgomery County, historian Michael Dwyer points you in the right direction with his book, "Montgomery County Mills," identifying and directing molinographers to the sites of scores of mills that once populated the countryside. Explorers fear not: most of the locations are sufficiently vague (there are no GPS coordinates) to insure that the searcher will experience some of the joy of discovery.

Eighty-odd pages of text, photographs and maps summarize many of the known mill sites in 14 drainages that traverse the county from north to south. Some are on public park lands, others on private lands, and Dwyer makes clear which ones are accessible or visible from public rights-of-way and which prospective visitors must seek permission from the landowners.

Late 20th-Century development has erased many of the surface vestiges, leaving the explorer to try to imagine what the setting was like when rhythmic clunking of a wooden water wheel, squeaks of wooden and metal gears, and slapping of thick leather belts could be heard above the splash of water falling from the wheel into the tail race.

Dwyer's descriptions dwell more on chains of title, some tracing ownership back into the 18th Century when many mills were founded to support the booming agricultural economy. Most of the descriptions of individual operations take the reader well into the first half of the 20th Century, when water-driven mills closed in the face of new technologies in crop transportation and processing.

"Montgomery County Mills" directs the reader to individual mills sites, but it doesn't provide guidance on what the visitor might look for or what they might do to collect additional information. Those lacking basic knowledge of mill construction and operations might acquire a copy of David Macaulay's "Mill" (Houghton Mifflin, 1983) before scouring the woods in search of the surprisingly subtle remains of mills. Additional details for those researching these sites can be found in county court records (e.g., equity cases, orphans court records) and the industrial schedules of the federal decennial census for 1850 through 1880 (which often report products, scale of production, horsepower and numbers of hired hands for individual mills).

Of course, no method produces more information on individual mills than archeological excavation, but mill sites are very different from aboriginal sites and 19th-Century farmsteads and such work should be left to the direction of experienced industrial archeologists.

Michael Dwyer offers interesting sidelights to several site descriptions. For example, noted Smithsonian archeologist William Henry Holmes owned and lived at Wooton's Mill on Watt's Branch in 1905 and both William Jennings Bryan and Theodore Roosevelt were drawn to Burnt Mills on the Northwest Branch.

But the most important insight that Dwyer offers is that all of these mills were different from each other. Millwrights adapted designs to the peculiarities of individual mill seats and millers produced different products for different markets. And that leads us to the readers' challenge: How many distinct direct products (e.g., corn meal) and indirect products (e.g., whiskey) does Dwyer mention? You'll be surprised. Then imagine the variations in mill design, marketing strategy, labor arrangements and a score of other dimensions of variability that made each mill a little different from its neighbors and that draw the attention of archeologists using mill sites as points of departure for community history research.

Michael Dwyer provides a useful tool for casual seekers and committed researchers. "Montgomery County Mills" will promote interest in the identification and conservation of these rapidly disappearing resources and, hopefully, stimulate interest in more intensive research on individual mills.

■ James G. Gibb

So much fun, let's try it again: ASM auction

Because of the overwhelming success of the silent auctions at the last two Fall Meetings, we are scheduling an auction for this year's Spring Symposium. Contributions will benefit the analysis fund. Space will be limited. Please contact Valerie Hall if you are interested in donating. Additional details will follow.

Valerie.Hall@gmail.com or 301 814 8028

MHT looks back on a busy year 2012

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1812 and Civil Wars and coordination related to the Search for the *Scorpion* project. Staff reviewed nearly 1,000 projects with potential to affect historic properties and worked closely with agencies involved in the development of aquaculture and wind energy in Maryland.

- Dennis Curry and staff continued working on the ground-breaking Archeological Synthesis Project, with all but portions of Anne Arundel County and Baltimore City now completed. The database is seeing a surge in use now that nearly the entire state's projects are incorporated.
- Additional test excavations were undertaken at the prehistoric Primrose Site on the Eastern Shore, with the participation of an enthusiastic group of ASM volunteers.
- The dedicated Tuesday Crownsville lab volunteers, under the direction of Louise Akerson, completed cataloging the material from the Rosenstock Site, becoming experts at pottery identification and classification in the process. Eager to continue, they are moving on to material from the Chapel Point Site, the location of ASM field sessions in 1988 and 1989.

Activities of note at the MAC lab:

- Remote sensing (ground penetrating radar, magnetometer and soil resistivity) conducted by Tim Horsley at the Smith's St. Leonard site in early 2012 revealed a large number of subsurface anomalies that guided later fieldwork at the site. In every location that Tim predicted a subsurface feature, the digging showed the accuracy of his testing. As a result of the remote sensing and subsequent testing of the anomalies, at least four additional structures, one well and a fenced enclosure were discovered.
- MAC lab staff worked with the JPPM education staff to implement a new program in historical investigation for Huntingtown High School in Calvert County. Students enrolled in this class are analyzing a mid-19th Century privy assemblage from Baltimore.
- The lab received funding from a private source in 2012 to award the Gloria S. King Research Fellowship in Archaeology. This fellowship, which will continue for at least five years, will be used to support the research of scholars using archeological collections curated at the lab.
- Some 279 volunteers, contributing 978 hours, excavated and analyzed an 18th-Century site through JPPM's Public Archaeology Program (a 41-percent increase over last year's volunteer hours).
- Seven sections were added to the Diagnostic Artifacts in Maryland webpage, including a major new page on projectile points. The website also was restructured, making navigation around the page easier for users.

And a few things to watch for in this New Year:

- More small-scale field project are planned, possibly at Druid Hill Park in Baltimore City investigating a slave quarters indicated on a 19th-Century map of the area;
- Discovering Archeology Day, at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, will be April 20 during Archeology Month;
- The Annual Workshop in Archeology is to be held in Crownsville March 23. The keynote speaker will be Stephen Potter, who will be talking on the Antietam Battlefield Site. This is a new presentation that will demonstrate the power of archeology to "tell the real story." We'll also be featuring plenty of hands-on sessions in both terrestrial and underwater archeology as well. More details will be in the March newsletter.

D. Comer: Have trowel, will travel

By Stephanie Citron

Condensed from The Baltimore Sun, November 15, 2012

An authentic Indiana Jones is alive and well, right here in town. Baltimore, meet Douglas Comer.

Operating rather inconspicuously from his Charles Village-based firm Cultural Site Research and Management, Comer has overseen some of the region's most important archeological and historical preservation projects. That's when he's not spur-of-the-moment globetrotting to a newly discovered archeology site or to play watchdog over the preservation of some of the Earth's most-treasured archeological finds.

Born in Michigan, Comer came to Maryland in 1972. "I was hired to assemble a team of archeologists to perform archeology excavation for restoring the C&O Canal after it had been destroyed by Hurricane Agnes," he says.

Comer stayed on, guiding the project's evolution into an archeology and historical research center for the U.S. National Park Service. Then he was named chairman of then-Gov. William Donald Schaefer's Commission on Archaeology, redesigning the state's program.

Baltimore became home when he married a Maryland native, also an archeologist (Elizabeth Comer's firm recently performed excavation research for Baltimore's newest subway line). This year, Douglas Comer completed the first visitor experience plan for the Preservation Society of Fells Point and performed excavations on the neighborhood's oldest structures.

As an adjunct professor at the Johns Hopkins University, Comer is leading a team of students in the applied mathematics and statistics department on a project with NASA and the Department of Defense developing statistical protocols and models from aerial and satellite remote-sensing data to detect archeological sites in the Mojave Desert.

But if his students just blink, their professor's jetting off to Hokkaido, Japan, to inspect findings from the ancient Jomon era, including some of the first pottery ever made. Another week he's gone again to Petra, Jordan, developing an operating plan with the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities. Then he's in Dakar, Senegal, to suggest which of Africa's ancient archeological sites might be placed on the World Heritage List, in his position as co-president of International Scientific Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management for International Council on Monuments and Sites, an adviser on global cultural heritage sites to UNESCO's World Heritage Committee. Then, he's back in a flash, digging knee-deep at a site in Mason Neck, Va., seeking Revolutionary War campsites of Rochambeau, the general in charge of French forces aiding the Americans.

Chapter notes

Anne Arundel

Meets five times a year in February, April, June, September and November at the home of Pat and Stephen Hittle, 102 Evon Court, Severna Park. 7:30 p.m. Contact Mechelle Kerns at AACHapASM@hotmail.com or the chapter website www.marylandarcheology.org/aacashome.php

Central Maryland

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

Charles County

Meetings are held 7 on the second Thursday (September-May) in the community room of the LaPlata Police Department. Contact President Carol Cowherd at cowherdcl@gmail.com or 301-375-9489. Chapter website is charlescoasm.org and its blog is ccarchsoc.blogspot.com

January 10: Peter Quantock will talk about the results of the remote sensing conducted at Port Tobacco.

Mid-Potomac

The chapter meets the third Thursday of the month at 7:30 p.m. Dinner at a local restaurant at 5:45 p.m. Contact heather.bouslog@mncppc-mc.org or call 301-840-5848 or Don Housley at donhou704@earthlink.net or 301-424-8526. Chapter website: <http://www.asmmidpotomac.org> Email: asmmidpotomac@gmail.com

January 17: Beth Bollwerk will speak on her research work on prehistoric tobacco pipes in the Mid-Atlantic region at Needwood Mansion, 6700 Needwood Road, Derwood. (Please check our website's calendar for an update on the date of this presentation.)

February 21: Chapter members Valerie Hall and Jack Marshall will speak on their individual archeology related travel experiences at Needwood Mansion, 6700 Needwood Road, Derwood.

Monocacy

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

Northern Chesapeake

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

January 9: Amanda Koss, "A Birdwatcher's Experience at Machu Picchu, Peru." Havre de Grace City Hall.

February 13: Jim Gibb on the results of the May 2012 field session. Historical Society of Harford County, Bel Air.

March 13: - TBA (biblical archeology site). Harford Jewish Center, Havre de Grace.

April: Friday date TBA. Annual Maryland Archeology Month Presentation. Edgewood Hall, Harford Community College, Bel Air.

May: Sunday date TBA. Annual ASNC Picnic. Upper Bay Museum, North East.

Upper Patuxent

Programs are the second Monday of the month at 7 p.m. at Mt. Ida in Ellicott City. Potluck suppers are held at 5:45 in September and March. Otherwise, dinner is available at the Diamondback in Ellicott City at 5:30 p.m. Contact Dave Cavey at 410 747-0093 or hoplite1@comcast.net

Western Maryland

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

January 25: Annual Show & Tell, members display and discuss items of interest.

February 22: Hafting: How to Attach a Rock to a Stick, a primitive technology presentation by Roy Brown

March 22: Life as a Civil War re-enactor, by Deb and Joe Topinka.

April 26: Page and Keyser interment regimes from the middle and upper Potomac River Valley, by Dana Kollmann.

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