

# ASM Ink

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Newsletter of the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc.



[www.marylandarcheology.org](http://www.marylandarcheology.org)

## Field school promises a session to remember

By C. Jane Cox

Many of you have heard of the Pig Point Site (18AN50), located on the eastern side of the Patuxent River, at the head of Jug Bay. Investigations by the Lost Towns Project and Anne Arundel County since 2007 at this Native American ceremonial site have changed our understanding and perspective on prehistory in the region. In recent years the research team has considered how the Pig Point Site fits into a larger landscape.

To that end, the team began more intensive testing at the River Farm Site (18AN881), just south of Pig Point and south of the Jug Bay Visitors Center, part of a collection of sites we now call the Pig Point Complex. The complex includes sites along a nearly five-mile stretch of the river, with continuous documented occupation from the Early Archaic through to the Late Woodland, some 10,000 years of human occupation.

The entire complex offers seemingly unlimited research potential and Anne Arundel County is excited to host ASM for its field session this season, which will focus on the River Farm Site. Jane Cox, Chief of Cultural Resources for Anne Arundel County, will serve as principal investigator. The session runs from Friday May 27 to Monday June 6.

After the site was initially identified by surface collection in 1992, a more intensive Phase 1 study was conducted last season within the low-lying areas along the shoreline and revealed a rich and complex site.

Testing in 2015, with funding from an NPS Hurricane Sandy Grant, included 131 close interval STPs (of which only two were negative) and a series of 2.5-foot-by-5-foot "testing windows" along a 1,300-foot land form which has helped define the temporal and spatial distribution of occupation in the floodplain area. Locals report that when an upland field adjacent to this area was plowed several decades ago, there was a wealth of artifacts, suggesting the occupation continues upland across an 11-acre meadow field.

The Lost Towns Project team conducted preliminary work at the River Farm site with grant support from the State of Maryland and from the Hurricane Sandy grant program. It has become clear that this entire site complex possesses a great deal of research potential and that River Farm is very likely a key component.

During the 2015 excavation, thousands of artifacts were recovered that span at least 8,000 years, including dozens of projectile points, over 1,000 sherds of prehistoric pottery, some with beautiful incised decoration, faunal materials and an unusually high number of jasper flakes and stone tools. This non-local chert might signify the site's importance as a place of trade and meeting along the Patuxent River for millennia.

The ASM field session will allow us to better document the character and distribution of cultural deposits, refine the sites temporal range, explore evidence for discrete activity areas and assess the integrity of those

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Former president Dick Johnson dies at age 94. Page 3

## Upcoming events

**April 30 – May 1:** Primitive Technology Weekend. Formerly at Oregon Ridge, now at Willow Grove, Cromwell Valley Park, 2002 Cromwell Bridge Road, Parkville, MD 21234. 10-4. No admission fee.

**May 23-7:** Flintknapping workshop. Center for American Archeology, Kampsville, Ill. Fee. Limited enrollment. [www.caa-archeology.org](http://www.caa-archeology.org)

**May 27 – June 6:** ASM field session. River Farm Site, Anne Arundel County.

**October 27:** ASM Annual Meeting. Catoctin Furnace Historic District, Frederick County.

## Volunteer opportunities

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

**ASM Tuesday Volunteer Lab:** The lab in Crownsville is open Tuesdays from 9:30 until 3 and is now cataloging Mason Island II (18MO13) material. Anyone interested (especially CAT candidates) is welcome. Contact Louis Akerson at [lakerson1@verizon.net](mailto:lakerson1@verizon.net) or Charlie Hall at [charles.hall@maryland.gov](mailto:charles.hall@maryland.gov)

A volunteer opportunity is available at a 17 Century site in Edgewater in Anne Arundel County, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Fridays, with Jim Gibb [jamesggibb@verizon.net](mailto:jamesggibb@verizon.net) and Laura Cripps [lcripps@howardcc.edu](mailto:lcripps@howardcc.edu) under the auspices of the Smithsonian. Contact either one to participate. There will be magnetometer training.

**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 Wednesdays and on occasional Saturdays. Contact Jim Gibb at [jamesggibb@verizon.net](mailto:jamesggibb@verizon.net)

**Montgomery County** offers opportunities for lab and field work. Lab is at Needwood Mansion in Derwood on Mondays and Wednesdays, 9:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m., and the first Tuesday evening of each month (except July and August). 301 563 7531 or contact [heather.bouslog@montgomeryparks.org](mailto:heather.bouslog@montgomeryparks.org) CAT opportunity. It also is doing fieldwork at the Josiah Henson site at various times. For information contact Cassandra Michaud at 301 563 7532 or [cassandra.michaud@montgomeryparks.org](mailto:cassandra.michaud@montgomeryparks.org)

**The Anne Arundel County** Archaeology Program and the Lost Towns Project welcome volunteers in both field and lab at numerous sites throughout Anne Arundel County. Weekdays only. Email Jasmine Gollup at [volunteers@losttownsproject.org](mailto:volunteers@losttownsproject.org) or call the lab 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 [ed.chaney@maryland.gov](mailto:ed.chaney@maryland.gov) or 410 586 8554.

**The Archaeological Institute of America** provides an online listing of fieldwork opportunities worldwide. Call up [www.archaeological.org/fieldwork](http://www.archaeological.org/fieldwork) to get started.

**CAT corner:** For information and the latest news on the CAT program, visit the ASM website.

## Help direct ASM, run for office

This is an election year for ASM - all offices are up for grabs. The offices are president, vice president, secretary, membership secretary, treasurer and six board of trustees positions. If you would like to try for a spot in the Society's leadership, let the elections committee know about it. Send your name and the position desired to [myronbeck@verizon.net](mailto:myronbeck@verizon.net)

## Former president Dick Johnson dies at 94

Richard Johnson, who served two terms as president of ASM and worked in Maryland archeology for 70 years, died April 20 at age 94. After feeling the symptoms he drove himself to the hospital, where he died. He is survived by his wife of 61 years, Marjorie.

Dick moved to Maryland after service in World War II and became active with the Anne Arundel Chapter, serving as its president from 1975 to 1986, when he took over the ASM helm.

After he turned 94 in March, he was still active in field work, going on a visit to some of his sites with Wayne Clark.

As president of the Anne Arundel Chapter he was instrumental in getting the county to set up a county archeologist's position. Al Luckenbach was hired in 1987 to fill the slot. He also was instrumental in getting the county to preserve several areas, including some now considered part of the Pig Point Complex.

His devotion to Anne Arundel County archeology continued throughout his life. In 2004 he donated his private artifact collection to the county. He also helped in transferring the West River Adena collection from the Academy of Natural Sciences to ASM, which turned it over to the Maryland Historical Trust for curation.

He traced his passion for archeology to a time in 1935 when at age 13 he went fishing with his grandfather. He found a stone axe and wanted to look for more Indian artifacts. His grandfather insisted they continue with their fishing plans but the next day Dick returned and found several arrow points.

Dick grew up in the Midwest where his family were tenant farmers and he collected Midwestern artifacts. He was introduced to the Chesapeake area after being graduated from high school and hitchhiking to a job in Norfolk, Virginia.

In 1942, after World War II broke out, he enlisted in the Army Air Corps and trained as a pilot. He joined the 303d Bomb Group in England in 1944 and flew 32 bombing missions, including two on D-Day. His efforts earned him the Distinguished Flying Cross. When he completed his



2016 Photo/Wayne Clark

tour he returned to the States to train pilots, and to learn how to drive a car. Dick retired from active duty in 1946, but continued to fly with the Civil Air Patrol. He had moved to Deale, Maryland, and there met and married Marjorie Moreland in 1954. She accompanied him on digs and was frequently seen with him at ASM events, Dick usually in his Army bomber jacket and cap.

An engaging speaker, he talked about archeology and Native Americans with many school groups and civic associations, as well as at ASM chapter meetings.

When he wasn't engaged in archeology, he ran a painting business. He also maintained his ties with his wartime unit and in 2001 became the national president of the 303d Bomb Group Association.

The story of his military and archeology experiences is told in his 2004 autobiography "Twenty Five Milk Runs (and a few others)." The book is available on Amazon.

# Home repair results in major Roman find in England

By Patrick Sawyer

*Condensed from the (London) Telegraph, April 17, 2016*

While laying an electricity cable beneath the grounds of his home, near the village of Tisbury, in Wiltshire, Luke Irwin found the remains of what appeared to be an ornate Roman Mosaic. But what emerged when archeologists began excavating the site was even more of a surprise.

They found the mosaic was part of the floor of a much larger Roman property, similar in size and structure to the great Roman villa at Chedworth.

But in a move that will surprise many, the remains - some of the most important to be found in decades - have been re-buried, as Historic England cannot afford to fully excavate and preserve such an extensive site.

David Roberts, archeologist for Historic England, said: "This site has not been touched since its collapse 1400 years ago and, as such, is of enormous importance.... The discovery of such an elaborate and extraordinarily well-preserved villa, undamaged by agriculture for over 1500 years, is unparalleled in recent years."

## River Farm offers a session to remember

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resources with an eye towards developing a National Register nomination for the complex.

The team will also use this field session to more fully document how the low-lying portions of the site are being impacted by sea-level rise and storm events to develop a better plan to address this challenge. Large swaths of the site experience ongoing degradation with evident erosion following each flooding event.

We plan to conduct work on three loci within the most-threatened areas of the site (within the floodplain and below the 6-foot topo contour line). The field session will include work within the following areas:

- \* A Late Woodland midden that yielded a C-14 date of 1010 AD.
- \* An area with a Late Woodland concentration that yielded evidence for numerous intact features, including hearths, overlying an Early Woodland component.
- \* An Early Woodland concentration with a transitional Late Archaic component, an area that yielded some of the site's deepest diagnostic material and a steatite-tempered gorget.
- \* As time and staffing allows, we also hope to further explore the north end of the upland meadow with an STP survey, on a land form that may yield evidence of the Middle to Late Archaic period.

Several other activities await the ASM field school participants thanks to the hospitality of the Jug Bay team. Among the events: Sunday, May 29, Al Luckenbach will present a lunchtime talk on the latest Pig Point discoveries. Friday, June 3: Mandy Melton will lead a guided tour through the Glendening Nature Preserve and share some recent discoveries (4:30 to 6:30, with refreshments).

Other lunchtime lectures can include recent discoveries in Anne Arundel County, the Colonial history of Jug Bay, the impacts of climate change on natural and cultural resources, the story of South County tobacco barns and the work some of Jug Bays' scientists are doing at the park. Check the ASM website for the latest update.

One afternoon a guided canoe trip on the Patuxent will highlight the river's history and include an excursion to Mt. Calvert. Space will be limited.

The traditional end-of-session feast will be on Saturday, June 4, after digging ends for the day. But don't forget to come back to finish the dig on Sunday and Monday.

Camping will be available on the site, with better than roughing-it conditions. Motel accommodations are available in nearby towns. Check the ASM website for more information.

# How early people lived with climate change

By Chelsea Harvey

*Condensed from the Washington Post, March 28, 2016*

Today's Sunshine State residents are by no means the first Floridians forced to deal with the rising tides. In fact, some of the state's earliest inhabitants were also forced to move and adapt in response to changing water levels thousands of years ago — and their history may provide some helpful insights into the struggles faced by today's coastal dwellers.

This is the conclusion presented by a study, published last week in the journal *Geoarchaeology* by Paulette McFadden of the Florida Museum of Natural History. Since 2009, McFadden has been involved in field investigations along Florida's northern Gulf shore, both on the mainland and on small islands in the adjacent marshes. Some of these sites contain evidence of human occupation stretching as far back as 4,000 years.

McFadden became interested in how the placement of these sites may have been influenced by the changing environment throughout the millennia. Regional studies have suggested that sea levels began to rise along the Gulf Coast following the Last Glacial Maximum, when the climate in the Northern Hemisphere began to substantially warm and ice sheets started to melt.

"One of the things that I did learn during my research is that environmental change on the coast is a normal part of life, or it certainly was for the people in the past," McFadden told *The Washington Post*. "So I wanted to know what kinds of strategies did they use when sea-level rise on the shoreline began to move inland."

McFadden's research focused on an area of Florida's Gulf Coast in the general region where the panhandle meets the peninsula. The area is marked by wide marshes, a network of tidal creeks and numerous small islands, which contain archeological deposits from as far back as 4,000 years.

To reconstruct the region's coastal evolution over the past several thousand years, McFadden took sediment core samples from both exposed and submerged land along the coast and analyzed them to see what kinds of materials they contained and how old they were. This information helped her figure out what areas were underwater, and when, throughout history.

She also conducted archeological excavations in the same region and used radiocarbon dating to figure out how old the human settlements in any given location were. Paired with her reconstruction of the coastline's history, she found that there was a strong correlation between environmental change and the timing and locations of human settlements.

Reconstructed maps of Horseshoe Cove from 2800 BC to after AD 200, using her data, show the way the coastline — once dominated by solid land — gradually flooded and became characterized by salt marshes.

"They had very specific strategies," McFadden said of the region's early inhabitants. "When it was time for them to move because the sea level was coming up, they were targeting very specific areas on the landscape." Settlements tended to crop up in areas bordering the marshes that would be protected from flooding and storm surges, but that also offered easy access to fishing and other marine resources.

Interestingly, she noted that the region's human inhabitants were also able to exert some long-lasting influences on the environment as well.

"The modern coastline in the Big Bend region is largely shaped the way it is because people lived there...."" she said. "They piled up shell and they piled up debris as they lived in an area, and some of those islands that I did the archeological work on only survived today because the elevation was increased by people living in them."

This kind of archeological work could even help modern humans better adapt to the changing landscape, McFadden suggested. "For instance, my study area has remained relatively stable over about the past 1,500 years, and if you look at the east coast of Florida you see it's eroding very quickly," McFadden said. "Those kinds of wave-dominated areas are vulnerable to sea-level rise much quicker than the marsh-type areas. So what this tells us is we need to maybe focus our efforts toward those more vulnerable coasts right now."

Indeed, local studies are the best way to get a good sense of any given area's history and potential future, said Neill Wallis, a curator of Florida archeology at the Florida Museum of Natural History.

# Second Viking site believed found in Canada

By Ralph Blumenthal

*Condensed from the New York Times, March 31, 2016*

A thousand years after the Vikings braved the icy seas from Greenland to the New World in search of timber and plunder, satellite technology has found intriguing evidence of a long-elusive prize in archeology — a second Norse settlement in North America, further south.

The new Canadian site, with telltale signs of iron-working, was discovered last summer after infrared images from 400 miles in space showed possible man-made shapes under discolored vegetation. The site is on the southwest coast of Newfoundland, about 300 miles south of L'Anse aux Meadows, the first and so far only confirmed Viking settlement in North America, discovered in 1960.

Since then, archeologists have been hunting for other Viking, or Norse, landmarks in the Americas that would have existed 500 years before Columbus, to no avail.

But last year, Sarah H. Parcak (pronounced PAR-kak), a leading space archeologist working with Canadian experts and the science series NOVA for a two-hour television documentary, "Vikings Unearthed," [that aired on PBS in early April] turned her eyes in the sky on coastlines from Baffin Island, west of Greenland, to Massachusetts.

She found hundreds of potential "hot spots" that high-resolution aerial photography narrowed to a handful and then one particularly promising candidate — "a dark stain" with buried rectilinear features.

Magnetometer readings later taken at the remote site, called Point Rosee by researchers, a grassy headland above a rocky beach an hour's trek from the nearest road, showed elevated iron readings. And trenches that were then dug exposed Viking-style turf walls along with ash residue, roasted ore called bog iron and a fire-cracked boulder — signs of metallurgy not associated with native people of the region.

In addition, radiocarbon tests dating the materials to the Norse era, and the absence of historical objects pointing to any other cultures, helped persuade scientists involved in the project and outside experts of the site's promise. The experts are to resume digging there this summer.

"It screams, 'Please excavate me!,'" said Parcak, an associate professor of anthropology at the University of Alabama at Birmingham, who won the \$1 million TED prize last year for her pioneering work using satellite images to expose the looting of ancient Egyptian antiquities and is using it to globally crowdsource new archeological sites from space.

Given the dashed hopes of previous searches and the many spurious claims of Viking presence in the Americas, scientists on the project as well as outside experts have voiced caution.

"Tremendous, if it's really true," said William Fitzhugh, director of the Arctic Studies Center and Curator in Anthropology at the Smithsonian's National Museum of Natural History in Washington. "It wouldn't be unexpected," he said, but added that he wanted to see the data.

"There's no lock that it's Norse, but there's no alternative evidence," said Douglas Bolender, of the department of anthropology at the University of Massachusetts, Boston, who joined the expedition. He said a buried structure there could be a smithy for longboat nails and weaponry, another strong indicator of Viking presence.

"It would just be logical that there's more than one site," said Gerald F. Bigelow, a lecturer in history at Bates College in Lewiston, Me., and a specialist in archeology of the North Atlantic.

Much depends on what else is found at the site. In archeology, context is everything. A famous prehistoric site in Brooklin, Me., yielded an 11th Century silver Norse coin but it is believed to have landed there through trade and not as proof of Viking settlement.

Master shipbuilders and seafarers, warriors, traders and raiders, the Vikings boiled out of the Scandinavian fjords starting around the 8th Century, marauding through Asia and the Middle East, North Africa and Europe. They focused particularly on the British Isles, and west to Iceland and Greenland, as memorialized in oral narratives and later recorded as the sagas by 13th-Century Icelandic monks.

# Shakespeare's skull: To be there or not to be

By Christopher D. Shea

*Condensed from the New York Times, March 24, 2016*

LONDON — "Curst be he that moves my bones" reads part of the inscription above Shakespeare's grave at Holy Trinity Church in Stratford-upon-Avon. But apparently, someone did.

Researchers led by Kevin Colls, the project manager at the Center of Archaeology at Staffordshire University, have uncovered evidence that they say indicates that Shakespeare's skull was stolen from his grave by a local doctor in 1794.

The research project began in 2010, when Colls was working on another excavation project at the site of Shakespeare's family home in Stratford. The former vicar at Holy Trinity Church approached him about the possibility of examining the grave site, which has been the subject of rumors for years.

Colls and a team of researchers at the University of Birmingham, where he then worked, dived into archives and uncovered wide-ranging tales that Shakespeare, for example, was buried in an off-site family crypt or that he was buried 17 feet below the church. Results proved inconclusive. So, with a new team at Staffordshire University, where he began working in 2013, Colls turned to radar imaging. The church resisted the idea, but eventually granted permission to study the site.

Examining the grave, the team found that the bottom half was consistent with the other graves on the site, showing the signs typical of undisturbed graves over time, like air pockets that emerge as the graves sink.

"His head end," however, "was completely different," Colls said, a clear indication the grave had been disturbed.

So the team turned its attention again to the archives, poring over tomes of folkloric evidence to find any accounts that might offer reliable insights into what happened to Shakespeare's head. Its attention was piqued by a report of a 1794 grave robbery by a doctor, Frank Chambers; it was printed in the late 19th Century in a thinly circulated magazine. The report had been generally debunked, but as the team looked closer, kernels of truth emerged.

"We've done lots of research literally trying to pick holes in this story," Colls said, adding that the group had looked into the names of Chambers' gravedigger accomplices, the inns they visited before and after the heist and the depth to which they were said to have excavated; all the details checked out. "If the grave-robbing account is a made-up story," he said, "then it's unbelievably accurate in all its details."

In an email, Alison Findlay, deputy chair of the British Shakespeare Association and a professor at Lancaster University, cast a more skeptical eye on the 19th-Century article, calling it "almost self-consciously playful." But, she added, "the scans say what the scans say."

As for why a doctor would rob a well-known grave, Colls said, the answer may lie with a bet placed by the politician and man of letters Horace Walpole, who, he said, "supposedly put a 300-pound bet that he would pay out this money if someone would bring to him the skull of Shakespeare." That a well-to-do writer should place a bet on the skull of a genius was not so unusual, he added: The late 18th Century marked the early years of phrenology, a pseudoscience that looked for clues to intelligence in the size and shape of people's heads.

"There were a lot of thefts of famous people's graves in an attempt to see why that person was a genius," Colls said. "I imagine that Shakespeare would have been a very worthy target."

While the British news media have been quick to brandish the news of a stolen Shakespeare skull, Colls himself is somewhat more cautious in his phrasing. "We're reasonably confident that there's a good chance that William's skull is no longer there," he said.

Radar research ended last year, but the team has spent recent months examining a subplot of sorts: a longstanding rumor that Shakespeare's skull is actually sitting in a crypt in a church in the nearby village of Beoley. But after examining that skull, the team quickly debunked the myth, saying it belonged to an old woman. With that theory discounted, the mystery of Shakespeare's skull remains open.

Colls said, "It sort of opens up a whole new research project for us."



## Book review: Using colonial pipes to look at race

*Tobacco, Pipes and Race in Colonial Virginia: Little Tubes of Mighty Power*, by Anna Agbe-Davies, Left Coast Press, Walnut Creek, Calif., 2015. 247 pages. \$94 hardbound, \$35 paperback

In the opening paragraphs of *Tobacco, Pipes, and Race in Colonial Virginia: Little Tubes of Mighty Power*, Anna Agbe-Davies describes an incident in which she and a colleague, observing the same decorated pipe, arrived at different conclusions about its origins: "Where David saw links to a Native American artistic tradition, I saw connections to an African Past."

This friendly disagreement, unresolvable but still important, seems to lie at the foundation of Agbe-Davies' commendable effort to contextualize and analyze 17<sup>th</sup>-Century, locally made Chesapeake tobacco pipes.

She does so by framing a series of questions not only about how pipes were made, but who used them and how they were exchanged. Early in the book she introduces "critical systematics," an analytical methodology grounded in philosophical pragmatism, to connect individual artifacts -- pipes and pipe fragments -- to their archeological contexts, to human artistry, activity and technology, to local, regional and trans-Atlantic trade networks and ultimately to a critical consideration of race.

Important to the book's argument is her observation that no single typology -- whether based on decoration, shape or production technology -- lends itself to a comprehensive understanding of the questions the field has been asking about Chesapeake pipes. Instead of typology, she argues for modal analysis, an approach that "allows data to be collected on the entire excavated sample" by performing multiple analyses on various attributes of each artifact. She considers materials, manufacturing techniques, shape, decoration and use of the pipes in her analysis.

Studying pipe typology leads her to an illustrative metaphor for race, as well: Just as individual pipe typologies cannot and do not reflect the totality of Chesapeake pipes, typologies of humans, i.e. racial typologies, cannot and do not accurately reflect the variations within assumed human racial groups.

As her sample, Agbe-Davies takes the assemblages of locally produced pipes from five 17<sup>th</sup> Century Virginia plantation sites: Green Spring, the Drummond Site, Rich Neck, the Page Site and Port Anne as well as a selection of sites from Jamestown. They are closely related in time, dating to the last half of the 17<sup>th</sup> Century, and in space, confined to the upper portion of James City County, Jamestown and its "subberbs."

The clustering of these sites helps to illustrate the kind of social and economic exchange networks in which she is interested. She finds that the products of several "schools" of pipemaking were intermingled at each of her suburban sites and points to this as evidence of regional exchange.

Agbe-Davies goes on to use locally made pipes as a vehicle to explore the exchange relationship between the suburbs and Jamestown, comparing her initial assemblages with those of six structures in the 17<sup>th</sup> Century capital. She argues that the pipe assemblages vary widely within Jamestown, both in terms of style and the technological means of manufacture. However, comparison with the suburban assemblages does not, she says, evidence the expected rural/urban divide. Instead, she suggests that networks of exchange may instead have been based on social relationships.

Next, the book examines the characteristics of locally made pipes in light of historically understood social relationships of those who occupied the sites at which the pipes were found. She examines variation in pipe attributes across sites -- paying close attention to the site occupants' relationship to Virginia's power elite in the wake of Bacon's Rebellion-- concluding that proximity -- with allowance for the role of the individual pipe maker -- is more important than political alignment for predicting the makeup of a site's pipe assemblage.

In the closing chapters, Agbe-Davies returns to some of the book's original points about classification, both of artifacts and of human racial types. Her analysis of pipes at sites both urban and rural, her consideration of the political context of their occupants leads her to draw some broad conclusions about Virginia society in the second half of the 17<sup>th</sup> Century: "...this is where the [modal analysis] technique has brought us: a view of a society in flux, where elite authority has its limits. The pipes, artifacts of colonialism and imperial domination are revealed to play a role in resistance as well."



The conclusion, rather than resolving racial questions around who made Chesapeake pipes, points out that the racial ideology that has lead archeologists to ask such questions is itself a product of the Colonial encounters of the late 17<sup>th</sup> Century -- the society in flux -- in which many persistent racial notions (differences between slave and servant, African and European) became imbued with enduring meanings. New regimes of labor based on race were formed in the second half of the 17th Century. Rather than "marking" Chesapeake pipes as "African" or "Indian," Agbe-Davies "unmarks" them altogether so that she can examine them as products of that labor, as it existed within (and offered resistance to) a complex and dynamic social, political and economic context.

Readers who expect this book to conclude definitively that one racial group or other produced Chesapeake pipes will be disappointed. Those who admire a skillful argument that turns the old ones on their heads and exposes them as specious will be more gratified. In mounting this argument, Agbe-Davies touches on many aspects of colonial society — labor and relations of production, the development of chattel slavery and racial ideology, anxiety around towns and suburbs, wilderness and civilization.

The book moves cleanly and logically from artifact to individual producer to site to region to the Atlantic world and back, ultimately to individuals as actors embedded in society. At the same time, its critical systematics serve to point out to archeologists that the choices we make about classification can have profound effects on the resulting analyses.

-- David A. Gadsby

## Chapter notes

In addition to the listed chapters, ASM has a chapter at the Community College of Baltimore County, led by Nina Brown, and a club at Huntingtown High School in Calvert County, run by Jeff Cunningham.

### Anne Arundel

Meets the second Tuesday of the month at the Severna Park Branch Library, 45 West McKinsey Road. 7:30 p.m. Contact [AAChapASM@hotmail.com](mailto:AAChapASM@hotmail.com) or the chapter website <http://www.aachapasm.org/calendar.html>

### Central Maryland

For information contact [centralchapterasm@yahoo.com](mailto:centralchapterasm@yahoo.com) or [stephenisrael2701@comcast.net](mailto:stephenisrael2701@comcast.net) 410-945-5514. Or on Facebook, [www.facebook.com/asmcentralchapter](http://www.facebook.com/asmcentralchapter) or <http://asmcentralchapter.weebly.com/>

### Charles County

Meetings are held at 7 p.m. on the second Thursday (September-May) in the community room of the LaPlata Police Department. Contact President Sarah Grady at [sarahgrady11@gmail.com](mailto:sarahgrady11@gmail.com) or 410-533-1390. Chapter website is [charlescoasm.org](http://charlescoasm.org) and its blog is [ccarchsoc.blogspot.com](http://ccarchsoc.blogspot.com)

**May 12:** Jim Gibb on TBD.

### Mid-Potomac

The chapter meets the third Thursday of the month at 7:30 p.m. at Needwood Mansion in Derwood. Dinner at a local restaurant at 5:30 p.m. Contact [heather.bouslog@mncppc-mc.org](mailto:heather.bouslog@mncppc-mc.org) or 301-563-7530 or Don Housley at [donthou704@earthlink.net](mailto:donthou704@earthlink.net) or 301-424-8526. Chapter website: <http://www.asmmidpotomac.org> Email: [asmmidpotomac@gmail.com](mailto:asmmidpotomac@gmail.com) Facebook page: <http://www.facebook.com/pages/Mid-Potomac-Archaeology/182856471768>

**May 19:** Nathaniel Patch, of the National Archives in College Park, will discuss research techniques that can be used prior to doing archeology on a site.

**June 9:** Annual picnic-meeting at Needwood Mansion from 6 to 9:30 p.m. Elections for chapter officers and members of the Board will be conducted. NOTE CHANGE FROM REGULAR MEETING DATE.

## 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](http://digfrederick.com) or call 301-378-0212.

**May 11:** Jane Cox will talk about her group's work at the Pig Point Complex in Anne Arundel County, including River Farm, site of ASM's field session later this month.

## 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](mailto:dancoates@comcast.net) Website: <http://sites.google.com/site/northernchesapeake>

**June 4:** Annual ASNC Picnic Meeting., Nobles Mill, near Darlington. 2 p.m.

## St. Mary's County

Meetings are the third Monday of the month at St. Francis Xavier Church in Newtown or at St. Mary's College. For information contact Chris Coogan at [Ccoogan@smcm.edu](mailto:Ccoogan@smcm.edu)

## Upper Patuxent

Meets the second Monday at 7 p.m. at 9944 Route 108 in Ellicott City. Labs are the second and fourth Saturdays. On Facebook, <https://www.facebook.com/pages/Upper-Patuxent-Archaeology-Group/464236446964358> or try [UPArchaeologygroup@yahoo.com](mailto:UPArchaeologygroup@yahoo.com) or <http://uparchaeologygroup.weebly.com/>

**May 9:** Jim Gibb on the results of last October's ASM fall field school at the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center.

**June 13:** Annual potluck supper.

## 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. Email: [wmdasm@yahoo.com](mailto:wmdasm@yahoo.com) Website: <http://sites.google.com/site/wmdasm>

**May:** No meeting.

**June 24:** Roy Brown on the building of an Eastern Woodland Wigwam last spring at Rocky Gap State Park, the wigwam was the focal point for summer youth-oriented programs on Native American culture.

## By Thaves



**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 Jo Boodon, PO Box 1584, Ellicott City, MD 21043 for membership rates. For publication sales, not including newsletter or Journal, contact Dan Coates at ASM Publications, 716 Country Club Rd.,

Havre de Grace, MD 21078-2104 or 410-273-9619 or [dancoates@comcast.net](mailto:dancoates@comcast.net)

**Submissions.** Please send to Myron Beckenstein, 6817 Pineway, University Park, MD. 20782, 301-864-5289 or [myronbeck@verizon.net](mailto:myronbeck@verizon.net)

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