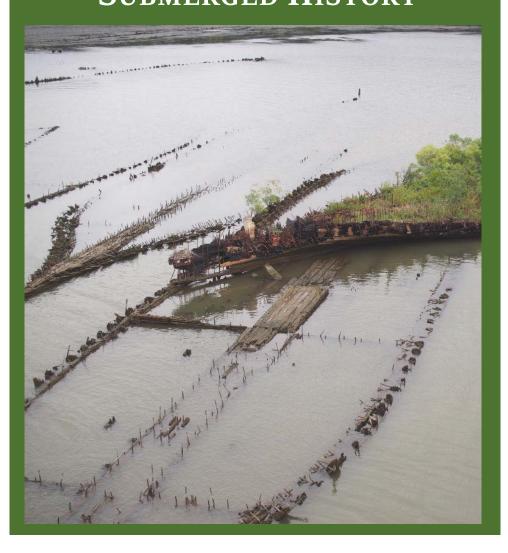
### Maryland Archeology Month 2018

# CHARTING THE PAST: 30 YEARS OF EXPLORING MARYLAND'S SUBMERGED HISTORY



### You are cordially invited to join Maryland Governor Larry Hogan in celebrating April 2018 as "Maryland Archeology Month"



Proclamation

From the Governor of the State of Maryland

#### MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGY MONTH APRIL 1 - 30, 2018

WHEREAS, 2018 marks the 30° anniversary of the founding of Maryland's Maritime Archeology Program at the Maryland Historical Trust, initiating many remarkable underwater archeological discoveries and investigations such as the U1105 Black Panther Historic Shipwreck Preserve, the World War I Choss Fleet of Matlows Bay, and the wreck of the

Archeological sites and artifacts, both those below the waters and those on the land, provide a tangible link to at least 12,000 years of human occupation in Maryland, deepen our understanding of the state's diverse history and culture, and reveal otherwise unavailable information about the origins of our communities and traditions; and

WHEREAS, The protection, study and interpretation of these unique and irreplaceable links to the past provide educational, scientific, and economic benefits for all citizens; and

WHEREAS, The Maryland Department of Planning's Maryland Historical Trust has combined forces with the Prince George's County Department of Parks and Recreation, the Archeological Society of Maryland, the Council for Maryland Archeology, the Maryland Department of Transportation's State Highway Administration, Historic St. Mary's City, St. Mary's College of Maryland, and other individuals and organizations to inform and involve the public in the excitement of archeological discovery in our state.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LAWRENCE J. HOGAN, JR., GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND, do hereby proclaim APRIL 1 - 30, 2018 as MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGY MONTH in Maryland, and do commend this observance to all of our citizens.



WHEREAS.

Chuch Under My Hand and the Great Food of the State of Maryland, this Ist day of

Two Thomsond and eighteen

Secretary of State

### Charting the Past: 30 Years of Exploring Maryland's Submerged History

Some of us like to experience our archeological adventures in a corn or soybean field, breathing fresh country air (I confess!), while others prefer to don a wet suit, strap a bottle of canned air on their backs, and dive into the murky and mysterious underwater realm. Crazy? Not at all. Putting aside the lure of sunken treasure, with all of its attendant ethical issues, there is nevertheless something captivating and engrossing about humankind's use of the sea that is so heroic as to be inspiring, and so frightening as to be thrilling. For thousands of years our kind have plied the seas in pursuit of discovery, trade, and travel. The commodities of the ages have moved across the seas. Most of the time such endeavors ended well, but often enough that a subdiscipline of archeology is devoted to it, ships floundered. These submerged time-capsules represent a frozen moment in history, and can be great fodder for archeological inquiry.

In Maryland, we have a rich maritime history that begins thousands of years ago with Native Americans moving steatite and rhyolite from source areas in the Piedmont and Blue Ridge provinces west of the Bay to the Eastern Shore by canoe. From earliest Colonial times, European settlers made their homes along Maryland waters, as seafaring represented cutting edge transportation that allowed communication and commerce with the homes left behind in the Old World. The record of this history is scattered along and under the waters of the State, which are vast. Maryland ranks 10<sup>th</sup> among the states for absolute length of shorelines (3,190 miles), and fifth for percentage area covered by water (21.8%, or 12,406 square miles). With so much water, and so much history, the creation of the Maryland Maritime Archaeology Program (MMAP) 30 years ago may seem inevitable. Yet it took the vision and considerable efforts of many people to launch this first-of-itskind program that today ranks as one of only 10 state underwater archeology programs (30 states have coastlines). Many of the individuals involved in the creation and evolution of the MMAP are represented among the authors of the nine essays included in this booklet. I invite you to read their stories, and share in their adventures and discoveries.

I also invite you to become involved in Maryland archeology. Join the Archeological Society of Maryland, whose goals are to discover, investigate, and conserve Maryland's archeological resources. Volunteer on archeological investigations in both the field – including the waters of the State – and lab. Attend lectures, workshops, site tours (see the events listing on pages 39 and 40, and the Calendar of Events on the Maryland Archeology Month website, <a href="https://www.marylandarcheology.org">www.marylandarcheology.org</a>). Dive in and learn all you can about Maryland's past as revealed through archeology.

Charles L. Hall Chair, Maryland Archeology Month Committee

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The cover photo of the Ghost Fleet at Mallows Bay is from Paul Orlando's essay, and is courtesy of Julian Dale, Duke Marine Robotics and Remote Sensing Facility.

This year the Archeological Society of Maryland and the Maryland Historical Trust will conduct their annual Tyler Bastian Field Session in Maryland Archeology at Calverton between May 25th and June 4th. Visit <a href="https://www.marylandarcheology.org">www.marylandarcheology.org</a> for more information, and plan to join the effort!

How do *you* spell **archeology**? You will notice that throughout this booklet the spelling of "archeology" – or "**archaeology**" – is somewhat fluid. It's one of those words that different people and programs spell differently. There are many explanations for this, and most are apocryphal. For an interesting read, google "spelling of archeology" and look for the result titled "Why are there two different spellings: archaeology and archeology" with the *www.saa.org* url!

### Charting the Past: 30 Years of Exploring Maryland's Submerged History Susan Langley, Maryland Historical Trust

While the Maryland Maritime Archaeology Program (MMAP) celebrates its pearl anniversary, it is appropriate to look back to its roots. The Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) was created in 1961 then, following passage of the National Historic Preservation Act in 1966, it became the State Historic Preservation Office as well. When the federal Abandoned Shipwreck Act was passed in 1987, it made provision for granting title to historic vessels in state waters to states which had established programs to manage these resources. Maryland was one of the first states to comply in 1988. Maryland's state waters include the Chesapeake Bay and from the average high tide mark to three miles out to sea in the Atlantic and to the average low tide mark on the Virginia shore of the Potomac River, and also any bodies of water navigable on April 28, 1788 when Maryland ratified the Constitution.

As straightforward as it may appear in retrospect, the creation of the MMAP was the result of the concerted efforts of several citizens, a skilled State Historic Preservation Officer, and a forward-thinking Governor. Renown maritime author and historian Donald Shomette had been actively undertaking field projects and promoting underwater archaeology since the 1970s and stimulated the interest of Governor William Donald Schaefer. Partnerships with John Kiser, a PADI Course Director and owner of the largest dive shop in Maryland and with noted photographer and diver, Michael Pohuski further aided State Historic Preservation Officer J. Rodney Little, the architect of the Program's design. It would be a mistake to believe the Program was immediately embraced by the public. Many members of the dive community feared a prohibition on diving and opposed the proposal. At personal risk to his business, John Kiser testified on behalf of the program and it ultimately passed. The one downside are some concessions permitting limited artifact collection that remain today.

The Program was first managed by MHT staff members Joseph McNamara and Richard Hughes. Paul Hundley was then hired as the State Underwater Archaeologist with Sheli Smith and Bruce Thompson. Stephen Bilicki then replaced Smith and in 1994 Susan Langley replaced Hundley. Brian Jordan replaced Bilicki when the latter moved to Virginia, and in 2010 Troy Nowak replaced Jordan, who now directs cultural resources for the federal Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, and Thompson recently retired from MHTs Office of Research, Survey and Registration. Although planned to maintain a team of three divers for safety purposes, the MMAP has been managed by two staff members for more than 12 years. This underscores the critical importance to the Program of the support received from numerous non-profit organizations and volunteers.

MMAP actively undertakes cooperative endeavors with numerous groups and agencies at local, state, and federal levels to promote wise management as well as public education and outreach. MMAP has received long-standing support from the Maritime Archaeological and Historical Society (MAHS) and the Institute of Maritime History (IMH) and, more recently, the Battle of the Atlantic Expedition and Research Group (BAREG). In order to supplement and complement other training programs and in order to offer outreach opportunities to non-divers,

MMAP holds the license for Maryland for the Nautical Archaeology Society (NAS) and has been able to provide programs to members of the Archaeological Society of Maryland and to the Maritime Heritage Chapter of the Archaeological Society of Virginia. The Program provides education and outreach to service organization, clubs, and educational institutions at all levels. Federal and State partners include the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the National Park Service, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the U.S. Coast Guard, the U.S. Navy, the Maryland State Highway Administration, and the Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

In addition to shipwrecks, the MMAP conducts surveys to locate historic and archaeological resources, which it inventories and manages with the State's other submerged cultural resources. These include prehistoric sites, historic structures such as buildings, bridges, and wharf remains. Maryland's waters cover a range of vessels from native log canoes to colonial merchantmen and warships, and even relatively modern shipwrecks of historic importance. Terrestrial resources that are now submerged such as wells and other remains of early historic and prehistoric settlements are also managed by the Program. Since its inception, the Maryland Maritime Archaeology Program and its partners and volunteers have added 830 sites to the State's inventory.

Some of the many projects undertaken over the past three decades include: the Stephen Steward Shipyard, the Alum Works, the U-1105 Historic Shipwreck Preservenow also one of two charter State members of the Marine Protected Areas Program, large scale surveys off the eastern seaboard, throughout the Patuxent River and its tributaries, and off Janes Island and Crisfield, the Levin J. Marvel and, most recently, working to include the Mallows Bay-Widewater Historic and Archeological District as the first new National Marine Sanctuary in more than 20 years. This list could run to pages.

In celebration of its trigentennial, the Maryland Maritime Archaeology Program plans to host events and activities throughout 2018 and looks forward to the next 30 years.



#### The Claiborne Project

Michael Pohuski, Pohuski Studios, and John Kiser, Sea Colony Aqua Sports

In 1631 William Claiborne, a Virginian, landed on Kent Island, in the upper Chesapeake, where he built a fort and a surrounding trading settlement, thereby establishing the first permanent European occupation site in Maryland. This site, one of the most significant in the state, has never been located.

In November of 1989 Joseph McNamara and Michael Pohuski decided to investigate why the Claiborne site remained so elusive. With little coaxing, three other innocent bystanders Donald Shomette, Dr. Fred Hopkins and John Kiser fell into this quest of curiosity. The Claiborne Project was thus developed as a phase one reconnaissance survey to locate the site of Claiborne's fort and settlement.



Donald Shomette (left) and Michael Pohuski (right) setting up a wooden coffer around the barrel well.

schedule was established with fieldwork on at least one weekend every month, or as our marriages would allow. The majority of our funding was endowed by bank of Pohuski. McNamara. Shomette. Hopkins and Kiser. Maryland Historical Trust and Hundley, the Underwater Archaeologist, provided additional support.

setting up a wooden coffer around the barrel well.

Sea level rise and shoreline erosion had claimed many acres of Kent Island since the 1600s. Therefore our endeavor was predicated on the theory that fort and settlement were probably underwater.

We analyzed the existing archival records and discovered very few original references to the site's location. In a 1638 letter Leonard Calvert describes his attack on Kent Fort: "I landed with my company a little before sunne rise, at the southernmost end thereof where Capt. Cleybornes howse is seated within a small ffort of Pallysadoes."

We scaled historic maps and overlaid versions including the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Surveys of the 1800s against present day maps, allowing us to plot the possible 1630 shoreline. As suspected, the area had lost dramatic amounts of land in just the last 150 years.

We also conducted an aerial photographic survey during low tides using conventional and infrared images. The photographs allowed us to become familiar with the area and were the basis for our sector maps.

Before conducting our field surveys we interviewed local landowners, farmers and watermen. Expecting the outsider's cold shoulder we were pleasantly surprised that the name "William Claiborne" melted all resistance. We sat in a lot of kitchens

and ate a lot of pie and coffee. It seemed that everyone on Kent Island had their own Claiborne theory.

Since the land in our search area was privately owned, we started our field surveys by knocking on doors and introducing ourselves. All of the landowners allowed us access to their property and shoreline, many of them took us on a tour showing where they had found "things".

One of the waterfront owners told us about barrels that he could see at low tide buried in the bottom. We visited his shoreline during a blustery blowout at very low tide and discovered the remains of two barrel wells and a box well protruding from the seafloor some distance from shore.

Barrel wells were not uncommon, in the seventeenth century tidewater. The technique uses wooden barrels stacked end to end lining a hole down to ground water. The existing shoreline bluff was six feet above the barrel remains so we were looking at the sections on the wells that were originally six feet below the historic land surface.



Exploring the barrel well.

We developed a plan excavate two of the wells then applied for and received the first Underwater Excavation Permit in Marvland. We built a plywood cofferdam around well No. 2 and excavated the barrels interior in three-inch strata. The excavated sediments were sent ashore for screening and cataloging. The well was excavated to its bottom at 36 inches Recovered artifacts included Staffordshire sherd. several

rosehead nails, a small brass straight pin and three glass trade beads. Collectively the items pointed to a time frame of mid 1600s, when compared to similar artifacts at Jamestown, but the sample was very small. Well No. 3 was also excavated but was devoid of any artifacts. Both wells were backfilled and stabilized with sand bags and the artifacts delivered for conservation to the Maryland Historical Trust. The survey and excavation findings were published in the Underwater Archaeology Proceedings from the Society for Historical Archaeology Conference held in Richmond, VA in 1991.

The survey did not locate Claiborne's Kent fort but did confirm that remains of inundated seventeenth century sites exist in the waters around Kent Island. It is possible that Well No.2 could have been built and used as early as the Claiborne occupation and could be associated with the trade settlement. In the end, from the time we spent in the archives and on Kent Island we all felt really close to William Claiborne, in more ways than one.

#### The MAHS Model: Partners in Preservation

Steven Anthony, James Smailes and Dennis Knepper, Maritime Archaeological and Historical Society



The Archaeological Maritime and Historical Society (MAHS) celebrates its thirtieth anniversary in 2018. This milestone with coincides the thirtieth anniversary celebration of the Maryland Maritime Archaeology Program (MMAP) and highlights a standing history of support collaboration to explore and preserve Maryland's historic shipwrecks.

When the Abandoned Shipwreck Act was enacted in 1988, title to all abandoned shipwrecks in Maryland waters was transferred

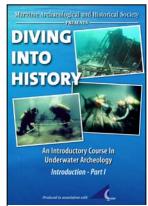
to the state for protection and management. In response, the state created the Maryland Maritime Archaeology Program (MMAP) with full authority to manage those wrecks. There was only one problem. The MMAP did not have sufficient personnel to do all of this work.

A few local divers recognized the challenge and came up with a solution. They provided interested recreational scuba divers with training in the science of underwater archaeology and conveyed to them the importance of ethical commitment to the protection and stewardship of historic shipwrecks. The idea caught on and MAHS was born.

Throughout the years, MAHS has provided a model of volunteer recreational diver participation in federal and state underwater archaeology projects. Similarly minded groups began to embrace this model throughout the country. The success of this collaborative approach was acknowledged by the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT). Under the auspices of MMAP and with the support of State Underwater Archeologist, Dr. Susan Langley, the MHT awarded MAHS two Non-

Capital Historic Preservation grants to advance maritime research within the state. MAHS is the first volunteer group of recreational scuba divers ever awarded these prestigious state grants.

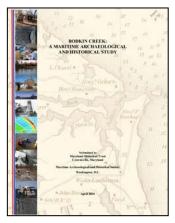
The first MHT grant was awarded in 1998. MHT recognized the significance of the MAHS training programs and its impact on public education and outreach. That year, they awarded a Non Capital Grant that enabled MAHS to film and record the live *Introductory Course in Underwater Archaeology*. The goal was to create this course in video format for distribution to a wider audience of scuba divers unable to attend the live classes in Maryland. The end result was the popular video course titled *Diving into History: An Introductory* 



**Diving Into History DVD.** 

Course in Underwater Archaeology and the companion course, A Field School in Underwater Archaeology.

The MAHS video course consists of ten 50-minute DVDs that cover the history of underwater archaeology, archival research, ship architecture, position fixing and search methods, surveying and mapping, photography and videography, conservation, law and ethics, and project planning and reports. The DVDs contain informative lecture material interspersed with field footage depicting submerged archaeological sites and actual underwater projects. An Instructor Guide with supplementary material and lesson plans accompanies the set of disks. The companion field school course was also created. The distribution of these courses has created a cadre of MAHS-trained divers who provide volunteer support to professional archaeologists across the nation and in various locations around the world.



**Bodkin Creek report.** 

Then, in 2008, MHT, with the support of MMAP and Dr. Langley, awarded MAHS a second Non Capital Grant for the purpose of performing a comprehensive study of the integration shoreline and maritime archaeology in and around the Bodkin Creek estuary, in Anne Arundel County. The resulting study, titled *Bodkin Creek* Area Maritime and Terrestrial Survey Synthesis of Prehistoric and Historic Resources, another notable example collaboration between the volunteer, government, and commercial sectors, combining in a single, coordinated effort, the work of MAHS, MHT, and Geomar, LLC, a prominent commercial cultural resource management firm.

MAHS volunteers working on this project conducted archival research in the United States, Canada, and England, and carried out terrestrial surveys and closely related oral history interviews. Geomar, LLC, assisted by MAHS, conducted a remote sensing survey to investigate more than 2,000 acres underwater at the entrance to Bodkin Creek and its surroundings. The findings of the investigation were incorporated into a comprehensive, 300 page report containing an extensive study of the array of watercraft traveling Maryland waters throughout its history and an overview the maritime history of one of Maryland's historically significant estuaries (the report is available at http://www.mahsnet.org.php).

The MAHS live course titled Introductory Course in Underwater Archaeology is taught annually starting in January each year and the video series *Diving Into History* is available for purchase throughout the year. MAHS Field Schools are usually conducted in June and September of each year. For more information about the MAHS education programs or membership, please visit the MAHS website at <a href="https://www.mahsnet.org">www.mahsnet.org</a>.

#### The Steamboat Columbus

Michael Pohuski, Pohuski Studios, and John Kiser, Sea Colony Aqua Sports

At three in the morning, on November 27, 1850, the S.S. *Columbus* pushed south to Norfolk through the cold swells of the Chesapeake. She was just passing the mouth of the Potomac River when the ship's engineer returned to the engine room. All night he'd had trouble with the draft of the furnace. He looked down into the fire room just as a "broad sheet of flame" shot out of the furnace, engulfing the Deckhand and setting the engine room's woodpile afire. The Fireman barely escaped up the ladder with the flames at his heels as the conflagration spread through the cabin. The engineer knew then that the ship was doomed and ran up to the pilothouse.

He shouted to the Captain that the situation was hopeless and they should all take to the boats. The First Mate ran below to find his young son and was never seen again.

Returning through the flames to the stern, the Fireman found six men at the lifeboat and helped them free it from the davits. Suddenly Captain Hollingshead appeared above them, and said "Hold on!" Then he ran back into the burning boat.

Columbus was moving fast, the engine still running with the lifeboat dragging dangerously alongside. The men feared being swamped and cast off. The burning steamboat pulled away and in the distance the Captain and another were seen jumping into the cold waves but the lifeboat, caught in the current, could not reach them. The survivors rowed after the flaming vessel but eventually turned toward the Smith Point Lightship. The flaming wreckage drifted with the tide through the night and disappeared in the morning. Captain Hollingshead, First Mate Godwin, his son and six others either died in the fire or drowned. Columbus was carrying six horses as cargo and two passengers, all perished.

Time and the sediments of the Chesapeake might have just swallowed *Columbus*, except that she was powered by a rare Crosshead steam engine and its giant iron cylinder protruded upward many feet off the bottom for almost a century and a half.

Columbus was built in Baltimore in 1828 and powered by a crosshead steam engine built by Charles Reeder of Federal Hill. One of America's earliest maritime steam engines, the crosshead was replaced by the more efficient walking beam engine in the 1840s. At 138 feet long (later lengthened to 174 feet), Columbus, was a large ship for the time.

In 1990, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers discovered the remains of a shipwreck in the Chesapeake Bay while preparing to deepen the ship channel to Baltimore. Underwater archaeologists investigated the site and realized that it was a 19th century steamboat with a very early marine steam engine. Further investigations confirmed it was *Columbus*. The *Columbus* Project began in response to this discovery.

The project was undertaken by the cultural resource management firm, R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Michael Pohuski and David Holly conducted archival research, while archeological

field operations were directed by Jack Irion and included archaeologists David Beard and Richard Swete. John Kiser of Sea Colony Aqua Sports supervised archaeological dive operations.

Only one paddlewheel was located, the other likely dropped away during the surface burning. Fragments of a melted copper boiler were recovered indicating the boiler must have exploded in the fire. The flames also consumed the wooden "A" frame. The inferno's tremendous temperatures and 142 years of saltwater

graphitized the cast iron engine parts and made them very fragile.

The Army Corps assembled a flotilla of vessels directly over Columbus to 1ift portions of the giant engine and paddlewheel shaft the from bottom. Army divers rigged a custom steel frame



Lifting the Columbus' engine cylinder.

around the engine cylinder for the lift. But as the engine raised off the bottom the frame began to bend. The engine was much heavier than expected, so the lighter paddlewheel shaft was rigged first and lifted very slowly to the deck. Weather forced an end to the project until May 1993, when 60 feet below, the divers disassembled the engine into three main parts for easier operations. On the first lift effort, the main cylinder's end plate separated as it cleared the water and both pieces fell back into the bay. Fortunately, the two pieces landed in the muddy bottom undamaged. Undeterred, a new dive team began again. The crews worked into the night and at last one section of the engine cylinder was recovered and placed onto the barge. Weather then delayed operations until morning. As the sun rose on a calm day, the project finally got a break, and by late afternoon the final part, the large piston cylinder, was on the barge.

The *Columbus* engine is one of very few Crosshead engines recovered in the United States and one of the earliest surviving marine engines extant. Archaeologists have called the Columbus's massive engine a missing link in the evolution of American steamship technology. Due to the lack of historical documentation of this important engine - the cylinder, crankshaft, & crankshaft bedplate, condenser, valve chests, starboard paddle wheel shaft and various parts were recovered for Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) documentation by Richard Anderson. Conservation was undertaken in New Orleans and the components were delivered to the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory the day it opened.

30 years of Avocational Archeology = Dirt, Mud, and Mowing the Lawn
Bill Utley, Institute of Maritime History

Like most people, I started my interest in history by going to museums and historic sites as a child. Unlike most people, I never outgrew my child-like wonder with history, and as my wife will attest, I am still very much a child at heart. Unlike a child however, I can now dig in the dirt and "play" in the mud, without getting yelled at! Few people, however, get to contribute to the history or exhibits at those sites if they are not professional archaeologists, curators, or historians. While I don't have an archaeological degree, I did find out that archaeology the world over, is dependent on a partnership with dedicated avocationals to fill in the manpower and time gaps. For an avocational, there are numerous opportunities to touch and contribute to history if you seek them out. For the past 34 years, I have been fortunate enough to be able to participate in numerous archaeological projects both overseas and in the United States. As I like to tell people, with perhaps a slight bit

of hyperbole: "you go to museums to see things I put there."

My first sojourn into maritime archaeology began with serendipitous meeting in England to work the 1703 Great Storm wrecks in the Goodwin Sands. That in turn led to being invited to work on the Yorktown Shipwreck Project Virginia. From there, my participation broadened terrestrial and



Author - Aft Port Gun-port, Gun Deck, 3d Rate, 70 gun Stirling Castle.

maritime archaeology in England, Virginia and New York. Upon moving back to Maryland 29 years ago, I became involved, first through the Maritime



Mount Clare, Baltimore, Summer 1988.

Archaeological and Historical Society (MAHS), and later through the Institute for Maritime History (IMH), with the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) maritime archaeology program, and terrestrial sites in Baltimore, including Mount Clare.

Over the years I have worked in such varied projects and places as the *La Belle* Shipwreck Project and the

Confederate blockade runner *Denbigh* in Texas, the First Colony Project in North Carolina, Old Fort Niagara in New York, George Washington's Boyhood Home in

Virginia, the Dutch Frigate *Alphen* in Curacao, historic harbor surveys in Dominica and St Kitts, Iron Age, and Roman, Saxon and warship sites in England.

For the past 29 years, I have been privileged to work with the maritime

archaeologists at MHT. directly and through IMH, on numerous projects and surveys. The extensive waterways in conceal Maryland a capsule of forgotten history, and offer a path to the historic But that history lies unseen below the surface and requires the supplicant to look closely to uncover it. Through multiple remote sensing surveys, diving, and excavations, I have helped, and continue to help in a small



Widewater - World War I Wreck Site.

way, to uncover this history at places like Mallows Bay and Widewater, Jane's Island, Wicomico River, Chester River, USS *Scorpion* in the Patuxent River, the Chesapeake Bay, and the Potomac River. Over the years, to the present, I have



U.S.S. Scorpion – Work Barge Over Site – Patuxent River, MD.

hours assisting with remote sensing surveys – mowing the lawn as it's called – going sailed up and down Maryland waterways searching for lost history. Maryland's waterways provide an endless source of hidden historic treasures waiting to reveal their secrets. Those secrets are the

spent many days and

source of much of Maryland's history – its Native American roots, its founding first as a colony and later as a state, its peoples of all races, colors, and creeds, and its trials and tribulations through wilderness and war. These waterways were the lifeblood of settlement, and define the history of many of Maryland's cities and towns from Baltimore to Hagerstown to St Mary's. For 30 years, and continuing, the maritime archeology program of the Maryland Historical Trust has helped and continued to preserve this history for future generations.

### Black Panther - U-1105: A German U-Boat in the Potomac River Michael Pohuski, Pohuski Studios, and John Kiser, Sea Colony Aqua Sports

The *U-1105*, completed in 1944, was a Type VIIC/41 German Submarine but it was coated with top-secret synthetic black rubber tiles. The anechoic tiles contained thousands of air pockets to deaden and absorb Allied sonar pings.

The process was codenamed "Alberich" after a mythological dwarf with an invisible cloak. Alberich was a main character in Wagner's opera series "The Ring." It was an early effort at stealth technology and nicknamed Black Panther by the crew for the black rubber tiles.

In April 1945, the submarine, left Germany to patrol the Allied convoy lanes west of Ireland. On April 27, they fired two acoustic homing torpedoes at three British destroyers and dove to the bottom, to escape the counterattack. Both torpedoes hit the destroyer escort H.M.S. *Redmill*, blowing a hole in the stern, and killing 32 sailors. The British searched furiously but the *U-1105* lay silently on the bottom.

One week later, U-1105 received orders to "Surface and surrender to the Allies - the war is over."

In 1945, the British sank most of the surrendered U-boats off Northern Ireland. Only thirty U-boats were saved and divided among the Allies. The United States was allotted ten boats, including some already in America.

The Royal Navy put the submarine through sea trials and sonar tests before sending it to the U.S. with an American crew. During the surface crossing of the stormy North Atlantic, *U-1105* was nearly lost. Conditions became so dangerous



Looking from the bow toward the conning tower as *U-1105* is prepared for sinking.

off Newfoundland, the crew requested assistance and was towed to Portsmouth Naval Yard, New Hampshire.

The U-boat was severely battered during the crossing. In fact, the Navy determined that the submarine was in such poor condition and missing so many tiles, that it was not possible to test the submarine effectively. Instead two large sections of tiles were removed and sent to the Naval Research Labratory in Washington and Massachusetts Institute of Technology for testing. Fortunately, the British passed their research findings to the Today, all advanced U.S. Navv. submarines in the world's navies are coated with similar rubber skin

for operational testing, its role was shifted to testing Demolition and Salvage

equipment. It was towed to the Chesapeake for tests conducted by Underwater Demolition Team at Indian Head, Maryland and The Mine Warfare Test Station at Solomons, Maryland.

In August 1948, it arrived off Piney Point, in the Potomac River and was turned over to the salvage lifting vessels U.S.S. *Salvager* and U.S.S. *Windlass*. The submarine was submerged and raised several times, including a test using collapsible pontoons made by Goodrich Rubber, designed to rescue sunken

submarines. Then September on 19,1949, it was anchored about a mile off Pinev Point, and a 250 lb. depth charge was suspended 30 feet below its hull. When the depth charge exploded it broke the pressure hull all the way around to the keel and she sank in 20 seconds. The U-1105 then was forgotten for 36 vears.



Moment of the detonation that sank U-1105.

In the 1980s, Uwe Lovas, a Virginia recreational diver, located the Black Panther in June,1985. Several Maryland divers, John Kiser, Michael Pohuski, Donald Shomette, and Joseph McNamara encouraged the Maryland Historical Trust to preserve the site.

In 1992-93, with support from the St. Clement's Island-Potomac River Museum, the Maryland Historical Trust, and Sea Colony Aqua Sports, and with information from the Naval Historical Center and the former Captain of the U-boat, the site became the subject of an archeological survey. The team of volunteer divers measured and mapped the site and produced a report with drawings, photographs and historical background.

In 1995, a cooperative agreement between the Navy, the State of Maryland, and St. Mary's County, the *U-1105* Black Panther Historic Shipwreck Preserve was designated as Maryland's first historic shipwreck preserve. The *U-1105* Black Panther Historic Shipwreck Preserve is intended to promote the preservation of the historic shipwreck while making it accessible to the general public.

### Reconnoitering the Bay: IMH's Submerged Historical Inventory Project (SHIP)

David P. Howe, Institute of Maritime History

The Institute of Maritime History is a tax-exempt educational corporation that was formed in 1994 as a society to conduct historical and archaeological research in



the marine environment, and to assist students and colleges and support private and governmental agencies in that field.

IMH has conducted fieldwork in Ireland, the Caribbean, New England, the Middle Atlantic states, Georgia and Florida. Since 2005 we have focused heavily but not exclusively on the Chesapeake Bay

and Potomac River in support of the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) because the area is central to American history and MHT is one of the most active, vibrant and effective state archaeological programs in the country.

Our work is voluntary and funded by our members and rare but welcome grants and outside gifts. Members include professional underwater archaeologists, and volunteers from every walk of life. Most, but not all, are divers. Ages range from adolescence to antiquity, from college to retirement. We share a passion for finding, exploring, documenting and understanding historic sites and protecting them by working closely with MHT and with the Delaware Division of Historical

Affairs. Virginia Department of Historic Resources. Naval History and Heritage Command. Naval Station Air Patuxent River. US Marine Corps Base Ouantico. and others.

Cultural

and

Our mantra for historic sites is "No take, no talk" — we do not



Roper off Mount Vernon.

disturb sites or recover anything, and we do not disclose site locations to anyone except the appropriate government officials. Our long association with the professional archaeologists of MHT and its counterpart agencies reflects their confidence that IMH adheres rigorously to this policy.

Our projects in Maryland have included

- searching large swathes of the Bay and the Potomac,
- assessing and reporting 77 submerged sites to MHT (with 25 more reports in process),
- searching for remains of up to 23 vessels that were scuttled at the start of the Revolutionary War,
- searching for George Washington's miniature ship Federalist at Mount Vernon.
- mapping sites ranging from colonial merchant craft through Civil War vessels and World War I wooden steamships at Mallows Bay and Widewater to World War II Navy aircraft,
- servicing the *U-1105* Black Panther Historic Shipwreck Preserve, a German U-boat that was sunk in 1949 in the Potomac River in a Navy weapon test,
- providing diving services to the replica tall ship Maryland Dove at St. Mary's City,
- assisting in river cleanups and the construction of oyster reefs,
- providing occasional assistance or salvage to vessels in difficulty, and
- training our divers in archaeological procedures and low-visibility site mapping.

We also actively support the professional archaeologists at the St. Augustine (Florida) Lighthouse & Maritime Museum by lending them our dive boat for field

schools and fieldwork that included raising carronade to identify a Revolutionary War wreck.

During the next few years, we plan to focus on mapping and identifying shipwrecks in Chesapeake between the Virginia border and the Choptank Roper raising cannon in Florida. River.



We eagerly invite everyone having an interest in maritime history or underwater archaeology, divers or not, to join us in fieldwork, archival research, stewardship and outreach.

### Mysteries of the "Ghost Fleet" of Mallows Bay Awaken a Passion Paul Orlando, Friends of Mallows Bay

Ok, I'll admit it. History has long-been a topic of interest to me, but not necessarily a passion. Archeology, maybe a passing thought that was often associated with shipwrecks. But five years ago, a transformation happened – something tapped a curiosity and pulled me closer. With barely 3 inches of freeboard separating the Potomac River from the inside of our overloaded canoe, author and historian Don Shomette and famed maritime archeologist Dr. James Delgado introduced me to the Ghost Fleet of Mallows Bay. A quiet, peaceful embayment about 30 miles downstream of DC, that's home to something unlike anything else in the U.S. – the remains of more than 100 World War I-era wooden vessels. It's a place where one is literally immersed in history, compelled to ask a flurry of questions regarding how and why, and mesmerized by an abundance of nature that is slowly reclaiming the wooden remains. They got me! They started me down a path that now consumes me.



**The Ghost Fleet of Mallows Bay.** Photo courtesy of Julian Dale, Duke Marine Robotics and Remote Sensing Facility.

And, I'm not alone. The Ghost Fleet has recently gained both national and international recognition that has inspired wonder among new audiences, recreation enthusiasts of all varieties, and generations of students from K-to-gray. The more that folks learn about the Ghost Fleet, the more they want to know, and the more that becomes revealed regarding how important the building of these ships was to so many different facets of this nation's history, our maritime heritage, and as a driver of community and economic development. In recognition, the Ghost Fleet was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 2015 and designated a National Treasure by the National Trust for Historic Preservation in 2017.

The Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) acts as steward for the Ghost Fleet and as valued partners to help protect and interpret the ships as well as document the stories of people and communities. In 2014, MHT's Dr. Susan Langley (MD State Underwater Archeologist) worked alongside dozens of community groups to nominate the Ghost Fleet as a potential NOAA National Marine Sanctuary (NMS). A partnership with NOAA was thought to validate further the national significance of this historic resource as well as act as a catalyst for additional protection, education and interpretation, science, and tourism opportunities. Indeed, in 2015, NOAA initiated the public process to designate the Ghost Fleet as the Mallows Bay-Potomac River **NMS** (MPNMS) as well as another maritime heritage/shipwreck site in Wisconsin-Lake Michigan. Although still underway, the proposed designation of MPNMS would include joint management by NOAA, MHT, MD Department of Natural Resources, and Charles County MD and would be implemented through a diversity of community-based partnerships that have already emerged.



Photo courtesy of Sultana Education Foundation.

During the past four years, Langley and colleagues at MHT have been central to many of these truly remarkable partnerships that continue to foster greater understanding and stewardship of the Ghost Fleet and the rich maritime heritage of adjacent waters and landscape of the Potomac River. How exciting to see hundreds of students engaged in outdoor learning experiences that extend well-beyond the textbooks of my day – budding artists, tech-savvy engineers, and field scientists among those finding new connections and inspiration among the quiet solitude of the ship remains. It's both energizing and rewarding. And, that spirit captures the attention of partners – from near and far, from public and private entities, and from likely and surprisingly new sources. It's what happens when so many find reason to pull together for a common good and awaken our collective passion.

#### Angling for Archeology

Troy Nowak, Maryland Historical Trust

"Catch anything?" is positively the most common question we are asked on the water.

"Perhaps?" is usually the correct answer, but not an answer anyone would expect or understand without explanation. There is never time to explain when piloting a skiff with a cable attached to a towfish astern, and crabpots, pilings, or other obstructions dead ahead. The answer is usually a simple "No", hopefully not accompanied by a scramble to avoid collision.

Contrary to popular belief, we are never fishing and rarely searching for any

particular archeological site or shipwreck. As a unit of the State Historic Preservation Office, most of our time on the water is related routine inspections of areas where construction is planned. surveys of areas where development is expected erosion is accelerating.



ASM members and volunteers John Fiveash and Brent Chippendale assisting with survey of the waters off Calverton during the 2017 Tyler Bastian Field Session in Maryland Archeology.

Each year roughly 700 projects receiving state or federal licenses, permits, or funding find their way to our desks for review in compliance with state and federal historic preservation laws. Each involves activities with potential to impact submerged archeological historic properties. Reviews of these projects can take from ten minutes to years of coordination with government agencies and project sponsors. Very few, about ten per year, require site inspections; even less result in recommendations to government agencies for archeological studies prior to construction or other ground disturbance. This process is the frontline against loss of submerged archeological sites and/or the information they can provide to development.

Most site inspections and surveys involve reconnaissance of a discrete area using a side scan sonar, a marine magnetometer, and an echo sounder. Side scan sonar allows us to record detailed images of submerged lands and objects regardless of water clarity and the marine magnetometer helps us find submerged and buried

shipwrecks, wharves, or other structures or objects which cause localized distortions in the earth's magnetic field. The echo sounder is largely used to make sure we don't run the instruments or the skiff aground, but we can also use the data it collects to produce bathymetric maps which can allow comparisons between current bottom topography and historic charts and maps.

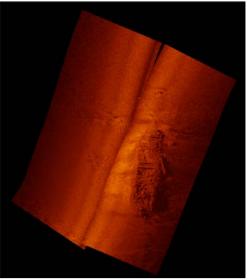
We rarely know if we "caught" anything significant without further work typically including data processing and review, library and archival research, more survey, and occasionally diving.

Discovery of new sites not only happens during formal inspections and surveys, but also, and quite often, during the trip home. We typically stow the magnetometer before we depart an area we are formally investigating. It is towed nearly 70 ft. astern during operation creating a complication and potential hazard while cruising among other vessels. We often leave the sonar in the water, as it is usually either pole mounted or towed very close alongside, and adjust its range to cover a large area. Now painting in broad strokes, the sonar produces coarsegrained images unsuitable for a typical archeological survey, but good enough to detect large objects protruding from or sitting on the bottom.

The return trip usually is planned in advance to pass or quickly inspect areas where the remains of old boats and ships may be hiding, such as inlets where they were often discarded, and shoals where they often ran aground. This is usually the

most relaxing and exciting part of the day. The work is done and we can use our knowledge, skill, and a bit of luck to "catch a big one."

We are often fortunate enough to share the excitement of discovery with volunteers who assist at the helm or scrutinize incoming data for any indication of potential targets. When we get a "bite" we normally turn around readjust the sonar to capture clear images such as the image recorded by volunteer Bill Utley and me after the maritime archeology program's final site visit of 2017. Program staff look forward to more site visits, surveys, and discoveries like this one in 2018.



Side scan sonar image of shipwreck found after site visit, Chester River, fall 2017.

### **Archeology Volunteer Programs**

Following are examples of programs in Maryland that offer opportunities to get involved in archeology. For more information about these and other similar programs visit <a href="https://www.marylandarcheology.org">www.marylandarcheology.org</a>.

### Jefferson Patterson Park & Museum: Public Archaeology Program

Smith's St. Leonard Site; May 8 – June 30, 2018

Join Jefferson Patterson Park & Museum archeologists in the excavation of early 18th century buildings at the Smith's St. Leonard Site. The program runs from May 8 through June 30. Tuesdays and Thursdays are "Lab Days," while Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays are "Field Days." To register contact Ed Chaney at (410) 586-8554 or <a href="mailto:ed.chaney@maryland.gov">ed.chaney@maryland.gov</a>.

Jefferson Patterson Park & Museum

10515 Mackall Road

St. Leonard, Maryland 20685

Ph: 410.586.8501 www.jefpat.org/publicarchaeology.html

### Anne Arundel County's Archaeology Program

The Anne Arundel County Archaeology Program works with the non-profit The Lost Towns Project to promote archeological research and public education programs. We seek dedicated volunteers and interns, no experience required, to help with all aspects of field and lab work. Join us to discover history at a variety of dig sites across the County or to process artifacts at our lab in Edgewater. To learn more, please email <a href="mailto:volunteers@losttownsproject.org">volunteers@losttownsproject.org</a> or call 410-222-1318.

Anne Arundel County's Archaeology Laboratory 839 Londontown Road Edgewater, Maryland 21037 By appointment

### The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission

Prince George's County Department of Parks and Recreation

Experience Prince George's County's history first-hand through volunteering with the Archaeology Program. Individuals, 14 years and up, can learn how archeologists investigate the past and assist them with excavations and lab work. Volunteer registration is required through <a href="https://www.pgparks.com">www.pgparks.com</a>. For information call the Archaeology Program office at 301- 627-1286 or email Stephanie Sperling at <a href="mailto:stephanie.sperling@pgparks.com">stephanie.sperling@pgparks.com</a>.

Archaeology Program Natural and Historical Resources Division 8204 McClure Road Upper Marlboro, Maryland 20772

### Certificate and Training Program for Archeological Technicians

The Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc. (ASM), the Maryland Historical Trust, and the Council for Maryland Archeology offer a Certificate and Training Program for Archeological Technicians (CAT Program), providing an opportunity to be recognized for formal and extended training in archeology without participation in a degree program. Certificate candidates must be members of the ASM, and work under the supervision of a mentor. A series of required readings and workshops is coupled with practical experience in archeological research. For information about the CAT Program, and application forms, visit the ASM web site at <a href="https://www.marylandarcheology.org">www.marylandarcheology.org</a>.

### The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission

Montgomery Parks Department, Park Planning and Stewardship

Join the Montgomery Parks' archeology program in uncovering Montgomery County's past through the investigation and analysis of sites that cover the entire 12,000 year history of the County. There are opportunities for fieldwork and labwork. Volunteers are welcome on Mondays and Wednesdays. For Volunteer Application contact Heather Bouslog by phone at 301.563.7530, or email at *Heather.bouslog@montgomeryparks.org*, or visit *www.ParksArchaeology.org*.

Archaeology Program Needwood Mansion 6700 Needwood Road Derwood, Maryland 20855

#### Maryland Historical Trust

Archeology Programs

The Maryland Historical Trust is committed to involving the public in archeology. The Maryland Maritime Archeology Program provides opportunities for volunteers in field activities on a seasonal basis. Participants need not be divers. Terrestrial archeological programs include an annual Field Session co-hosted with the Archeological Society of Maryland. This eleven-day field investigation combines education with research, and provides unparalleled professional-avocational interaction. Additional field projects occur throughout the year. An Open Lab is held on most Tuesdays during the year teaching proper archeological lab techniques. Presentations, displays, publications, and internships are also offered. To learn more contact State Terrestrial Archeologist Charlie Hall at *charles.hall@maryland.gov*, or State Underwater Archeologist Susan Langley at *susan.langley@maryland.gov*.

Maryland Historical Trust 100 Community Place Crownsville, MD 21032 http://mht.maryland.gov/

### The Herring Run Archaeology Project

The Herring Run Archaeology Project is an all-volunteer archaeology program in Baltimore City's Herring Run Park. Join us for the fourth season of fieldwork at the Eutaw Manor House, a country estate that was built in 1762 and burned down on October 25, 1865. We'll be digging from April 22 through April 29th. Registration for spring fieldwork can be found on our website, *herringrunarchaeology.org*, along with many other details about the project, or you can follow us on Instagram and Facebook for the latest news. Hope to see you in the park!

Contact: <u>herringrunarchaeology@gmail.com</u>

herringrunarchaeology.org

https://www.facebook.com/herringrunarchaeology/

https://www.instagram.com/herringrunarchaeologyproject/

#### Historic St. Mary's City: A Museum of History and Archaeology

Historic St. Mary's City (HSMC) is the site of the fourth permanent English settlement in North America, Maryland's first capital, and the birthplace of religious toleration in America. The Department of Research & Collections at HSMC, with St. Mary's College of Maryland, offers a Field School in Historical Archaeology from May 29 through August 4, 2018. While in the field, staff and students offer tours of the excavations to visitors. During the Tidewater Archaeology Weekend event (July 21 - 22), members of the public can sift for artifacts with the archaeology team and take special tours of the archaeological laboratory and other museum sites. Visitors are also encouraged to explore the St. John's Site Museum, which provides insights into ways researchers use historical and archaeological evidence. Contact HSMC 240-895-4990, 800-SMC-1634, or Info@HSMCdigshistory.org. list visit of events www.hsmcdigshistory.org/events.html.

Historic St. Mary's City Museum of History and Archaeology P.O. Box 39 St. Mary's City, MD 20686

### Archeological Society of Maryland

Field and Laboratory Volunteer Opportunities Statewide

One of the Archeological Society of Maryland's main goals is to involve the public in field and lab events throughout the year and across the State. To meet this goal, ASM hosts a Spring Symposium and an annual Fall meeting, and co-hosts with the Maryland Historical Trust a Spring Workshop and a late spring field/excavation session. ASM's local chapters also conduct meetings and provide opportunities for members and the general public to participate in field and laboratory activities. Visit our website at <a href="https://www.marylandarcheology.org">www.marylandarcheology.org</a> to learn about upcoming events, view the latest edition of our monthly newsletter (ASM Ink), and link to our chapters' websites.



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where Roman Catholics first freely worshipped in the British colonies. At the St. John's Site Museum, gain insight into ways historians and archeologists reconstruct the past and the ways Lord Baltimore's design for Maryland foreshadowed the First Amendment rights guaranteed by our Constitution. Take an easy drive from the metro areas and discover one of the nation's most beautiful historic places in tidewater Southern Maryland.

240-896-4990 <u>www.hsmcdigshistory.org/</u> 800-SMC-1634 Info@HSMCdigshistory.org



### live more, play more

The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission (M-NCPPC), Archaeology Program, Natural and Historical Resources Division (NHRD), Prince George's County. Since 1988, the NHRD Archaeology Program has been exploring the diversity of Prince George's

County's archeological resources. Through excavations, exhibits, public outreach and cultural resource management, the Archaeology Program supports the M-NCPPC's numerous museums and historic sites. Hands-on volunteer programs and student internships provide opportunities for citizens and students to discover the past by participating in excavations and artifact processing and analysis. For information call the Archaeology Program office at 301-627-1286 or email Stephanie Sperling at *stephanie.sperling@pgparks.com*.



The Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc. (ASM) is a 501(c)3 not-for-profit organization dedicated to the investigation and conservation of Maryland's archeological resources. **ASM** members professional, academic, and avocational archeologists. The Society sponsors publications, research, and site surveys across the State as well as hosting a Spring Symposium and a Fall general meeting and co-hosting with the Maryland Historical Trust a Spring Workshop

and late spring field/excavation session where members and the public work along side professional archeologists. In addition, ASM has eight chapters representing most of Maryland's geographic regions, each with its own local meetings and activities. All ASM and chapter activities are open to the public. Visit us at <a href="https://www.marylandarcheology.org">www.marylandarcheology.org</a> to learn more about our activities.



Ska State Highway Administration Windows Operations of Transportation

Maryland Department of Transportation's State Highway Administration (SHA) is committed to sustaining the balance between protecting our cultural resources and maintaining our transportation system.

For information, contact Dr. Julie M. Schablitsky, Chief Archeologist/Assistant Division Chief, Cultural Resources Section at <a href="mailto:jschablitsky@sha.state.md.us">jschablitsky@sha.state.md.us</a>.

Founded in 1976, the **Council for Maryland Archeology** is an organization of professional archeologists whose mission is to foster public awareness and support for the preservation of archeological resources in the state. Our membership is composed of over 30 professional



archeologists either working or conducting research in Maryland. We are proud to sponsor Maryland Archeology Month and encourage one and all to visit our website <u>www.cfma-md.org</u>, attend an event, and join us in exploring Maryland's past.

The Maryland Historical Trust (Trust) is a state agency dedicated to preserving and interpreting the legacy of Maryland's past. Through research, conservation, and education, the Trust assists the people of Maryland in understanding and preserving their historical and cultural heritage. The Trust is an agency of the Maryland Department of Planning and serves as Maryland's State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). Visit us at <a href="https://www.mht.maryland.gov">www.mht.maryland.gov</a>.

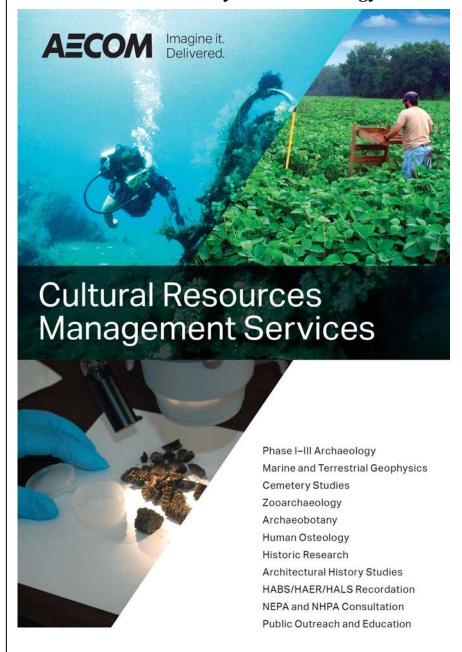


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exploring the connection between Maryland and the Atlantic World. Housed in the Anthropology Department, our archeology program focuses on how indigenous Native American and African communities interacted with and reacted to the arrival of Europeans throughout the Atlantic era. Our students have participated in field programs in southern Maryland, West Africa and the Caribbean. For information visit <a href="http://www.smcm.edu/anthropology/">http://www.smcm.edu/anthropology/</a>.



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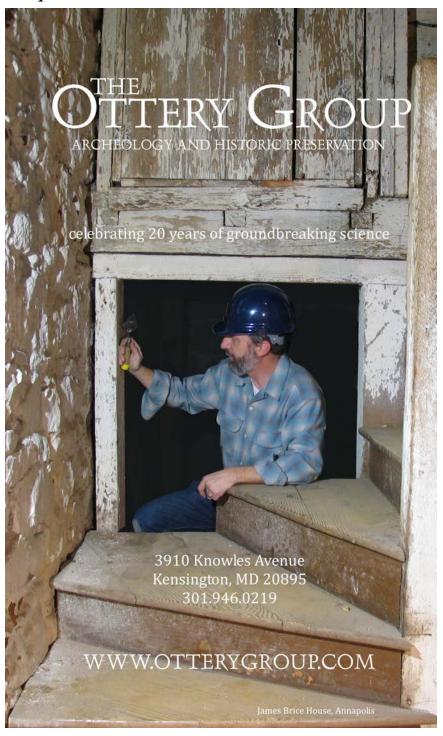








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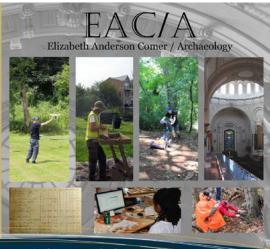
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Commonwealth Heritage Group's regional offies in Alexandria, Virginia, and

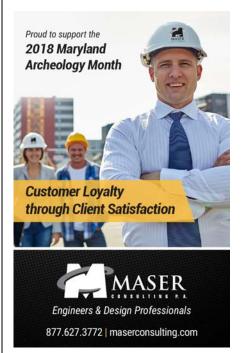
West Chester, Pennsylvania (formerly John Milner Associates) offer specialized services in archaeology, architectural history, history, preservation planning, landscape architecture, compliance and litigation support, and terrestrial and marine remote sensing. Our staff is experienced in the full range of cultural

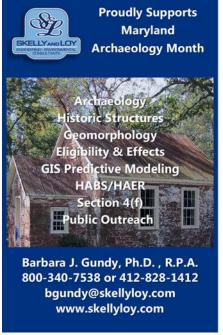
resource studies, including testing and evaluation for NRHP nominations or Section 106 determinations of eligibility; data recovery to mitigate the impact of construction; preparation of cultural resource management planning documents; and planning and design for historic landscapes



Phase III Data Recovery at the Elizabeth Lowry Site (18CR226) in Carroll County, MD.

www.commonwealthheritagegroup.com





he remnants of Maryland's maritime past are more abundant than most people imagine. These remnants include sunken warships from the colonial period into the twentieth century, the wrecks of commercial craft, and numerous boats used by watermen, such as the iconic skipjacks. Substantial remains of nineteenth-century sailing vessels from New England lie on the Atlantic Ocean beaches. The resources also include evidence of prehistoric eel weirs on inland creeks and former terrestrial sites that have eroded into the bay.

A.D. Marble is pleased to assist state and local government agencies, the Maryland Historical Trust, and the citizens of Maryland in their efforts to identify and protect this rich diversity of cultural sites.

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Phase IA Background Studies • Phase I and Phase II Archeological
Investigations • Phase III Data Recovery • Alternative Mitigation •
Laboratory Analysis and Curation • Private Sector Consulting
for Section 106 Permits • Geomorphology and
Geoarcheological Studies • Tribal Coordination •
Public Outreach • Interpretive Signage



### Maryland Archeology Month Events

Numerous special events celebrating the archeology of Maryland will be held throughout the State during the month of April. These include museum displays, talks and lectures, workshops, and archeological lab and field volunteer opportunities. Please visit the Maryland Archeology Month website often at <a href="https://www.marylandarcheology.org">www.marylandarcheology.org</a> to learn of other events – the list of events there will be updated throughout the month!

Here's a sampling of the many <u>free</u> events:

**Event**: Discovering Archaeology Day

What: Interactive learning and fun, including an archeological dig for kids,

archeological site and lab tours, exhibits, games, and crafts.

**Sponsor:** Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum

**Location:** JPPM, 10515 Mackall Road, St. Leonard, MD

**Day/Time:** April 21, 10:00 A.M. – 4:00 P.M.

Contact: Sherwana Knox, 410-586-8501, sherwana.knox@maryland.gov

**Event:** Lab Night

What: Learn archaeological lab techniques and help process artifacts from

several different county sites.

**Sponsor:** Montgomery County Parks Archaeology Program

**Location:** Needwood Mansion, 6700 Needwood Rd., Derwood, MD

**Date/Time:** April 3, 6:00 P.M. – 9:00 P.M.

**Contact:** Heather Bouslog, <u>heather.bouslog@montgomeryparks.org</u>

**Event**: The Black Diamond Disaster: Forgotten Tragedy on the Potomac

**What:** Commemorative Ceremony with speaker and boat tour.

**Sponsors:** St. Mary's County Museum Division

**Location:** St. Celment's Island Museum and State Park

**Day/Time:** April 15, Boat begins running at 12:30 P.M., ceremony at 2:00 P.M.

**Contact:** Karen Stone, 301-769-3234, karen.stone@stmarysmd.com

**Event**: Flint Knapping Workshop

What: Learn techniques to turn stone into tools. For ages 13 and up.

**Sponsor:** Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum

**Location:** JPPM, 10515 Mackall Road, St. Leonard, MD

**Day/Time:** April 18, 11:00 A.M. – 2:30 P.M.

Contact: Nathaniel Salzman, 410-586-8501, Nathaniel.salzman@maryland.gov

**Event:** Brice House Community Day with Bob the Builder

**What:** Block-party style event celebrating the James Brice House craftsmen.

**Sponsor:** Historic Annapolis

**Location:** 42 East St., Annapolis, MD, and East and Martin Streets

**Date/Time:** April 21, 10:00 A.M. – 3:00 P.M.

**Contact:** Zac Singer, 410-222-1318, *volunteers@losttownsproject.org* 

### 40 — Maryland Archeology Month

**Event:** Time Traveling Kids Storytime: "Archaeologists Dig for Clues"

What: Free program for Pre-K kids features stories that transport participants

into the past. Perfect for ages 2-5.

**Sponsor:** Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum

**Location:** Visitor Center at JPPM, 10515 Mackall Road, St. Leonard, MD

**Day/Time:** April 10, 10:00 A.M. – 11:00 A.M.

Contact: Sherwana Knox, 410-586-8501, <u>sherwana.knox@maryland.gov</u>

**Event:** Lost Towns Project Open House

**What:** Open archaeology lab with displays of artifacts from recent exavations,

and information of upcoming projects and volunteer programs.

**Sponsor:** The Lost Towns Project

**Location**: Anne Arundel County Archeology Lab, 839 Londontown Rd.,

Edgewater, MD

**Date/Time:** April 5, 6:00 P.M. – 8:00 P.M.

**Contact:** Zac Singer, 410-222-1318, *volunteers@losttownsproject.org* 

**Event**: Archaeology Days at Patapsco Female Institute

What: Participate in mock field and lab activities, tour the ruins, and more.

Sponsors: Howard County Recreation & Parks, Upper Patuxent Archeology

Group

**Location:** Patapsco Female Institute, 3655 Church Rd., Ellicott City, MD

**Day/Time:** April 8 and April 15, 1:00 P.M. – 2:00 P.M.

Contact: Emily Mosher, 410-313-0420, <a href="mailto:emily.moser@howardcountymd.gov">emily.moser@howardcountymd.gov</a>

**Lecture**: The Archaeology at Riggs' Homestead

Who: Bob Hines

What: Presentation of the latest research conducted at the Sam Riggs Farm

just north of Brookeville, covering research goals, and artifacts found.

**Sponsor:** Upper Patuxent Archaeology Group

**Location:** 9944 Clarksville Pike (Rte 108), Ellicott City, MD

**Day/Time:** April 9,7:30 P.M.

**Contact**: Kelly Palich, 410-313-0420, uparchaeologygroup@gmail.com

There is a small fee for attending some events held during Maryland Archeology Month. Here's an example:

**Event**: Family Archaeology Day

What: Bring a bag lunch and spend the day learning about archaeology!

Tours, costumed interpreters, simulated dig, and more.

**Sponsor:** M-NCPPC, Montgomery Parks

**Location:** Needwood Mansion, 6700 Needwood Rd., Derwood, MD

**Day/Time:** May 5,10:00 A.M. to 3:00 P.M. **Contact:** Heather Bouslog, 301-563-7540,

heather.bouslog@montgomeryparks.org

**Fee:** \$10.00 for individuals/\$20.00 for family, <u>www.parksarchaeology.org</u>

### Maryland Archeology Month Institutional Sponsors

Maryland Historical Trust
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M-NCPPC Prince George's County Archaeology Program
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