

ASM Ink

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Newsletter of the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc.



www.marylandarcheology.org

Maureen Kavanagh backfills her career

By Maureen Kavanagh

As I step down from my post as chief state archeologist, I have a lot of optimism for the future of archeology in Maryland. New techniques of mining digital archives along with computerized mapping tools to manipulate historic maps are leading to discoveries by "fitting the pieces together" (i.e. Zekiah Fort). Revolutionary advances in remote sensing techniques are allowing us to see "through the dirt" to locate potential features.

Finally, many established archeology programs at the state, regional and local levels continue to provide plentiful opportunities for engaged avocationalists to assist with and participate in archeological discoveries.

I came to Maryland for my first job in archeology with the Division of Archeology, to help with the 1978 field session at Noland's Ferry. Fresh from the University of Wisconsin, I arrived for what I thought was going to be a summer job that ended up morphing into a 35-year career.

Trying to name a favorite site or find is difficult, because there are so many of them. Many of my favorite memories of field work revolve around the annual field sessions, which the Archeology Office has co-sponsored with ASM for the last 42 years. I have a collection of seemingly random memories from the field sessions such as the enormous crowds at Rosenstock, peaceful sunsets at Chapel Point, deli lunches delivered to the site at Hughes, packing the van with crew to get up the hill at Claggett Retreat to beat



Maureen thinking and, behind bucket, digging

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Upcoming events

September 7: ASM board meeting, Miller Branch Library, Ellicott City, 10 a.m.

September 7: All-day conference on the preclassical Mayan Culture. The Pre-Columbian Society of Washington. For details and registration, see www.pcswdc.org

October 17-19: Three-day conference focused on the Ice Age colonization of the Americas. Santa Fe. <http://www.paleoamericanodyssey.com>

October 31 - November 3: Eastern States Archeological Federation meeting. South Portland, Maine.

November 9: ASM Annual Meeting, Montgomery County Agricultural History Farm Park, Derwood.

October 30 - November 2, 2014: ESAF meeting, Solomons Island, Maryland.

Volunteer opportunities

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

The **Smithsonian Environmental Research Center** seeks participants in its Citizen-Scientist Program in archeology and other environmental research programs in Edgewater. Field and lab work are conducted during the week and on occasional Saturdays. Contact Jim Gibb at jamesgibb@verizon.net

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

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

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

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

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

The Maryland Historical Society is looking for volunteers to help rehouse all its archeological material which was damaged when a steam pipe burst. The work is being done at its Baltimore office, 201 W. Monument Street, weekdays between 8:30 and 4. Volunteers will have to commit to at least 40 hours of work. Contact Kate Gallagher at kgallagher@mdhs.org anytime or midweek at 410-685-3750, extension 342.

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

CAT corner

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

MACLab offers on-site fellowship

An opportunity to spend several weeks at the MACLab doing personal research is being offered by the lab as the Gloria S. King Research Fellowship in Archeology. A two- to five-week stay at the lab, with a stipend of \$500 a week, is available to almost any archeologist or archeology student, who will be required to make a presentation at the end of the stay. To apply, a 1,000-word proposal outlining the study problem and the MAC collections to be used should be sent by January 15 to Patricia Samford at the lab. For complete information contact her at psamford@mdp.state.md.us or 410-586-8551.

Shore dig may be oldest free black site

By Pamela Wood

Condensed from The Baltimore Sun, July 26, 2013

In Easton, an untold story of free African-Americans is being discovered through bits of glass, shards of pottery and oyster shells.

Piece by piece, archeologists and historians from two universities and the community are uncovering the history of The Hill, which they believe is the earliest settlement of free African-Americans in the United States, dating to 1790.

Treme, in New Orleans, is recognized as the oldest free black community in the nation, dating to 1812. But researchers say that could change based on findings from the Easton dig.

"It's not just a black story. It's an American story," said Dale Green, a Morgan State University professor of architecture and historic preservation.

Former slaves founded such settlements, where they enjoyed early emancipation and the chance at property ownership and commerce. Slaves who had bought their freedom and others freed by Methodists and Quakers on the Eastern Shore likely formed The Hill, which historians say could have been the largest community of free blacks in the Chesapeake region.

During the first census in 1790, some 410 free African-Americans were recorded living on The Hill — more than Baltimore's 250 free African-Americans and even more than the 346 slaves who lived at nearby Wye House Plantation, where abolitionist Frederick Douglass was enslaved as a child.

Researchers and students are in the midst of a three-week dig at one of The Hill properties, a site owned by the Talbot County Women's Club. They are working in 5-by-5-foot squares. The deeper they dig, the further back in history they go.

Reaching into a labeled brown paper bag, Stefan Woehlke, a University of Maryland graduate student who is the site's director, pulled out part of an olive-green glass bottle with a decorative cluster of grapes on one side. It was likely used to hold wine, he said. The technique used to make it — hand-blown using a mold — dates it to the late 18th or early 19th Century.

Other artifacts include bits of a blue opaline glass pitcher from the 1800s and a 1-cent coin featuring Lady Liberty, dated 1794.

More importantly, researchers have found evidence of making nails and raising chickens on the land — activities far more likely to have been carried out by free blacks who lived on the land than by the property owner.

Free African-Americans in Easton lived alongside white families, according to Green, who is working with the University of Maryland's Mark Leone on The Hill project.

As promising as the excavations on The Hill are — especially combined with document research and oral histories — researchers say they're only scratching the surface.

The team has committed to spending at least five more years working at The Hill.

Priscilla Morris, whose family has roots in Easton dating to the 1600s, is a regular visitor to the site. A member of the nearby historic Third Haven Friends Meeting, she's intrigued by the role Quakers and Methodists played in freeing their own slaves and advocating for an end to slavery well before the Civil War.

Green said the work on The Hill could change the way American history is told. There's a significant gap where the story of free blacks is overlooked, he said.

All told, about 75 researchers and students — from institutions including the University of Maryland, Morgan State, Historic Easton Inc. and local groups — are contributing to The Hill project.

Tracy Jenkins, a graduate student in archeology at the University of Maryland, plans to write his dissertation on The Hill. He said the Easton community's interest and warm reception has been encouraging and unusual.

"That doesn't happen so much in archeology. Sometimes, archeologists are digging off in a cornfield somewhere," Jenkins said.

Time is running out for you to act

ASM's highest honor, the William B. Marye Award, is presented each year at the Society's Annual Meeting, this year being held November 9 in Montgomery County. But the deadline for submitting nominations for the award is only days away, September 8.

The award is given for outstanding contributions to Maryland archeology. It is generally given to someone who has made contributions over a period of years. The nominees need not be a Marylander or even an archeologist, but someone whose efforts have significantly aided archeology in this state.

If you know someone worthy of this honor, send the name in now. The more specific the citation of accomplishments, the more helpful it is to the committee in reaching its decision. Nominations are not held over from year to year and circumstances have prevented qualified people from being honored in the past. So don't be discouraged, send in the name to committee chairman Roy Brown - a form accompanies this newsletter and also is on the ASM website - and do it now. You're about out of time.

ASM also is looking to make this year's silent auction the best yet. That also depends on you. Auction committee chairman Valerie Hall is collecting lists of items members are offering for the event.

While archeology-related items are prized, there need not be an archeology connection - just something you think members of ASM would enjoy having. Such nonrelated items as restaurant coupons, theater tickets and vacation getaways are among the possibilities. Legally obtained artifacts, and clearly marked replicas, also are popular as are books, drawings, journals and DVDs.

Check your shelves and closets, contact local businesses. Find something that will help make the Annual Meeting auction a success. A submission form is with this newsletter and also on the website. The deadline for submissions is October 15, but don't put it off and make life more difficult for Valerie.

Maureen Kavanagh backfills her career

Continued from Page One

thunderstorms, the great mud slides of Winslow, the coal trains rumbling past Barton, great crab feasts and of course backfilling.

Field sessions are the highlight of the year for the archeology staff, when we're able to escape the office, sharpen our trowels and reconnect with friends for an 11-day marathon.

This field-session partnership has been so fruitful, advancing research in measurable ways and often leading directly to good site stewardship and site preservation by demonstrating significance of sites to property owners and to organizations such as the Archaeological Conservancy.

Over the years consolidation moved me to the Maryland Historical Trust. In both places I did field work in nearly every county of the state, in every season. Some of the major projects included the Monocacy River regional survey and a series of highway projects, including surveying, testing and data recovery at sites such as Oxon Hill, Harford Furnace, Paw Paw and Kettering Park. In the late 80s I began supervising field sessions along with

Dennis Curry, held at Chapel Point (1988-1989) and Rosenstock (1990-1992).

In the mid-90s my work took a slight detour into geographic information systems and database development at the Trust. This work was particularly challenging and rewarding, as it involved the complete transformation of paper records on historic and archeological sites into databases, computer maps and scanned documents.

Shortly after I became Chief Archeologist in 2004 an issue that had been simmering for decades came to the front burner. Culturally unidentified Native American human remains, recovered primarily from salvage archeology projects, were being curated at Jefferson Patterson Park & Museum and representatives of the Native American community were pressing to have them returned to the earth.

We formed a working group with representatives from the Maryland Commission on Indian Affairs and over a period of years, dealing with a thicket of federal and state laws and sometimes contentious and disparate points of view, we were able to come to a resolution which resulted in placing the remains in the ground in

regional Appropriate Places of Repose throughout the state.

I have always been energized and impressed by the ASM volunteers who contribute their time, helpful suggestions, inspired observations, cheerful energy and enthusiasm, teamwork and problem-solving skills. The dedication of ASM volunteers is truly inspiring and I treasure the friendships and shared experiences.

The recent excavations at Pig Point have confirmed that there are still amazing secrets to be discovered in the ground in Maryland. I eagerly anticipate hearing what the future brings and hope to see you at ASM meetings.

Editor's note: Because of the budget situation, no replacement for Maureen has been made and it is unknown when that will take place.

Maureen Kavanagh: An appreciation

By Claude Bowen

President, ASM

When Maureen Kavanagh told me that she was retiring at the end of June, my first reaction was to wonder what ASM would do without her. Our organization has come to rely on Maureen for a balanced and thoughtful overview of the many issues concerning the Society, its activities and Maryland archeology as a whole.

Although Maureen's capabilities as an archeologist, writer, government official and "diplomat" have long been recognized by the archeological community in Maryland (and by ASM in particular), her support of ASM as a member, advisor and representative of the interests of the Maryland Historical Trust has contributed greatly to the advancement of avocational archeology in Maryland and to ASM, the only state-specific organization in Maryland that brings to together cultural resource management professionals, academics, state archeological and historic preservationist interests and interested avocationalists.

Maureen's services to Maryland archeology, ASM and the Society's activities are too numerous to enumerate here, but I do want to mention her pioneering work on the prehistory of the Maryland piedmont and her work on more than a score of field sessions.

I also want to note the arduous task she undertook as co-chair (with Dr. Virginia Busby) of the Appropriate Place of Repose committee that worked for nearly five years to bring about an agreement with the Native American groups in Maryland. Her deep knowledge of Maryland prehistory, her organizational skills and diplomatic abilities were essential to the success of this often difficult process.

Apart from its immediate accomplishments, I believe that the work that she led will be noted in the future as a turning point in the relations between archeologists and American Indians in this state.

No one knew what would happen when Tyler Bastian, Maryland's first and only state archeologist, retired in 2004. Fortunately, the answer was Maureen. She had the misfortune to preside largely during a period of reorganizations and budget cuts that severely limited what she had hoped to do. But because of her, archeology is still a vital presence in Maryland.

We join with her colleagues at the Trust, who, wondering what will come next, say that no matter what Maureen can never be replaced.

Maureen has assured me that she will remain an active member of ASM. I have let her know that ASM will expect troweling classes as needed during all future field sessions as well as the onsite benefit of her experience.

Maureen, please know that you have the sincere thanks of everyone associated with ASM and our very best wishes for a long and happy retirement

Famous Frederick author dies at 85

From news reports

Probably the two most famous serial archeologists in recent American fiction are Indiana Jones and Amelia Peabody Emerson. Jones starred in a handful of top box-office movies and was famous for looting sites and destroying provenience. Mrs. Emerson's care-taking exploits were detailed in a dozen books chronicling her decades of searches in the Egyptian desert about 100 years ago.

The author of the Amelia books knew whereof she wrote. Barbara Mertz (aka Elizabeth Peters) had a doctorate from the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago. She was a longtime resident of Frederick County and died there August 8 at age 85.

She lived in what one newspaper described as a "wonderful, haunted, 1820 stone house." She had a predilection for cats, a least a few of whom she named after Egyptian pharaohs and Washington Redskins players. When ASM was busy with the Rosenstock Site, she spoke to the group.

She churned out books with extraordinary speed, once remarking that she had lost count of them sometime around the publication of her 50th volume. She wrote more than two dozen gothic novels as Barbara Michaels and more than three dozen as Elizabeth Peters, including the series about the parasol-toting Victorian pyramid explorer, tracing her career from her first expedition in 1884 through her marriage to a fellow archeologist through the years to 1923 when were grandparents. She also published the fascinating encyclopedia-like compendium "Amelia Peabody's Egypt" combining her fictional characters with real history.

"Between Amelia Peabody and Indiana Jones, it's Amelia — in wit and daring — by a landslide," author Paul Theroux once wrote in the New York Times.

Mertz acknowledged that Peabody was not unlike herself. Fascinated from a young age by the ancient world of the pharaohs, she pursued a doctorate in Egyptology at a time when relatively few women sought and even fewer found professional career opportunities.

Learning of her area of specialization, her parents asked — "with perfectly good sense," Mertz said — "what are you going to do with this?" When she and her then-husband, Richard Mertz, came to the Washington area in the 1950s, she found it easier to obtain secretarial work if she omitted her doctorate from her qualifications.

Mertz said that she had planned to become an archeologist, not a writer. Jobs in Egyptology were "few and far between" after she graduated, and it was even worse for women, she wrote.

She wrote two scholarly but highly readable books on ancient Egypt, "Temples, Tombs and Hieroglyphs" (1964) and "Red Land, Black Land" (1966), but was unable to find employment in academia. When she turned to fiction, she discovered that she had a talent, and that readers had an appetite, for particular tales of historical intrigue, mixing solid background with adventure of the criminal kind.

Her fiction, Washington Post writer Sarah Booth Conroy once noted, was "the literary equivalent of multiple gin-and-tonics." They were "to be taken in times of self-indulgence, physical pain or mental anguish because they come with a guarantee that the evil will be punished, the good will be rewarded, pleasingly plump women will seduce brilliant men with bulging muscles and all will be set right in the world."

As a writer, she prided herself on offering readers a classy sort of romance even while assuring them that Amelia Peabody and her husband Radcliffe Emerson would continue to enjoy the carnal pleasure "until they're 90" just as they and their children continued to enjoy the lure of archeology.

One of her characters described the basic plot of the nonarcheology part of her stories: "'Another dead body. Every year it is the same. Every year, another dead body.'"

Her daughter, Elizabeth Mertz, a law professor at the University of Wisconsin, said her mother loved Frederick. She moved to the 1820s farmhouse from Potomac nearly 40 years ago after seeking out a spot to write. The home is surrounded by peaceful gardens.

"It just kind of fit her quirky lifestyle," she said, adding, "Frederick was the place she came out to to be a writer. She loved it here."

Elizabeth Mertz said her mother's death was the result of an unexpected pulmonary episode. She had had cancer and emphysema for the past 10 years.

Paid artifact hunts ravage Virginia

By Taft Kiser

Condensed from the New York Times, August 2, 2013

CHESTER, Va. — For archeologists like me, the Flowerdew Hundred Plantation near Williamsburg, Va., is our Woodstock, a sentimental spot where dozens of professionals earned their trowels. The farm's incredible archeological wealth ranges from 12,000-year-old Native American tools to a tree that shaded Union soldiers in June 1864.

Imagine our dismay, then, when a professed "relic hunter" from Texas named Larry Cissna sold some \$60,000 in tickets for his Grand National Relic Shootout — an artifact-hunting competition — at Flowerdew Hundred. The shootout took place in early March, and participants walked away with 8,961 artifacts dating from the Civil War or before.

In Virginia, as in many states, relic hunting is illegal on public land, but legal on private land. Flowerdew, it turns out, belongs to the James C. Justice Companies. A spokesman said chairman, president and chief executive is [James C. Justice II](#) was unaware of the "shootout."

Paid hunts like this have increased in the last 15 years, fueled by the market for Civil War relics, where a rare button can bring \$5,000. Cissna has built a small empire using a Web site to organize hunts and sell advertising, a job that became easier in June when the Travel Channel began airing his reality show, "Dig Wars."

Assuming a mean value of \$10 an artifact on the relic market, the Flowerdew participants took about \$90,000. But the lost history cannot be quantified. Competing to grab objects, the relic hunters shred the ancient matrix, erasing stories that remain written only in the soil.

Hunters on private property are required to get permission from the landowner and taking artifacts from archeological sites without permission is trespassing, a misdemeanor. Often the law is ignored.

"They always have a story," one 70-year-old landowner said. "They are always professors or writers." Or so they claim. Although recently threatened by a zealous relic hunter with a small shovel, he continues to defend his farm.

Most owners avoid confrontation. In 2006 Cissna collected about \$35,000 for a hunt near Fredericksburg, without permission. Police removed more than 175 trespassers, but the owner did not press charges.

That may be because relic hunters are a vocal lot. In 2005, Virginia's General Assembly considered a bill requiring written permission from the landowner and increasing the penalty for trespassing with the intent to take artifacts. Relic Web sites blasted it. Representative Kenneth R. Plum, the Democrat who sponsored the bill, told a reporter that "the floodgates opened" and the proposal faded away.

Even graves are in potential danger, though all human interments are protected by law. Pre-1900 burials, regardless of their demographic, are typically unmarked and easily violated by accident. Flowerdew has three known cemeteries, containing Woodland Indians, 1620s colonists and enslaved individuals from about 1760. All three are in the area metal-detected last March. In some burials, one blow from a shovel could destroy all surviving remains.

Another problem is the lack of awareness on the part of landowners. Imagine someone offering \$5,000 to remove "junk" from your yard. You may not realize that your familiar universe veils a lost world. Relic hunters exploit this. I have heard of organizers paying \$40,000 for a year's access to a farmer's field.

Preserving local history requires passionate locals and in today's era of shrinking budgets, the ideal model is a cadre of professionals assisted by volunteers. At the Little Bighorn Battlefield in Montana, volunteers have used their metal-detecting machines to pinpoint artifacts, whose position rewrote the story of Custer's Last Stand.

But archeologists, professional or not, do not hunt objects. We hunt lost worlds. Sadly, here in Virginia and elsewhere, those worlds are slipping away under the relic-hunter's shovel, all for the sake of a few bucks.

Bones, found in PG field, are reburied

By Annys Shin

Condensed from the Washington Post, August 4, 2013

Usually the Rev. Cynthia Snively knows a little more about the person whose funeral she presides over. As she stood over a gray coffin in an open field in Upper Marlboro on Saturday afternoon, all she knew about the man she had been asked to eulogize was that he lived long ago, he was African American and he probably had been a slave who worked on the tobacco plantation that once surrounded his grave.

After Snively finished, Chris Fuller, 64, said, "I just feel a connection. As African Americans, our history is very muted, having been robbed of it for so long. Unfortunately there are a lot of gaps. I am grateful to learn anything."

Fuller has lived nearby for eight years and said he had often wondered about the dilapidated house and surrounding fields where the remains of the African-American man were discovered by a developer in 2003. The bones were turned over to Prince George's County police, who arranged the reinterment.

The house, listed on the National Register of Historic Places as the Clagett House at Cool Spring Manor, was built around 1830 by William Digges Clagett, who ran a plantation on 297 acres surrounding it until he lost the land after the Civil War.

County police brought in archeologists who used radar to search for areas where soil had been disturbed. They determined that the remains were part of a small cluster of at least 13 graves probably belonging to slaves and freedmen who lived and worked on the property, county police said. It is located not far from the site of former slave quarters and is bounded by a swath of woods.

Forensic analysis by the Smithsonian Institution discovered that the unidentified African American had a back injury, ate a diet high in protein and smoked a clay pipe.

He could have been a slave. He could also have been a free man, or both, at different points in his life, Snively noted in her eulogy.

Census records show that in 1840, Clagett owned 39 slaves, said Jennifer Stabler, an archeologist with the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission. Stabler also found ads that Clagett ran in local newspapers at the time, offering a reward for a runaway slave named Joe, who "has lost two of his toes nearest to his large toe, I think, from his right foot."

Could the man in the coffin possibly be Joe? It is impossible to know.

Chapter notes

Anne Arundel

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

September 10: TBA

November 12: Julie Schablitsky will speak on the War of 1812 Caulk's Battlefield.

Central Maryland

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

Charles County

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

Mid-Potomac

The chapter meets the third Thursday of the month at 7:30 p.m. at Needwood Mansion, 6700 Needwood Road, Derwood. Dinner at a local restaurant at 5:45 p.m. Contact heather.bouslog@mncppc-mc.org or 301-840-5848 or Don Housley at donhou704@earthlink.net or 301-424-8526. Chapter website: <http://www.asmmidpotomac.org> Email: asmmidpotomac@gmail.com Facebook page: <http://www.facebook.com/pages/Mid-Potomac-Archaeology/182856471768>

September 19: Garrett Peck, journalist and local historian, will speak about his new book "The Smithsonian Castle and the Seneca Quarry."

October 17: The DVD "Jane: Starvation, Cannibalism, and Endurance at Jamestown," which details the archeological and forensics techniques used to uncover an incident of cannibalism during Jamestown colony.

Monocacy

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

September 11: Troy Nowak, assistant state underwater archeologist, will present a program, "Underwater Archeology of the War of 1812 in the Chesapeake." NOTE: Related programs will be presented on September 10 and 12. Contact the chapter for details.

Northern Chesapeake

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

Upper Patuxent

Programs are the second Monday of the month at 7 p.m. at the Ellicott City Colored School. Dinner is available at the Diamondback in Ellicott City at 5:30 p.m. Labs are held the second and fourth Saturdays of the month. For location and other chapter information contact Dave Cavey at 410 747-0093 or hoplite1@comcast.net On Facebook, <https://www.facebook.com/pages/Upper-Patuxent-Archaeology-Group/464236446964358> or try UPArchaeologygroup@yahoo.com or <http://uparchaeologygroup.weebly.com/>

September 9: Jim Gibb will reveal the secrets found at ASM's St. Francis Xavier field school this summer.

October 7: Barbara Israel presents "Maya: with a Peppering of Olmec."

Western Maryland

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

September 27: Fred Will presents a program on "Out Buildings" of rural South Central Pennsylvania.

October 25: Suzanne Trussell will report on the 2012 excavations held at a 19th Century homestead in Mexico Farms, Allegeny County.

November 2: Field Trip to historic Mount Savage, Maryland.

December: No meeting, due to holidays.

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

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

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