ASM Ink

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Newsletter of the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc.

www.marylandarcheology.org

Wanted: Good man, woman for Marye Award

Each year ASM presents its highest honor to someone for "outstanding contribution to Maryland archeology." This is the 34th year the William B. Marye Award is being offered.

The requirements are simple: just outstanding contribution or contributions. Nominees don't have to be members of ASM or even Marylanders. Nor do they even have to be archeologists, professional or amateur. They just have to have made a significant contribution to the field, either with a trowel or behind a desk.

The award, named in honor of an early leader of ASM, is presented at the Annual Meeting, this year October 21 at Howard Community College in Columbia. **Continued on Page 3**

By-law changes to be voted on at Fall Meeting

Members attending the October 21 Annual Meeting at Howard Community College will vote on a proposed change to ASM by-laws to alter the Society's fiscal year from a January 1 start to a July 1 start. Other by-law adjustments will have to be approved to accommodate this change.

At its March 2017 meeting, the ASM Board voted to recommend the change for two reasons. First, it would put ASM's fiscal year in line with that of the state of Maryland, from which ASM receives most of its grant money and will allow for better grant management and reporting of grant expenditures and funds.

Second, the ASM treasurer currently gives a financial report and draft budget at the annual meeting in October, two months before the end of the ending of the current fiscal year. Changing the beginning date to July 1 would mean that ASM's treasurer would have a few months to prepare a complete financial report for the past fiscal year and a final budget for the new year before presenting to the membership.

To take effect, the changes must be approved by a majority vote of the members present at the annual meeting. If approved, they will take effect immediately.

By-Law change proposal:

-- Insert at the end of Article VI (Officers), Section 5 (Treasurer), a new paragraph: "The Fiscal Year of this Society shall run from July 1 to and including June 30."

-- Eliminate Special Rules of Order #1: "The Fiscal Year of this Society shall run from January 1 and including December 31."

-- Re-number Special Rules of Order so that current Rule 2 becomes Rule 1, current Rule 3 becomes Rule 2 and current Rule 4 becomes Rule 3.

-- In Article VI (Officers) Section 5 (Treasurer) the first paragraph, third sentence, eliminate the word "December" and replace it with "March." The sentence would read: "The Treasurer shall prepare and present to Board of Trustees at its March Board meeting a budget for the upcoming calendar year."

Upcoming events

August 16 – 19: Lost Towns excavation at Skipworth's Addition, a 17th Century Quaker homestead in Galesville.

September 9: ASM board meeting. Savage Branch, Howard County Library. 10 – 1. All members welcome.

October 21: ASM Annual Meeting, Howard Community College, Columbia. 9 – 4.

Volunteer opportunities

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

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

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

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

Montgomery County is accepting applications from for lab and field work volunteers. Contact Heather Bouslag at 301 563 7530 or Heather.Bouslog@montgomeryparks.org

The Anne Arundel County Archaeology Program and the Lost Towns Project welcome volunteers in both field and lab at numerous county sites. Weekdays only. Email volunteers@losttownsproject.org or call the lab at 410 222 1318.

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

Jefferson Patterson Park invites volunteers to take part in its activities, including archeology, historical research and conservation. Contact Ed Chaney at ed.chaney@maryland.gov or 410 586 8554.

The Archaeological Institute of America provides an online listing of fieldwork opportunities worldwide. Call up www.archaeological.org/fieldwork to get started.

CAT corner:

For the latest information on CAT activities see the ASM website or contact Belinda Urquiza at burquiza@comcast.net

Why are fluted points fluted? Here's one explanation

By the Associated Press, July 13, 3017

In the early 1900s, archeologists found unusually shaped arrowheads in North America, with grooves carved from the base halfway to the head's tip. They first appeared over 13,000 years ago and spread rapidly across the continent, but existed nowhere else.

Researchers were puzzled why the grooves were carved, with speculation running from religious rituals to mere decoration.

By testing the pressure at which the arrowheads would crack using a $30,000 crusher and computer models, Metin Eren, 34-year-old Kent State University professor specializing in experimental archeology, discovered the groove acts as a shock absorber.

It allows the arrowhead's thinned base to crumple slightly and absorb energy upon the arrow's impact, making the head less likely to break.

Wanted: Good man or woman for '17 Marye Award

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Recent winners include 2006, James G. Gibb; 2007, Carol Ebright; 2008, Richard Hughes; 2009, Dan Coates; 2010, John W. McGrain; 2011, James Sorensen; 2012, Stephen Israel; 2013, Maureen Kavanagh; 2014, Richard "Joe" Dent; 2015, John Fiveash, and 2016, Wayne Clark.

Nominations are not held over from one year to the next, so if your worthy person lost out in the past, renominate. To help the selection committee make its choice, specific information about the nominee's accomplishments should be presented rather than just a broad generalization that the person is worthy.

Nominations must be received by September 6. A nomination form, with a list of past winners, is with this newsletter and also available on the ASM website. Send the form to

Louise E. Akerson, 6601 Belleview Dr., Columbia, MD 21046

Time is short, the honor is significant. Don't delay. If you have a candidate submit the name pronto.

New York searches for Maryland 1776 site

By Tim Prudente

Condensed from The Baltimore Sun, July 15, 2017

Two centuries after the bloodiest battle of the American Revolution, archeologists are digging up a concrete lot in Brooklyn, N.Y., to settle a mystery over the mass grave of famed Maryland soldiers who died while stopping the British from quashing America's rebellion just as it began.

Known as the "Maryland 400," the soldiers' stand on the battlefield in 1776 earned Maryland the distinction of the "Old Line State."

New York City bought the vacant lot at 9th Street and 3d Avenue long presumed to conceal the Marylanders' bones. Preservationists requested an archeological investigation before any construction begins.

"They played a major role in saving the American Revolution," said Bob Furman, an author and president of the Brooklyn Preservation Council. "They deserve better than what they have gotten."

What they have gotten, Furman says, is an undignified resting place. He spent years gathering historical records — deeds, maps, newspaper articles and letters — that suggest the Marylanders' remains may lie beneath the concrete lot beside an American Legion post in northwest Brooklyn.

Enclosed by a chain-link fence and tagged with graffiti, the vacant lot itself offers no sign of the bones presumed buried below. For years the only hint of hallowed ground was a placard hanging next door: "Here lie buried 256 Maryland soldiers who fell in the Battle of Brooklyn."

Attempts to exhume the lot have been mostly blocked by its private owners. Historians have questioned whether a mass grave of the Marylanders actually exists. New York's State Historic Preservation Office requested the archeological survey and crews began digging last month.

"There are some people who are very certain that there is a mass grave to find. I don't know that there is … simply because they would have been killed in different locations," said Owen Lourie, a historian with the Maryland State Archives.

Four hundred may not represent their actual numbers, Lourie said. Researchers believe about 250 of the Marylanders were killed or captured.

Brooklyn was a swamp in 1776 and the Marylanders actually fell in battle about six blocks northeast of the vacant lot, said Kimberly Maier, executive director of the Old Stone House & Washington Park historic site dedicated to revolutionary Brooklyn.

"I hate to disappoint you; there is no mass grave," she said. "The British and Dutch would have traditionally buried traitors where they fell."

But it's precisely the swampiness of the battlefield that causes some to speculate about the vacant lot. It was once a wooded island in the swamp and could have been the only dry ground suitable for burial. Some researchers believe the British dug 100-foot trenches to inter the Marylanders. Farmers wrote of finding bones while plowing in the 19th Century.

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An 1835 farm deed refers to a graveyard there, wrote William Parry, an anthropology professor at Hunter College in New York, in a 2013 study of the grounds.

Fearsome German mercenaries known as Hessians fought alongside the British. According to Parry, one British officer wrote, "Some of the Hessians told me they had buried between 400 and 500 in one pit."

The lot has also remained mostly untouched in the redevelopment of Brooklyn.

"The site is the last piece of unbuilt property," said Furman, of the Brooklyn Preservation Council.

In summer of 1776, British warships sailed for New York in the largest fleet since the Spanish Armada. Some 22,000 troops marched from the shores of Brooklyn. They meant to stamp out the rebels who had declared independence about two months earlier.

Gen. George Washington amassed his Continental Army to defend the strategic New York harbor. Outnumbered two-to-one, the Americans formed a semi-circle with a regiment of about 950 Marylanders anchoring the right end. They were in their early 20s, farmers, tradesmen and sons from wealthy Annapolis families. Others mustered from Western Maryland to the Eastern Shore.

"Men with absolutely no combat experience," Lourie said.

The fighting erupted before sunrise Aug. 27, 1776. British forces overwhelmed the left end of the American line and the formation collapsed in panic and confusion. American commanders ordered a retreat. Some escaped by wading through the Gowanus swamp as the British poured in. Amid the chaos and musket smoke, half the Maryland regiment remained, about 400 men.

"My captain was killed, first lieutenant was killed, second lieutenant shot through the hand, two sergeants was killed, one in front of me," Cpl. William McMillan of Maryland wrote in a letter discovered by historians. The Marylanders drew together under their Baltimore-born commander, Maj. Mordecai Gist. Against suicidal odds, they charged again and again.

"It may be they didn't intend to make some grand heroic stand; they may have gotten stuck," Lourie said. "What does happen is certainly no less heroic."

Their stand held the British at bay while Washington's army escaped to fight again. The general reportedly watched from a hilltop and wrung his hands, telling an aide, "My God, what brave men I must this day lose."

Former Gov. Martin O'Malley visited the Brooklyn battlefield about four years ago and met with members of the American Legion beside the lot. Today, the members are watching the dig next door. "Everybody's all hopped up and excited, and hoping they find the remains," said Peter DeAngelis, 85, a Korean War veteran.

The veterans have quietly served as stewards over the presumed burial ground for decades. They wear patches with the Maryland flag and a citation from Gov. Larry Hogan hangs framed on the wall of their post. Each year they assemble with their rifles to read the names of the Marylanders; someone rings a bell softly between each name.

Even if the dig reveals nothing, the aging veterans say they will continue their small salute each year to the men of the Maryland 400, wherever they may rest.

Colonial Williamsburg cutting back staff

By Sarah McCammon

Condensed from NPR, June 29, 2017

Bad news for history nerds everywhere: Apparently it's not as popular as it used to be to visit living history museums like Colonial Williamsburg. The organization in eastern Virginia says it is cutting jobs and outsourcing multiple job categories in an effort to reduce hundreds of millions of dollars in debt.

In an open letter to the community on Thursday, Colonial Williamsburg President and CEO Mitchell Reiss says the museum's foundation has been losing millions of dollars a year and was more than $300 million in debt at the end of 2016.

A spokesman says that no costumed interpreter positions are being eliminated and that those who are leaving the museum will receive a severance package including one month of health insurance.

Reiss, who was hired to lead the organization in 2014, blames the losses on a combination of factors including past business decisions and declining attendance driven by "changing times and tastes." He says the museum now draws half the number visitors that it did 30 years ago.

I: Denisovan -- tooth fairy's loss is science's gain

By Nicholas St. Fleur

Condensed from the New York Times, July 7, 2017

More than 100,000 years ago in a Siberian cave there lived a child with a loose tooth. One day her molar fell out and fossilized over many millenniums, keeping it safe from the elements and the tooth fairy.

But she wasn't just any child. Scientists say she belonged to a species of extinct cousins of Neanderthals and modern humans known today as the Denisovans. In a paper published Friday in the journal Science Advances, a team of paleoanthropologists reported that she is only the fourth individual of this species ever discovered.

"We only have relatively little data from this archaic group, so having any additional individuals is something we're very excited about," said Viviane Slon, a doctoral candidate at the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology in Leipzig, Germany, and lead author of the study.

The scant fossil record for these ancient hominins previously included only two adult molars and a finger bone. The Denisovans were only correctly identified in 2010 by a team of researchers led by Svante Paabo, who used the finger bone to sequence the species' genome.

Scientists exploring Denisova Cave in the Altai Mountains discovered the worn baby tooth in 1984 and labeled it 'Denisova 2.'

"We think based on the DNA sequences that 'Denisova 2' is at least 100,000 years, possibly 150,000 years, old. Or a bit more," said Slon. She said the tooth is at least 20,000 years older than the next oldest Denisovan specimen, a molar labeled 'Denisova 8.' It is also one of the oldest hominin remains found in Central Asia.

To determine the origins of 'Denisova 2' the team first performed a CT scan of the tooth to preserve its structure for future studies. Then Slon donned a pair of gloves and used a dentistry tool to scrape off the tooth's surface in order to reduce contamination lingering from the cave site or where it was stored. Using a different drill bit, she drilled into its root and collected about 10 milligrams of material, which contained DNA.

After sequencing the DNA she compared genetic information from the sample with genetic data already collected from Denisovans, Neanderthals and modern humans.

Bence Viola, a paleoanthropologist from the University of Toronto and an author on the paper, said there was not too much to be learned from studying the tooth's morphology or appearance. The genetic analysis, on the other hand, provided the keys to learning more about the species. He said the genetic study was something the team most likely could not have done five years ago without destroying the tooth.

II: Do look a Neanderthal in the mouth

By Sarah Kaplan

Condensed from the Washington Post, July 5, 2017, March 8, 2017

Dentist Joe Gatti has been cleaning David Frayer's teeth for 30 years, so when Frayer arrived at his office with the offer of something cool to show Gatti, the Lawrence, Kan., dentist took it in stride.

The objects were casts of four teeth, each showing signs of heavy use. The specimens had been uncovered in a cave near the town of Krapina in Croatia. And they belonged to a 130,000-year-old Neanderthal.

"I needed someone to give me a professional, clinical interpretation of what the situation was," Frayer, a paleoanthropologist at the University of Kansas, told The Washington Post.

The result of their collaboration is a new study published Wednesday in the Bulletin of the International Association for Paleodontology describing the dental condition of one unfortunate Neanderthal. The individual had an impacted molar, fractured cusps and scratches from overzealous toothpick use.

"It struck me that they are not much different from ours," Gatti said. "I mean, they're a little larger, but the wear patterns and stuff you see is not terribly different from what I see in my patients every day."

The teeth came from the Krapina cave, a rich Neanderthal fossil site in Croatia. When archeologists first unearthed the Krapina fossils in 1899, scientists had only just reached the conclusion that Neanderthals were indeed a different kind of human. Put off by the fossils' stocky stature and protruding brow, and blinded by

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their own prejudices, turn-of-the-century researchers regarded the hominids as dimwitted barbarians.

But recent discoveries suggest that Neanderthals don't deserve it. They built impressive structures, wore jewelry, cared for their sick and elderly, even created art.

During a recent trip to Croatia he began to wonder about the four aged teeth he had seen among the specimens. Could Neanderthals' sophistication have extended to dentistry?

Based on the grooves found on the teeth, Frayer argues that the answer is yes. Toothpick scratches have been found on Neanderthals going back 2 million years, although no actual toothpicks have been found. The shape and alignment of the scratches suggest that the Neanderthal was pushing a reed or sharp bone into his or her mouth to deal with some kind of discomfort.

Meanwhile, Keith Dobney, a professor of human paleoecology at the University of Liverpool, is a co-author of a new study that draws some remarkable conclusions about the lives of Neanderthals by peering beneath their dental enamel.

Teeth are the hardest parts of the human body, and are more likely than any other tissue to survive centuries of corrosion and decay. And dental calculus is particularly good at preserving the bits of food, bacteria and other organic matter that swirl around inside our mouths.

Teeth, Dobney said, are "this fantastic time capsule of biological information that traps not only direct evidence of the food that goes in your mouth, but these amazingly well preserved ecosystems that have evolved with us."

"Looking at bacteria and pathogens and the evolution of pathogens and the evolution of diets," he continued, "we have a whole new discipline, a whole new field of study that is going to change the way we look at the past."

The study, led by University of Adelaide paleomicrobiologist Laura Weyrich and published in the journal Nature, examines dental calculus from four Neanderthals who lived between 42,000 and 50,000 years ago; two in what is now Belgium, the other two in modern-day Spain. The microbiomes (the population of microbes in a body) they revealed are the first for Neanderthals and the oldest ever analyzed, Weyrich said.

And they contained several surprises. For one thing, the Belgian individuals seemed to have dramatically different diets than their Spanish contemporaries. Perhaps the most intriguing find came from the tooth of a pitiful Spanish individual who was suffering from both a tooth abscess and an intestinal parasite when he died. His dental plaque contained the DNA of a tree that produces the painkiller salicyclic acid (the active ingredient in aspirin) and bits of the fungus Penicillium (which produces the antibiotic penicillin).

"If we found it in more than a few individuals and found it in individuals with diseases and painful conditions … then I think yes, we'd have potentially good evidence for quite sophisticated medical knowledge," he said.

The sample size of the Nature paper is small, but Weyrich and Dobney hope the study presages a wider effort to understand Neanderthals via the microbes that lived in their mouths.

Scientists once believed that Neanderthals were scavengers who ate mainly meat and that these dietary constraints contributed to their extinction. Unlike humans, the thinking went, Neanderthals couldn't adapt as their environment changed.

But the Nature results suggest quite the opposite. By analyzing DNA, Dobney, Weyrich and their colleagues were able to pick out bits of the Neanderthals' diets. The Belgians, who came from Spy cave about 45 miles south of Brussels, contained traces of woolly rhinoceros, sheep and edible mushrooms. In contrast, the Spanish Neanderthals, who were found at El Sidron cave in the country's north, didn't seem to be eating any meat. Their teeth instead bore traces of mushrooms, pine nuts and forest moss.

"It's only when lifestyles change that microbiomes started to change," she said.

Anthropologists have examined microbes from the teeth of humans to understand how they were affected by environmental changes, like the end of the last ice age, and behavioral ones, like the rise of agriculture and urbanization.

Weyrich pointed to one eyebrow-raising discovery from the new study, the oldest microbial genome ever sequenced, that suggests that humans and Neanderthals were swapping spit as early as 120,000 years ago. The find supports the growing consensus that prehistoric hanky-panky was not uncommon between Neanderthals and ancient humans. But it also suggests that these interactions were intimate, consensual affairs.

Today, all humans except people from Africa carry a small fraction of Neanderthal DNA in their genes.

"They haven't gone extinct, really," Dobney said. "They're still alive in us."

Out of Africa trade-off: height or arthritis

By Aneri Pattani

Condensed from the New York Times, July 6, 2017

Shortness, reduced mobility and sore joints may not come to mind when you think of survival of the fittest. But human evolution could suggest otherwise.

In a new study, researchers found that as early humans migrated into colder northern climates, a genetic mutation that knocks about a centimeter off height and increases the risk of osteoarthritis by up to 80 percent may have helped some of them survive the most recent ice age.

While some traits resulting from this mutation may seem unfavorable today, they were advantageous to early humans venturing out of Africa about 60,000 years ago.

"There are many cases like this where evolution is a trade-off," said David Kingsley, an author of the study, which appeared in Nature Genetics, and a professor of developmental biology at Stanford University.

The shorter stature may have helped these prehistoric humans retain heat and stave off frostbite in their extremities, the authors said. It also may have reduced their risk of life-threatening bone fractures when slipping on icy surfaces. But the same gene puts humans at greater risk for arthritis in the modern era as they live well beyond their reproductive years.

The study looked at variants of the GDF5 gene, wanting to understand how the DNA sequences around it might affect the gene's expression, focusing on one region they named GROW1.

After analyzing the sequence of GROW1 in the 1,000 Genomes Project database, a collection of sequences from around the globe, the researchers identified a change in one nucleotide, the basic building block of DNA.

The change is prevalent in Europeans and Asians but rare in Africans. To see if that mutation was incidental or actually caused shorter stature, they tested the nucleotide change in mice and found it decreased the length of their long bones, much as it is thought to do in humans.

That mutation of the regulatory region analyzed in the study is present in more than 50 percent of the population in Europe and Asia. In some Asian populations, it's up to 90 percent, Kingsley said. Even if the variant plays only a small role in increasing arthritis risk, the sheer number of people who possess it means it can have a significant effect.

A similar evolutionary paradox can be seen with sickle cell anemia, a condition in which a low number of red blood cells makes it difficult to carry adequate oxygen throughout the body, Kingsley said. A genetic variant causes a high rate of the disease in African populations. But that variant was favored because it also confers protection against malaria.

"The genome is complex and our evolutionary history is complex," said Terence D. Capellini, one of the lead authors on the study and an associate professor at Harvard University. "

As with many aspects of evolutionary research, it's easier to figure out what traits were favored than it is to explain why. While shorter stature may have been a protection against the cold, it's hard to be certain, said George Perry, associate professor of Pennsylvania State University, who is not affiliated with the study.

Chapter notes

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

Anne Arundel

For information, contact Jim Gibb at JamesGGibb@verizon.net

Central Chapter

For information contact centralchapterasm @yahoo.com or stephenisrael2701@comcast.net or 410-945-5514. Or on Facebook, www.facebook.com/asmcentralchapter or http://asmcentralchapter.weebly.com/

Charles County

Meetings are held at 7 p.m. on the second Thursday (September–May) in the community room of the LaPlata Police Department. Contact President Carol Cowherd at ccasm2010@gmail.com. Chapter website is charlescoasm.org and its blog is ccarchsoc.blogspot.com

September 14: Jim Gibb will speak on "Bones for Beginners II."

October 12: Silas Hurry will discuss "A History of Archeology in Maryland's First Capital."

November 9: Jacob Moschler. TBD

Mid-Potomac

The chapter meets the third Thursday of the month at 7:30 p.m. at Needwood Mansion in Derwood. Dinner at a local restaurant at 5:30 p.m. Contact heather.bouslog@mncppc-mc.org or 301-563-7530 or Don Housley at donhou704@earthlink.net or 301-424-8526. Chapter website: http://www.asmmidpotomac.org Email: asmmidpotomac@gmail.com Facebook: www.facebook.com/pages/Mid-Potomac- Archaeology/182856471768

September 21: Vivian Eicke, chapter member, will speak on her experience of building a log cabin at James Madison's Montpelier

October 19: TBA.

November 16: Mark Michael Ludlow, member of the City of Alexandria Archaeology Commission will discuss "Advanced Metal Detecting for the Archeologist."

Monocacy

The chapter meets in the C. Burr Artz Library in Frederick the second Wednesday of the month at 7 p.m. For more information, visit the chapter's web page at digfrederick.com or call 301-378-0212. The chapter does not meet in July or August.

Northern Chesapeake

Meetings are usually 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

St. Mary's County

Meetings are the third Monday of the month at St. Francis Xavier Church in Newtown or at St. Mary's College. For information contact Chris Coogan at Clcoogan@smcm.edu

Upper Patuxent

Meets the second Monday at 7 p.m. at 9944 Route 108 in Ellicott City. Labs are the second and fourth Saturdays. On Facebook, www.facebook.com/pages/Upper-Patuxent-Archaeology-Group/464236446964358 or try UParchaeologygroup@gmail.com or http://uparchaeologygroup.weebly.com/

Western Maryland

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

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

ASM members receive the monthly newsletter, ASM Ink; the biannual journal, MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGY, reduced admission to ASM events and a 10 percent discount on items sold by the Society. Contact Membership Secretary Rachael Holmes at 875 Boyd Street, Floor 3, Baltimore, MD 21201 for membership rates. For publication sales, not including newsletter or Journal, contact Dan Coates at ASM Publications, 716 Country Club Rd., Havre de Grace, MD 21078-2104 or 410-273-9619 or dancoates@comcast.net

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