

ASM Ink

February 2015, Vol. 42, No. 2

Newsletter of the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc.



www.marylandarcheology.org

Coming this year with ASM

APRIL 25:

Spring Symposium. At Howard Community College in Columbia. A selection of talks on a subject or subjects of interest.

MAY 22:

Spring field session open, continues until June 1. We will be returning to the prehistoric Biggs Ford Site in Frederick County.

OCT. 9-19:

Fall field school at the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center in Anne Arundel County, emphasizing learning skills.

OCT. 24:

Annual Meeting, this year at Oregon Ridge Nature Center in Baltimore County. Features talks, business meeting and the Mayre award.

WORKSHOP

Because of changes affecting the Trust's headquarters in Crownsville, plans for the annual Workshop in Archeology are incomplete. A decision is expected shortly.

That's a lot of activities for the price of only one membership. Have you renewed yours yet? Or are you trying to make Membership Secretary Jo Boodon's job harder? We hope you aren't that kind of person. You'll find a membership form with this newsletter.

Upcoming events

March 7: ASM board meeting, 10 a.m., Smithsonian Environmental Research Center, Edgewater.

March: Annual Archeology Workshop. Date, location to be announced.

April 25: Spring Symposium, Howard Community College.

May 22 – June 1: Field session at Biggs Ford Site in Frederick County.

October 9 – 19: Fall field school. Smithsonian Environmental Research Center, Edgewater.

October 24: Annual meeting, Oregon Ridge Nature Center.

Volunteer opportunities

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

ASM Tuesday Volunteer Lab: The lab in Crownsville will be open Tuesdays from 9:30 until 3. Contact Louise Akerson at lakerson1@verizon.net or Charlie Hall at charles.hall@maryland.gov

A volunteer opportunity is available at a **17th 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. Contact either one to participate. There will be magnetometer training.

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

Montgomery County offers opportunities for lab and field work. Lab is at Needwood Mansion in Derwood on Mondays and Wednesdays, 9:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m., and the first Tuesday evening of each month (except July and August). 301-563-7531 or contact heather.bouslog@montgomeryparks.org. CAT opportunity.

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 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, visit the ASM website.

Elizabeth Hughes named acting Trust director

The new state administration and the retirement of Rodney Little have meant changes at the top for the Maryland Historical Trust.

David R. Craig, the former Harford County executive, has been picked to head the Maryland Department of Planning, the Trust's parent organization. Craig has a degree in history from Towson University and has taught history in the Harford school system.

Elizabeth Hughes, who most recently was Little's deputy, has been named acting director of the Trust and state historic preservation officer. Legislative approval is needed for a permanent posting.

A Salisbury-area native, Hughes has a B.A. from Georgetown University and an M.A. in architectural history from the University of Virginia. She has been with the Trust since 1995 and has conducted research and field investigations of historic sites for local government in Southern Maryland and the Eastern Shore. She also has overseen programs dealing with preservation in local government and statewide planning.

What happens to Trust funding and grant possibilities awaits decisions by the legislature.

Archeologists ID Irish bones in Canada

By Justin Moyer

Condensed from the Washington Post, January 1, 2015

More than 150 years ago, the end of the world came to Ireland. The Great Famine wasn't just another chapter in the history of the Emerald Isle; it threatened the nation's survival before it even became a nation.

One million people died. Two million fled. Today, the population of Ireland and Northern Ireland combined is still lower than it was before Abraham Lincoln became president.

Now, the remains of some of those who tried to flee this cataclysm have been identified — on a beach in Canada.

The bones — vertebrae and pieces of a jawbone — washed up in 2011 on Quebec's Gaspé Peninsula, about 500 miles from Montreal. After three years of research, Parks Canada says they probably belonged to Irish children fleeing the Great Famine who died in a shipwreck.

"They are witnesses to a tragic event," Pierre Cloutier, an archeologist at Parks Canada, told the *Globe and Mail*. "You can't have a more tangible witness to tragedy than human remains."

When famine descended on Ireland in the 1840s, North America beckoned. Another continent — one not gripped by a potato blight — was just a shallow ocean away.

But Irish without means faced one major problem: The only way to get there was on "coffin ships." These ships, illustrations of which resemble the sleeping quarters of Nazi concentration camps, were themselves deadly, claiming the lives of up to 100,000 would-be immigrants.

"These ships were packed with people," said Kathryn Miles, author of "All Standing: The Remarkable Story of the Jeanie Johnston, the Legendary Irish Famine Ship," in an interview with NPR last year. "Most families of four would be given a platform that was about 6 feet square. So they were sleeping head-to-toe, and there was no sense of quarantine or hygiene."

The ship *Carricks* set sail for Quebec City in 1847 but went down in a storm off of the Gaspé Peninsula. Survivors — 100 of them, by some accounts — washed up onshore and were taken in, while 87 people perished. A monument was erected in 1900 to commemorate the disaster.

But more than a century after the memorial went up, skeletal remains of some what Parks Canada said were victims of the *Carricks* were found 40 yards away from the memorial. Without DNA testing and carbon dating, the agency can't be sure the victims were aboard the doomed coffin ship.

There is quite a bit they do know, however. The bones belonged to children — two between 7 and 9, and another as old as 12. "In archeology, we are there to protect memory . . . and give people an identity and say who they were," researcher Rémi Toupin told the *Globe and Mail*. "We can't always reach absolute conclusions, but it's always our goal to go as far as possible in identifying people."

Baltimore seizes Carroll Park artifacts

By Luke Broadwater

Condensed from The Baltimore Sun, December 30, 2014

City officials on Monday seized hundreds of artifacts recovered during archeological digs in Carroll Park from a nonprofit that had been charged with caring for the pre-Civil War items but alarmed officials by moving boxes of them to a storage locker in Baltimore County without permission.

The city terminated the Carroll Park Foundation's 50-year license agreement decades early, effectively killing the group's plan to create an outdoor museum and tourist attraction that would have highlighted the lives of slaves who helped build Baltimore.

City officials said they lost confidence in the group's ability to care for the artifacts and to carry out the project.

"These artifacts are a vital component of Baltimore's rich legacy and unique position in the history of African-Americans," Mayor Stephanie Rawlings-Blake said in a statement. "I'm very troubled by the poor conditions these artifacts were kept in and even more disturbed by the lack of transparency in making them available for all of the public to enjoy."

Officials took the artifacts to the city archives.

Pam Charshee, director of the Carroll Park Foundation, accused the city of overreacting, reclaiming the artifacts without a clear vision for what to do next and leaving Carroll Park's history in limbo.

"It was a shock-and-awe operation. We believe they're making a very unfortunate mistake," said Charshee, a historian whose group has worked on the project since 1991. "They don't really know what we're doing."

She said she is worried the city will turn over control of Carroll Park's history to a group that will not care responsibly for the artifacts or the land. She said the city's decision to part ways with her group creates "grave threats to a protected cultural landscape in Carroll Park" and could jeopardize \$235,000 in state and other funding she had solicited.

In 1996, the Carroll Park Foundation received grants totaling \$150,000 to begin work on a "living history park" to be named Carroll's Hundred and anchored by the Mount Clare mansion in Southwest Baltimore. The plans were to conduct archeological excavations and to make improvements on the property, including building an 18th Century village to depict life in Colonial Maryland.

In an opinion piece in *The Baltimore Sun* in September, Charshee and David Carroll, the nonprofit's chairman, wrote. "Our educational programs have introduced over 500 schoolchildren to their cultural legacy at Carroll's Hundred through activities in the historic orchard."

They also said they have employed trainees in YouthWorks, the city's summer jobs program, to help conserve artifacts from the site and "save their African-American cultural inheritance."

"This is just the start," they wrote.

Tension between Charshee's group and the city arose in 2012, when she denied a researcher access to the archeological collection that includes pieces of architecture, ceramics and bones.

Charshee said she had concerns about making the artifacts available for inspection. "Someone wanted to come and rummage around in things and look at several hundred objects," she said.

But city officials said the researcher, Theresa Moyer, who was writing a book, deserved access to the city-owned artifacts.

Eventually, Charshee agreed to Moyer's request, but the incident raised concerns for the city.

"They've never been stored properly to begin with," said Kevin Harris, a spokesman for the mayor.

"They should be somewhere accessible to the public."

The mansion is now an independent museum managed by the National Society of Colonial Dames of the State of Maryland. The Colonial Dames and the Carroll Park Foundation also have clashed. In 2000, the Dames were accused of changing the locks at the mansion to keep Charshee out.

Unmarked cemetery yields 10 bodies

By Nick Roth

Condensed from the (Delaware) Cape Gazette, January 23, 2015

A brass button here, remnants of a wooden coffin there. These are the scraps of evidence archeologist Edward Otter is using to narrow down who is likely buried in a recently discovered, unmarked cemetery just outside Lewes.

Tombstones may be absent, but Otter says he believes he knows who was laid to rest in a plot in the Hawkseye community. Through artifacts left behind and land records, Otter has narrowed the timeline down to when the Wolfe family occupied the land in the mid- to late 1700s.

When construction crews began excavating the site of a new home in August, they uncovered the previously unknown family cemetery.

Otter and his team of three technicians carefully uncovered 11 graves, 10 of which contained skeletal remains. Most shafts contained coffins facing east, suggesting Christian-style burials. Little remained of the wooden coffins, but several artifacts were found, including brass buttons, nails, shroud pins and cloth.

One burial site took Otter by surprise. Unlike the other sites, one featured a zinc outer coffin with what is believed to have been a second coffin inside. Zinc-lined coffins were often used when remains were transported to their final resting place. The coffin found at the Lewes site had been soldered shut, and then it was placed inside a mahogany coffin. Once lowered into the ground, another box - without a bottom layer - was placed over it. Eventually the wood rotted and the zinc collapsed, flattening what had been inside.

"Zinc doesn't really have any structural strength, which is why it had an inner layer of wood anyway," Otter said.

The 11th grave discovered was small and square. Otter believes it was intended for a small child; either the bones have deteriorated or the grave was never used.

There is no way to test the bones that were recovered to narrow the time frame of burial. The bones are much too recent to use carbon dating, Otter said. Instead, he relied on land records and census data to build an ownership history for the property.

"There's all kinds of potential in land records," he said. "Sometimes you find direct references to cemeteries; it could be in either a deed or a will. We didn't find any of that stuff on this one."

So to determine who was buried at the site, Otter used detective work to build a circumstantial case. "I've been focused on digging, not out trying to redo my research to figure out who's who yet," he said. "There will be time for that once I get all these [remains] out of here."

The presence of coffins and buttons along with the land history points to the 18th Century, he said. Based on land records, he said, it's likely the site is the Wolfe family cemetery.

Otter said there are at least four men among the remains, but because the graves were in poor condition, gender cannot be determined for all of them.

Every grave contained an artifact - a piece of a straight pin or a button. As far as skeletal bones, each plot was different. In some, only a few pieces of bone were left, while in others, the remains were nearly intact, missing only a finger or hand bones, Otter said.

It is not uncommon to find human remains and other archeologically significant artifacts in the Cape Region. With a long history dating back to Dutch settlers in the 1630s and Native Americans much earlier than that, burial grounds long forgotten are sometimes rediscovered as land is developed.

Otter has studied Cape Region sites for nearly 40 years, working primarily in the Chesapeake Bay and Delaware Bay regions.

Cliff Diver, owner of the property where the bones were discovered, said the ultimate destination for the remains is the Smithsonian Institute. Before that, though, they will remain in Otter's lab for a few weeks, where they will dry, so they may be properly cleaned and prepared.

Heavy looting ramps up Syrian sites' woes

By Hugh Naylor

Condensed from the Washington Post, December 21, 2014

BEIRUT — Syria's vast archeological sites have suffered extensive damage because of bombing by government warplanes and the demolition of religious shrines by Islamic State militants. But there is an increasing, perhaps more menacing problem: old-fashioned plunder.

A new report has found evidence of "widespread looting" at locations that Syria has nominated as UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

Under threat are the remains of a Mesopotamian trading post and a 4,500-year-old city that housed thousands of cuneiform tablets, as well as an ancient town with a chapel known for containing the world's oldest depictions of Jesus, according to the report, released this past week by the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Susan Wolfenbarger, director of the association's Geospatial Technologies and Human Rights Project, said in a statement that "unlike our previous analysis of Syria's World Heritage Sites, we're seeing a lot of damage that appears to be the result of widespread looting."

The report draws on satellite imagery of six of the 12 sites that Syria has nominated for World Heritage status. Four of those have sustained extensive damage, according to the findings, which were compiled with help from the University of Pennsylvania Museum and the Smithsonian Institution.

Three of the damaged sites suffer from looting that "appears to have ramped up during the last year," the report states, citing images of what look like excavation vehicles and thousands of pits where impromptu digging seems to have taken place.

The study, which will be followed by a report on damage to the country's other six proposed World Heritage sites, identifies Dura-Europos, a city with roots in the 3d Century B.C., as the most affected by looting. On the west bank of the Euphrates River, it was influenced by the ancient Greeks as well as Romans and Persians, and it houses a well-preserved synagogue and an ancient chapel with paintings of Jesus thought to be produced in A.D. 235.

The report adds to evidence that the level of looting after nearly four years of fighting "is virtually unprecedented" in modern history, said Michael Danti, an archeology professor at Boston University. He also is the co-director of the American Schools of Oriental Research Syrian Heritage Initiative, which is funded by the State Department to monitor at-risk sites in the country.

Six locations in Syria have already received World Heritage status and most of them have been badly damaged amid fighting between government forces and rebels. Perhaps the most well known is Aleppo, where parts of the Great Mosque and the citadel have been smashed.

"The level of destruction of archeological sites in Syria since the uprising began has been catastrophic," said Charles E. Jones, an expert on Middle East antiquities at Pennsylvania State University. Given that so many areas of the country contain ancient artifacts, he said, it is "hardly surprising that this has happened as the chaos has deepened."

The new study found that damage to one proposed World Heritage site, the eastern city of Raqqa, probably did not result from fighting or looting. The destruction of structures in the city was likely due to demolitions by the Islamic State, also known as ISIS or ISIL, the report says.

The Islamic State has destroyed historical treasures in Iraq and Syria, including churches, mosques and religious shrines that do not fall in line with its rigid interpretation of Sunni Islam.

The group also has profited from stealing and selling artifacts. In Iraq, it reportedly controls over 4,000 archeological sites.

Desperate for cash, ordinary Syrians also have participated in looting and so have forces loyal to the regime of President Bashar al-Assad. Smuggling rings spirit away the items to Europe and other areas.

Pascal Butterlin, a professor of archeology at the University of Paris who has spent 20 years working in Syria, wrote in an e-mail that the looting of the country's archeological sites was the "worst patrimonial disaster since World War II."

Fracturing hints at early use of atlatls

By Joseph Castro

Condensed from Live Science, January 28, 2015

Despite a lack of archeological evidence, the first North Americans have often been depicted hunting with spear-throwers, which are tools that can launch deadly spear points at high speeds. But now, a new analysis of microscopic fractures on Paleo-Indian spear points provides the first empirical evidence that America's first hunters really did use these weapons to tackle mammoths and other big game.

The new study has implications for scientists' understanding of the way Paleo-Indians lived, researchers say.

Archeological evidence indicates that hunter-gathers in the Old World used atlatls beginning at least 18,000 years ago. Researchers have long thought that Paleo-Indians also hunted with spear-throwers.

Researchers reasoned that "if the spear-thrower originated in the Old World, then it only made sense that it must have shown up with early [North American] colonists," said study author Karl Hutchings, an archaeologist at Thompson Rivers University in Canada.

Additionally, Paleo-Indians were thought to have hunted big animals, such as mammoths and ground sloths, which would have required powerful, long-distance weapons to take the animals down safely. "People started wondering just how crazy you would have to be to run up to these things with just a sharp, broken rock tied to a stick."

But archeological evidence of Paleo-Indian atlatls and darts is lacking because these tools were often made of wood, which doesn't preserve well — the only part of the weapons left in the archeological record are the stone points, which could have also been used in other types of weapons, such as spears, Hutchings said. In comparison, ancient spear-throwers from Europe were often made of ivory or bone.

The earliest known evidence of Paleo-Indian spear-throwers comes from 11,000-year-old "bannerstones," which are stone objects that may have functioned as atlatl weights, though the true function of bannerstones is debated, Hutchings said.

The earliest solid evidence of atlatls in the New World, then, are 9,000- to 10,000-year-old spear-thrower hooks from Warm Mineral Springs, a sinkhole in Florida. However, these tools date back to the Early Archaic subperiod, which came after the Paleo-Indian period.

To see if the earliest North Americans — including people from the Clovis culture, Folsom culture (10,000 to 11,000 years ago) and other Paleo-Indians — used atlatls, Hutchings analyzed the fractures present in hundreds of spear points. He looked for clues that the weapon tips experienced high-velocity, mechanically propelled impacts.

If a spear point hits a target hard enough, the energy of the impact will cause the tip to break. "When it breaks, it sends a shock wave through the stone that produces fractures, which are related to the amount and kind of force involved," Hutchings said.

By measuring topographic features on the fracture surface, you can calculate the "fracture velocity" of the impact, or how quickly the fractures spread through the material, Hutchings explained. Because different weapons — spears, javelins, atlatls or bows — produce specific fracture velocities and related forces, you can work backward from a fracture to determine what caused it.

Using this method, which he developed in the late 1990s, Hutchings determined the fracture velocities for 55 out of 668 Paleo-Indian artifacts that he examined. Of these points, about half of them exhibited fracture velocities that can only be achieved using an atlatl and dart or a bow and arrow.

Hutchings detailed his findings in the March issue of the *Journal of Archaeological Science*.

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>

Central Maryland

For information contact on Central Chapter, contact centralchapterasm@yahoo.com or Stephen Israel, 410-945-5514 or ssisrael@verizon.net

February 27: Meeting 7 p.m. at the Natural History Society of Maryland, 6908 Belair Road in Baltimore. NOTE: All persons wanting to attend *must* RSVP by February 16 to either Stephen Israel at ssisrael@verizon.net or Lisa Kraus at LKraus@sha.state.md.us

Charles County

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

February 12: Jim Gibb is the speaker.

March 12: Don Shomette on "The Ghost Fleet of Mallows Bay."

April 9: TBD

May 14: Doug Zabel on "The Basics of Rocks."

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>

February 19: Heather Bouslog, Montgomery County Parks archeologist, will speak on the Oakley Cabin site in Brookeville.

March 19: Vivian Eicke, the chapter's immediate past president, will speak on archeological sites and places in Ireland.

April 16: Geologist Don Mullis on "The Importance of Developing a Geomorphological Site Conceptual Model for Archeological Sites- It Can Really Add a Lot to the Story."

May 21: Elizabeth Bollwerk, archeological analyst at the Thomas Jefferson Foundation in Charlottesville, Va. will speak on a topic still to be determined.

June 11: (note this is the *second* Thursday) Annual Picnic at Needwood Mansion from 6 to 9:30 p.m.

Monocacy

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

Northern Chesapeake

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

February 11: Stephen Israel and Wes Hermann will report on the Smithson Site. At the Historical Society of Harford County in Bel Air.

March 11: "The Levant Comes of Age: The 9th Century B.C.E. Through Script Traditions". Dr. Heather Parker, Harford Jewish Center.

April 24: Friday. Doug Owsley of the Smithsonian will deliver the Cresthull Memorial Lecture, on Written in Bone. Harford Community College, Edgewood Hall, Room E132.

June: Annual picnic.

St. Mary's County

Meetings are the third Monday of the month at St. Francis Xavier Church in Newtown. For information contact Scott Lawrence at graveconcerns@md.metrocast.net

February 16: Jim Gibb will brief on ethics in archeology.

March 16: Julie King, subject TBD.

April 20: Scott Lawrence will talk on recovery and restoration at St. Nicholas Church cemetery.

May 18: Patricia Samford offers a presentation on King's Reach.

Upper Patuxent

Meets the second Monday at 7 p.m. at 9944 Route 108 in Ellicott City. Labs are the second and fourth Saturdays. For 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/>

February: Chapter member Celeste Huecker will tell and show about Ice Age artists in southwestern France and northern Spain.

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>

February 27: Hawaii, the Big Island: The geology and first inhabitants of the island, by Roy Brown.

March 27: Survey of Choptico Indian Town at St. Mary's, by Susanne Trussell.

April 24: Overwhelmed by the Sea: A report on sites a Point Lookout State Park by Lynne Bulhack.

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% discount on items sold by the Society. Contact Membership Secretary Jo Boodon, PO Box 1584, Ellicott City, MD 21043 for membership rates. For publication sales, not including newsletter or Journal, contact Dan Coates at ASM Publications, 716 Country Club Rd., Havre de Grace, MD 21078-2104 or 410-273-9619 or dancoates@comcast.net

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