

ASM Ink

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Newsletter of the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc.

www.marylandarcheology.org

Claude Bowen wins 2019 Marye Award

More than 50 members of the Society spent the first Saturday of October in Charles County, taking part in ASM's annual fall meeting. They were treated to a slate of speeches on things archeological, first-hand reports on the state of the Society and the presentation of the William B. Marye Award for outstanding contributions to Maryland archeology.

This year's award went to someone well-known to anyone who has attended a field session or sat in on an ASM meeting: Claude Bowen, the immediate past president of ASM. He also has contributed years of outreach work behind the scenes.

Claude began his official duties with the Society in 2005 when he was elected a trustee-at-large. Serving three terms, he quickly established a reputation for his ability to hear and consider diverse opinions and for his ability to find a way forward through successful accommodation of disparate positions.

In an example of his excellent negotiation skills that also highlighted his keen intellect, Claude's study of the West River Collection of Adena artifacts while weighing the various proposals for their curation led to a decision by the ASM to permit use and study of the collection under conditions that will ensure their preservation for future generations.

While serving as trustee-at-large, Claude was selected by the Maryland Historical Trust to represent the Society on the Working Group for Native American Human

Remains. Claude's intellectual curiosity toward, and respect for, the Native American positions significantly contributed to the successful conclusion of the Working Group's years-long efforts.

In 2010 he was elected vice president of the society but when the president prematurely resigned in 2011, Claude was thrust into the presidency to complete the term. ASM's bylaws say a president may only serve two consecutive five-year terms, but the board decided that this partial term presented an unforeseen circumstance and did not constitute a term. He subsequently was re-elected to two terms in his own right. The five years he served makes him the longest-serving president in ASM history.



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Upcoming events

April 18, 2020: ASM Spring Symposium, Crownsville, all day.

Volunteer opportunities

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

ASM Volunteer Lab, most Tuesdays: The lab in Crownsville. Contact Charlie Hall at charles.hall@maryland.gov or Louise Akerson at lakerson1@verizon.net. It is currently working on cataloging artifacts from the Levering Coffee House Site, Baltimore (a mostly late 18th/early 19th Century site).

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 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 sites. For diggers, the Linniston site on Gibson Island shows signs of occupation from the 17th through 19th centuries. Digging is on Fridays from 8 to 3. Lab volunteers are welcome any time the lab is open, generally Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays from 9 to 3. For more information and to sign up email Drew Webster at volunteers@losttownsproject.org or call 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.

UPAG/Howard County Recs and Parks invites volunteers interested in processing collections and conducting historical research to contact Kelly Palich at Kpalich@howardcountymd.gov or 410-313-0423.

CAT corner:

For information on the CAT program, contact Sarah Grady at sarahgrady11@gmail.com

Help Wanted! Looking for a Teacher of the Year

The academic year 2018-2019 is well underway and Bill McIntyre, chair for the Teacher of the Year Award needs help. ASM members who may be aware of a teacher who seems to fit the description for nomination to receive this award are asked to contact Bill. The teacher may be elementary, middle or high school level and teaching in public or private school. It is important to identify potential nominees as soon as possible.

Contact Bill at williamlmac@comcast.net or 410-939-0768.

A portrait of Earth's surface, before it changes

By Ron Brackett

Condensed from weather.com, October 14, 2019

Using lasers aboard planes, a Colorado State University archeologist wants to scan the entire surface of the Earth and create detailed digital maps of all its treasures. Chris Fisher is racing against time. Climate change is already altering many of the features Fisher wants to record.

"We are going to lose a significant amount of both cultural patrimony - so archeological sites and landscapes - but also ecological patrimony - plants and animals, entire landscapes, geology, hydrology," Fisher told the Guardian. "We really have a limit time to record those things before the Earth fundamentally changes."

Fisher's plans call for using Lidar: Light Detection and Ranging. It's like radar that uses a laser beam instead of radio signals. Equipment measures how fast the laser beams bounce back. Combine results from millions of beams and you get a 3D map of features on the ground.

"We can see things on the ground that are on the order of 20cm [8.5 inches] or so ... which is about the size of a construction brick," Fisher said.

Researchers using Lidar found tens of thousands of Mayan structures that previously went undetected in a dense jungle in Guatemala.

Fisher's Earth Archive's mission is to record how the land looks now, track how climate change is affecting it and make the information freely available to other scientists and to future generations.

Fisher said the first areas to be recorded will be those most under threat, such as the Amazon that's being deforested and coastal regions at risk of rising sea levels.

He says it would cost about \$15 million to scan much of the Amazon within two or three years.

Online lidar map leads to discoveries

By Zach Zorich

Condensed from the New York Times, October 8, 2019

Until recently, archeology was limited by what a researcher could see while standing on the ground. But light detection and ranging, or lidar, technology has transformed the field, providing a way to scan entire regions for archeological sites.

With an array of airborne lasers, researchers can peer down through dense forest canopies or pick out the shapes of ancient buildings to discover and map ancient sites across thousands of square miles. A process that once required decades-long mapping expeditions and slogging through jungles with surveying equipment, can now be done in a matter of days from the relative comfort of an airplane.

But lidar maps are expensive. Takeshi Inomata, an archeologist at the University of Arizona, recently spent \$62,000 on a map that covered 35 square miles, and even was deeply discounted. So he was thrilled last year when he made a major discovery using a lidar map he had found online, in the public domain, entirely for free.

The map, published in 2011 by Mexico's National Institute of Statistics and Geography, covered 4,440 square miles in the Mexican states of Tabasco and Chiapas. It was made as part of the institute's mission to create accurate maps to be used by businesses and researchers.

Inomata learned about the map from Rodrigo Liendo, an archeologist at the National Autonomous University of Mexico. The resolution of the map was low. But the outlines of countless archeological sites stood out to Inomata. So far, he has used it to identify the ruins of 27 previously unknown Maya ceremonial centers that contain a type of construction that archeologists had never seen before. These sites may hold insights into the origins of Maya civilization.

"We can see a much better picture of the entire society," Inomata said.

His findings have not yet been peer-reviewed, but Inomata has presented his work at four conferences during the past year. "The stuff he is finding is crucial for our understanding of how Maya civilization developed," said Arlen Chase, an archeologist at Pomona College, who did not contribute to Inomata's work.

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Chase was among the early adopters of lidar. In 2009, he used it to map Caracol, a Maya city in Belize, where he and Diane Chase, an archeologist at Claremont Graduate University, have worked for 35 years. The two are married, and their son, Adrian, a Ph.D. candidate at Arizona State University, is now using lidar to compare the square footage of more than 4,000 homes in Caracol as a way to infer social inequality. (Presumably then, as now, wealthier residents had larger homes.) Such an analysis would have been all but impossible before lidar.

The Maya civilization arose between 1,000 B.C. and 400 B.C. When Inomata first began studying the Maya as a graduate student in the 1980s, his professors were mainly interested in the Classic Period, between A.D. 250 and A.D. 900, when the Maya were at their political and economic peak. Inomata was more interested in how Maya culture began, and the artifacts that could answer his questions were buried even deeper underground.

Years passed before he had enough grant money, and a sufficiently secure academic appointment, to start that project. Finally, in 2005, he and his wife, Daniela Triadan, an anthropologist at the University of Arizona, began excavating the ancient city of Ceibal in the Petén rainforest in Guatemala, where they discovered some of the earliest known Maya buildings. The city's ceremonial center dates to 950 B.C., but Ceibal didn't have permanent housing until 200 years later.

Triadan and Inomata believe that the earliest Maya were probably still living a migratory lifestyle, coming to Ceibal only for religious purposes. How they transitioned to settling down in large cities and what role the Olmec civilization, which preceded the Maya, played in the founding of the Maya civilization are the big questions that Inomata and Triadan are seeking to answer.

After discovering some of the earliest known Maya buildings at Ceibal, the obvious next step for understanding how the Olmec influenced the beginnings of Maya culture was to study the territory between Ceibal and the centers of the Olmec culture. The Mexican government's publicly available lidar map made Dr. Inomata's job surprisingly easy.

The 27 sites he identified on the map have a type of ceremonial construction that Inomata and his colleagues had never seen before — rectangular platforms that are low to the ground but extremely large, some as long as two-thirds of a mile.

"If you walk on it, you don't realize it," Inomata said of the platforms. "It's so big it just looks like a part of the natural landscape." The similarities between these sites and the early buildings they found at Ceibal led them to believe they both date to sometime between 1000 B.C. and 700 B.C.

"The amount of labor is staggering," Triadan said. "The mass of earth moved is unbelievable. These people were doing some crazy stuff." She described a scene of hundreds of people coming together from across the region to dig and carry baskets of dirt to build the platforms. "We may have relatively mobile populations who are putting a lot of effort into these massive communal enterprises," she said.

Inomata and Triadan are now leading excavations at the largest ceremonial center they found on the free lidar map, a site they have named Aguada Fenix, where they hope to learn more about the earliest rituals of the ancient Maya.

Inomata's work with publicly available lidar maps has also inspired Charles Golden, an anthropology professor at Brandeis University, to look at lidar maps that NASA made as part of a survey of forest cover in Mexico. The data helped him identify a series of ancient settlements near the Usumacinta River, which forms part of the border between Mexico and Guatemala.

Golden has used a drone-based lidar system to get more detailed images of these sites. Drones can't cover as much territory as planes, but they can be easily redirected if something interesting unexpectedly comes to light.

While lidar technology is giving archeologists new ways to analyze the ancient world, the change in perspective has been shocking and a little disorienting for some researchers. Marcello Canuto, director of the Middle American Research Institute at Tulane University, was the lead author of a lidar survey that covered 800 square miles of the Petén rainforest in Guatemala. He is also the director of an excavation at the Maya city of La Corona. Seeing the edges of the city as well as buildings between cities and the roads that connected them was shocking to him.

"The word that all of us used when we started looking at the lidar was 'humbling,'" he said. "It humbled all of us in showing us what we had missed."

Inomata agreed. Even in areas where they were busy excavating, he said, "lidar was showing us things we didn't notice." This included broad causeways and agricultural terraces, which are difficult to see in an excavation. "We can see a much better picture of the entire society," he said.

Viewing the archeology of an entire region, in detail, will allow archeologists to answer bigger-picture questions, such as the ones that Inomata has about the interactions the Maya had with the Olmec at the beginning of their civilization.

The lidar map that Inomata used to make his discovery is continually being expanded by the Mexican government to cover new areas. Other countries, including the United States, have similar mapping programs underway.

"The future pattern," Inomata said, "will be that everything will be covered by lidar, like topographic maps today."

Jamestown grave defies the norm

By Mike Holtzclaw

Condensed from the Washington Post, October 24, 2019

JAMESTOWN, Va. (AP) — It was tradition in 17th Century Virginia to bury corpses with the heads pointed west and the feet to the east. This was done so that the eyes would face toward Jerusalem and the rapture. Almost a year ago, archeologists in Jamestown found a grave while studying the architecture and foundation of a church that was started in 1639.

In this grave, the body was not just wrapped in a shroud, but actually buried in a hexagonal coffin, a symbol of high status. And the head was to the east, looking west. Both of these details hint at a person of some importance.

"We have uncovered other burials facing west instead of east at the 1608 church and in the 1617 church," said Sean Romo, architect at Historic Jamestowne. "The 1608 one was Reverend Hunt, the first minister out here. In the 1617 burial we believe it is (Gov.) George Yeardley, but we're still working on proving it.

"Both were facing west, and both had status in the community. Yeardley would have been facing his subjects. Another one we found facing the wrong direction was Captain Gabriel Archer — again, a man of position in the community."

The staff at Historic Jamestowne is speculating as to who this new discovery might be. They haven't even seen the remains yet. There is likely little left of the body to submit to modern DNA testing, but head archeologist David Givens said there is much to learn.

Among the first names that come to his mind is Lord De La Warr, who had been tasked with governing the Virginia Colony from across the sea. He came to the colony in 1610 to help settle conflicts with native tribes, but he returned to England in 1611 for health reasons, leaving his deputy, Samuel Argall, in charge. In 1618, with the colonists tiring of Argall's rule, Lord De La Warr set sail again for Virginia but died three weeks before arrival.

It was long assumed that he was buried at sea, but more recent research led to the conclusion that he was brought to Jamestown for burial.

But where? The 1639 church, where the grave was discovered, had been built on the same ground where a previous church had been built in 1617. And Givens is intrigued by the fact that the grave is not in the churchyard but directly adjacent to the church itself.

There will be no definitive answer anytime soon. The discovery of the grave, while interesting, is less important to the archeologists' mission than other priorities on the site. While they wait for further answers, they will continue to study what lies beneath the ground where the earliest settlers lived.

"It's the ongoing initiative of the Jamestown Rediscovery program," Romo said. "We honor those from the past who lived and died at the beginning of our nation. We're scientifically trying to figure out many of the different attributes of the early population. Everything we find could potentially be of some value toward that goal."

MHT trying to document those people history overlooks

From the MHT Fall Newsletter, 2019

In documenting historic properties and cultural sites, historians, architectural historians, archeologists, and others have frequently focused on the legacies and associations of powerful people. This practice routinely minimized or omitted the stories - and even the existence - of ordinary, often marginalized, people whose lives and efforts also shaped the world we live in today.

Omissions have material consequences as well: without recognition in the National Register of Historic Places, in particular, these sites may not benefit from review during federal or state projects, and they may not qualify for historic preservation financial incentives. In public meetings to develop *Preserve Maryland II*, the statewide preservation plan, we heard loud and clear from constituents that more needs to be done to illuminate these hidden histories.

Over the past several years, MHT has taken steps to help tell the full story of our state's historic places. In 2014, we received a matching grant from the National Park Service to support a partnership between MHT, Baltimore Heritage, Inc. (BHI) and the Baltimore National Heritage Area to help document properties associated with African-American Civil Rights in Baltimore City.

BHI produced a historic context and a National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form for "Civil Rights in Baltimore, Maryland, 1831-1976," as well as a National Register form for an associated property, the Arch Social Club - now a focal point of the newly designated Pennsylvania Avenue Black Arts and Entertainment District.

Claude Bowen wins 2019 Marye Award

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As president, Claude led the Society through a turbulent period in which funding sources dwindled while archeological requirements grew. His efforts to juggle the desires of many factions, while keeping an eye on the goals of the Society, helped ASM to flourish and grow, despite the many challenges.

When his second term expired, he didn't go quietly into the night, instead powered on in related activities for the society. Having assumed the responsibility for grants management while president, Claude continued in this role. He cleanly effected the closing of several open grants with the MHT and ushered in a new round of grants -- and the ground-breaking research they funded -- beginning with Hurricane Sandy Relief grants. This new source of funding presented challenging requirements that were ably handled by Claude, who matched these new demands with new and innovative approaches to archeological reporting.

It is entirely due to Claude's fertile mind that we have case studies, written for the general public and accompanied by PowerPoint presentations, for the three archeological sites investigated under the Sandy Grant. Having successfully shepherded the ASM through the first round of the re-funded MHT non-capital grant program, and into the second round, Claude recently relinquished this post.

But he's not done serving the goals of the Society. Last year he was confirmed as a commissioner with the Maryland Commission on Indian Affairs, where he will represent the perspectives and potential contributions of archeology to the Native American community in Maryland.

Mill found under refurbished Poole's Store

By Marissa J. Long

Condensed from the Washington Post, October 19, 2019

For nearly a decade, Montgomery County's longest-running general store has sat quiet and empty, its whitewashed shelves bare, the smell of bean stew and liver sandwiches gone with the family that served this community for generations.

But the 118-year-old store will soon be granted a new life.

After a year of work and \$1 million in historic renovations, plus an accidental archeological discovery, county officials are searching for a tenant to occupy one of the county's most historic buildings, known for years as Poole's General Store.

Jo Ann Clements carefully watched the construction from her office next door. Her parents, Raymond and Billie Poole, ran the store from 1965 until it closed in 2010. As a child, she would curl up on the front counter and nap. As an adult, she served food to hungry cyclists and kept track of a pile of invoices the Pooles utilized to keep a running bill for regular customers.

Now, Clements works at the feed store across the parking lot. She watched as crews ripped out the floorboards, bowed and worn from years of customer feet treading atop the dark wood. She saw them build a kitchen and restore the grooved ceiling. She even witnessed the moment when workers stumbled across the buried remains of a mill that archeologists estimate is about 275 years old.

But she has grown tired of being on the outside looking in. Clements longs for a day when she might be able to return and run the store, with her sister, Marilyn, at her side.

On Saturday, the general store, now known as the Seneca Store, was open to the public for the first time in nearly a decade for a ribbon-cutting ceremony hosted by Montgomery Parks. Dozens of curious visitors milled about the store, which was decked out with signs and placards explaining the history of the site, as Frank Cassel entertained with his banjo.

The store is not visible from the main road. It is tucked into a wooded area surrounded by parkland. Still, longtime residents said, the store has always been at the center of the community.

Built in 1901, the general store once served as a town post office and gas station. Montgomery Parks bought the store and surrounding land in 1975. When the Pooles announced their retirement and the store closed in 2010, residents were devastated. On Saturday, several reminisced.

As they walked around, examining the old and new, visitors lingered to examine display cases holding glass bottles, rivets and buttons, a wooden toothbrush and a china doll from the Victorian era — all of which were discovered this year during an archeological excavation at the site.

Parks officials said Saturday that they hope the store will return to its roots as a community hub, while also educating the public about the county's deep well of history.

"This place is really legendary," said Vivian Eicke, a parks volunteer. "It's nice to see it all come back for a new generation to come and appreciate."

Frank & Ernest

by Thaves



Chapter News

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; visit its website, <http://hhsarchaeology.weebly.com/>

Anne Arundel

Anne Arundel Chapter will be meeting at the Schmidt Center at SERC, the second Tuesday of each month, 7 to 9 p.m. Parking in front of the venue. For information, contact Jim Gibb at JamesGGibb@verizon.net

Central Chapter

Meets the third Friday every other month at the Natural History Society of Maryland at 6908 Belair Road in Baltimore. Business meeting begins at 7, talk at 7:30. For information contact centralchapterasm@yahoo.com or stephenisrael2701@comcast.net or 410-945-5514. Or www.facebook.com/asmcentralchapter or <http://asmcentralchapter.weebly.com> or Twitter [@asmcentral](https://twitter.com/asmcentral). Note: chapter may be deactivating in January.

Charles County

Meetings are held at 7 p.m. on the second Thursday (September-May) at the LaPlata Police Department. Contact President Carol Cowherd at ccasm2010@gmail.com. Website ccarchsoc.blogspot.com and Facebook [@ccasm2010](https://www.facebook.com/ccasm2010)

November 14: CAT chief Sarah Grady on Mapping an African American cemetery in Edgewater.

December 12: Catherine Dye on an Analysis of Baylor: a Contact-Period Native Site.

January 9, 2020: TBD

February 13: Carolin McManus. TBD

March 12: Esther Doyle Read. TBD.

April 9: Patricia Samford with a Post-Colonial refined earthenware workshop.

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 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

November 21: Don Housley, ASM and chapter president, will report on the 2019 ASM Field Session at the Billingsley site in Prince George's County.

Friday, December 20: (note change from regular meeting day): Chapter Holiday Party, from 6 to 9:30 p.m. at the Agricultural History Farm Park Activity Center, 18410 Muncaster Road, Derwood.

January 16, 2020: Montgomery Parks archeologist Heather Bouslog and Karl Franz of the Ottery Group will speak on the history, restoration and surprise archeological find at the Seneca Store (Poole's store).

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.

November 13: Soil scientist John Wah will talk about the recently completed study of rhyolite formations in the Michaux State Forest in Pennsylvania and the rhyolite outcropping in Frederick County.

Northern Chesapeake

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>

November 13: "Buried Treasure at Perry Point." The ASNC Lab Crew & Jerry Brown. Perryville Public Library.

Friday, December 13. Mike Tritsch. "Encroachment of Domestic Religion at Temple of Karnak." ASNC annual dinner meeting. I.O.O.F. Hall, Aberdeen.

January 8, 2020: Prehistoric Resources of the Upper Bay. Dan Coates & Dave Peters. Rising Sun Historical Society, Rising Sun.

February 12: Subject TBA. Havre de Grace City Hall.

March 11: Subject TBA. Historical Society of Cecil County, Elkton.

Friday, April: Date & subject TBA. Edgewood Hall, Harford Community College, Bel Air.

May (Exact date TBA)

Annual Picnic Meeting. St. Patrick's Irish Catholic Church, Conowingo

St. Mary's County

Meetings are the third Monday of the month at 6:30 p.m. at the Joseph D. Carter State Office Building in the Russell Conference Room, Leonardtown. For information contact Chris Coogan at Ccoogan@smcm.edu

Upper Patuxent

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

November 11: Forgotten Ruins: Investigating the Mount View Tenant Site. Heritage Program Office.

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>

January 24, 2020: Annual show-and-tell program. NO MEETINGS IN NOVEMBER OR DECEMBER.

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 Ethan Bean, 609 N. Paca Street, Apt. 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

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