

**Certification and Training Program
for**



Archeological Technicians

**A Program of the
Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc.**

**With Support from the
Maryland Historical Trust,
Department of Planning**

Council for Maryland Archeology, Inc.

Candidate's name & date of registration

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(The current version of this document will be available on the ASM, Inc. Web Site)

CERTIFICATION AND TRAINING PROGRAM FOR ARCHEOLOGICAL TECHNICIANS

Introduction

PURPOSE: This Certification and Training Program for Archeological Technicians (CAT program) has been developed to give members of the Archeological Society of Maryland (ASM) an opportunity to obtain recognition for formal and extended training in the techniques and goals of archeology without having to participate in a formal academic degree program. Participants are provided technical training in both the field and laboratory in conjunction with rotational lecture/workshop series and required reading materials. The ASM acknowledges significant contributions from similar programs sponsored by The Archeological Society of Virginia, The Council of Virginia Archeologists, The Virginia Department of Historic Resources, and the Oklahoma Anthropological Society.

SPONSORING ORGANIZATIONS: The Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc., The Maryland Historical Trust (Department of Planning), and The Council for Maryland Archeology, Inc. Individual field schools and training opportunities may be co-sponsored by individuals, historic sites, museums, and other institutions throughout Maryland.

GENERAL PARTICIPANT REQUIREMENTS: There are no academic or degree requirements for participation in this program. Candidates will avail themselves of lectures, workshops, and field and laboratory opportunities throughout Maryland, under the supervision of one or more mentors of their choosing. Candidates may avail themselves of mentors and opportunities outside of Maryland, but shall formally request prior permission to do so from the Certification Committee (see below) or its designee. ASM *will not* offer formal courses regionally or statewide that candidates are required to attend; however, participation in college and university courses is strongly encouraged. The Certification Committee will assist in the identification and publicizing of suitable opportunities.

Each certification candidate must be a current member of the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc. A completed registration form and registration fee of \$50.00 must be received by the Secretary of the Society prior to admission to the program. The fee includes the following:

- Admission to program lectures and workshops
- Basic materials and handouts
- Certificate upon completion of the program

Additional fees may be required for specific courses and purchases of supplementary supplies and materials.

Each participant must abide by the attached STATEMENT OF ETHICS.

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS: The CAT Program covers three areas of study:

1. Laboratory Techniques,
2. Field Survey, and
3. Excavation.

Requirements for each area of study are described in this Guide. For each area of study there are required readings, required workshops and required practical experience. For each area, there are also optional readings and/or workshops.

Upon petition to the CAT Committee, credit for readings, workshops and practical experience may be given for experience prior to joining the Program.

Each CAT Candidate must also: (i) maintain an Archeological Log Book containing detailed activity logs on all training completed (see the Forms section in this Guide); and (ii) maintain a personal journal. It is the participant's responsibility to obtain written verification by a supervisor for all hours logged in the program.

QUALIFICATION AND CERTIFICATION: A candidate may be designated as Qualified in one or two of the study areas, or maybe designated as Certified Archeological Technician.

To become Qualified in a particular area of study, the candidate must complete the required readings, workshops, practical experience and all optional requirements (e.g., optional readings and optional workshops).

To become a Certified Archeological Technician, the candidate must complete the required readings, workshops and practical experience for all three areas of study.

Once a candidate has completed the requirements for either qualification or certification, a Review Meeting will be held by the CAT Committee with the candidate. At the Review Meeting, the candidate will present the Archeological Log Book and personal journal for inspection. Only after the Review Meeting may the candidate be designated as Qualified or Certified Archeological Technician.

GETTING STARTED: Persons interested in becoming a CAT Candidate should first complete the Registration Form in this Guide and send it (and a check for \$50) to the ASM Secretary at the address shown on the Registration Form.

After completing the registration process, CAT candidates should then:

- Set up an Archeological Log Book. Place in the Log Book (this is usually a 3-ring binder) this Guide and all the accompanying forms. In order to track your progress, be sure to make extra copies of the Activity Records and the Verification of Attendance: Field Session;
- Establish a personal journal. This is usually a bound laboratory notebook or similar;

- Obtain the Required Readings. Many of the readings are available on the internet; others can be obtained from your mentor, through your chapter, or through ASM. Most CAT Candidates keep a few written notes for each reading and place these in the Log Book.
- Choose a mentor. Mentors are listed on the ASM website. If you do not know any of the mentors, talk to other CAT Candidates or the CAT Committee Chair for suggestions. Candidates do not need a mentor right away, but should have one by the end of their first year in the Program. The Committee can also assign a mentor for you. Be sure to let the CAT Committee Chair know who your mentor is.
- Attend the Annual Field Session and Workshops. Check the ASM website for the dates of the annual field session and for the next CAT workshops and plan to attend as many as you can.
- Contact the CAT Committee Chair and/or your Mentor with any questions. The current CAT Committee Chair is: Alexander McPhail, 4524 17th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20011. Phone: 202 413-7584. E-mail: amcphail@worldbank.org

Program Management and Administration

CERTIFICATION COMMITTEE: The Certification Committee (Committee) will consist of five ASM members in good standing nominated by the President and ratified by the Board of the Archeological Society of Maryland (Board), and one representative for the Maryland Historical Trust and one for the Council for Maryland Archeology, nominated by those organizations and approved by the ASM President. At least four of the members must meet the standards for professional archaeologists as defined below. Committee members shall serve three-year terms and shall be eligible to serve additional terms without limitation. The ASM President shall serve as an alternate Committee Member in the absence of a quorum. The ASM Board shall appoint Society members to the Committee to complete unexpired terms. The Committee has the following responsibilities:

- Oversight of program including any recommended changes or additions to the program;
- Promotion and administration of lectures and workshops;
- Development of criteria for recognition of prior experience; and
- Review of candidate records and approval of certification applications.

No Committee member shall be paid through the program for their participation in the Committee, although provisions may be made to reimburse expenses incurred in the course of Committee business. Members of the Committee need not be Certified Archeological Technicians.

CERTIFICATION COMMITTEE COORDINATOR: The Certification Committee Chair shall be an ASM member in good standing, nominated by the President and ratified by the Board. The Chair shall serve for a two year term and the incumbent shall be eligible to serve additional terms without limitation. The responsibilities of the Chair shall include:

- Promoting regional lectures and workshops, including distribution of schedules of field and laboratory opportunities available to participants; and
- Delegating tasks within the Committee membership including answering inquiries, distributing program information, reporting to the President, and maintaining student records.

PROFESSIONAL ARCHEOLOGIST: A professional archeologist meets criteria established by the Secretary of the Department of the Interior (an advanced degree in anthropology, archaeology, American Studies, history, or related field, and relevant supervisory experience) or equivalency, as recognized by the ASM Board of Trustees.

MENTORS: The CAT Committee will select CAT Mentors. CAT Mentors shall be a professional archeologist or an Archeological Society of Maryland Certified Archeological Technician. Mentors have the responsibility to train, supervise, and mentor candidates. Mentors shall also attest to a candidate's completion of the CAT Program requirements.

**REQUIRED READINGS,
WORKSHOPS AND
PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE**

I. ETHICS-ALL CANDIDATES

REQUIRED READINGS AND WORKSHOPS

Objectives: Candidates will develop an understanding of the complexities of the moral, legal, and research considerations that underlie current professional practice, including the often competing demands of descendant communities, neighborhoods, artifact collectors, colleagues, and public institutions. Reading guidelines adopted by professional and avocational societies will prepare candidates for an introduction to archaeological ethics, followed by participation in lively discussions of hypothetical situations in which the needs of competing interests can be weighed, but seldom resolved.

Required Readings:

1. Register of Professional Archaeologists (<http://www.rpanet.org>)
 - a. Code of Conduct
 - b. Standards of Performance
2. Ethical Principles of the Society for Historical Archaeology (<http://www.sha.org/About/ethics.cfm>)
3. Guidelines published by at least one metal detecting organization; e.g., http://www.metaldetectingworld.com/code_of_ethics.shtml

Law

4. Bell, Charlotte R.
1985 An Overview of Federal Historic Preservation Law: 1966 to 1985. In *Federal Historic Preservation Case Law: A Special Report*. Compiled by Charlotte R. Bell, pp. 6-22. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Washington, DC.
Note# 1: Available through Marina, Maryland statewide interlibrary loan system.
Note #2: The supplement for Federal Historic Preservation Case Law, 1966-1996 at <http://www.achp.gov/book/TOC2.html> and Federal Historic Preservation Case Law Updated, 1996-2000 available at <http://www.achp.gov/caselaw96-00.pdf>.

Ethics, General

5. Didion, Joan

1961 On Self-Respect. In *Slouching Towards Bethlehem*. Farrar, Straus, and Giroux. Reprinted in *Vice and Virtue in Everyday Life: Readings in Introductory Ethics*. Fourth Edition. Compiled by Christina Sommers and Fred Sommers, pp. 549-553. Harcourt Brace, Fort Worth, Texas.

Note: Reprinted edition and other editions (e.g., 3rd ed. (1992), 6th ed. (2006) and 8th ed. (2008)) are available through Marina, Maryland statewide interlibrary loan system.

6. Johnson, Samuel

1779 Self-Deception. Reprinted in *Vice and Virtue in Everyday Life: Readings in Introductory Ethics*. Fourth Edition. Compiled by Christina Sommers and Fred Sommers, pp. 416-419. Harcourt Brace, Fort Worth, Texas. Also appears in various other readers on Johnson and on general ethics.

Note: Reprinted edition and other editions (e.g., 3rd ed. (1992), 6th ed. (2006) and 8th ed. (2008)) are available through Marina, Maryland statewide interlibrary loan system.

Archaeological Ethics

7. Hollowell, Julie

2006 Moral arguments on subsistence digging. In *The Ethics of Archaeology: Philosophical Perspectives on Archaeological Practice*. Edited by Chris Scarre and Geoffrey Scarre, pp. 69-93. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom.

Note: Available from University of Maryland at College Park (UMCP) McKeldin Library.

8. Groarke, Leo, and Gary Warrick

2006 Stewardship Gone Astray? Ethics and the SAA. In *The Ethics of Archaeology: Philosophical Perspectives on Archaeological Practice*. Edited by Chris Scarre and Geoffrey Scarre, pp. 163-177. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom.

Note: Available from UMCP McKeldin Library.

Required Workshop:

Archeological Ethics and Preservation Laws. This workshop is offered during the annual field session and one other time during the year.

II. PREHISTORY OF MARYLAND-ALL CANDIDATES

REQUIRED READINGS AND WORKSHOPS

Objectives: Candidates are expected to have an understanding of (1) the classification of prehistoric materials and cultures as practiced in the Eastern United States, (2) the chronological framework and cultural classification of prehistoric cultures in Maryland, as currently applied, (3) the changes in environment, technology, settlement and subsistence that accompany that chronological/cultural classification. CAT candidates will achieve this understanding primarily through readings:

Required Readings:

Classification of Prehistoric Cultures

1. Willey, Gordon R. and Philip Phillips
1958 An Operational Basis for Culture-Historical Integration. In *Method and Theory in American Archaeology*, pp. 11-57. The University of Chicago Press.
Note: Available through Marina, Maryland statewide interlibrary loan system.

Environment of the Middle Atlantic Pleistocene and Holocene

2. Dent, Richard J., Jr.
1995 *Chesapeake Prehistory: Old Traditions, New Directions*. Plenum Press, New York and London.
Chapter 3. Natural History of the Chesapeake Region: Past and Present.
Note: Available through Marina, Maryland statewide interlibrary loan system.

Chronological sequence in Eastern United States/Maryland

3. Griffin, James B.
1967 Eastern North American Archaeology: A Summary. *Science* 156(3772): 175-191.
4. Dragoo, Don W.
1976 Some Aspects of Eastern North American Prehistory: A Review 1975. *American Antiquity* 41:1:3-27.
Note: Available from Jefferson Patterson Park & Museum (JPPM) Research Library.

5. *Handbook of North American Indians: Vol. 15, Northeast*. William C. Sturtevant, general editor; Bruce G. Trigger, volume editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 1978
- Articles on Eastern woodlands prehistory:
- Fitting, James E. Prehistory: Introduction, pp. 14-15.
- Funk, Robert E. Post-Pleistocene Adaptations, pp. 16-27.
- Tuck, James A. Regional Cultural Development, 3000 to 300 BC, pp. 28-43.
- Fitting, James E. Regional Cultural Development, 300 BC to AD 1000, pp. 44-57.
- Snow, Dean. Late Prehistory of the East Coast, pp. 58-69.
- Griffin, James B. Late Prehistory of the Ohio Valley, pp. 547-559.
- Note: Available through Marina, Maryland statewide interlibrary loan system.*

Technology, Settlement and Subsistence in Maryland Prehistory

6. Dent, Richard J., Jr.
- 1995 *Chesapeake Prehistory: Old Traditions, New Directions*. Plenum Press, New York and London.
- Chapter 4: The Paleoindian Period: Deep Time and the Beginning of Prehistory.
- Chapter 5: The Archaic: Adjustment and Experiment.
- Chapter 6: The Woodland Period: Expansion, Chiefdoms, and the End of Prehistory.
- Note: Available through Marina, Maryland statewide interlibrary loan system.*
7. Gardner, W.M.
- 1987 Comparison of Ridge and Valley, Blue Ridge, Piedmont and Coastal Plain Archaic Period Site Distribution: An Idealized Transect (Preliminary Model). *Journal of Middle Atlantic Archaeology* 3:49-80.
- Note: Available from JPPM Research Library.*

Required Workshop:

Prehistoric Overview. A two-part workshop, the first part covering the development of prehistoric archeology in Maryland, and the second part presenting a survey of Maryland prehistory.

III. HISTORICAL ARCHEOLOGY—ALL CANDIDATES

REQUIRED READINGS AND WORKSHOPS

Objectives: Candidates will gain a basic understanding of the history, methods, and theories of Historical Archaeology, with an emphasis on the Chesapeake region. Required readings coupled with the Historical Overview Workshop will educate the candidate on the general practice of Historical Archaeology in North America and the foundation of Historical Archaeology in Maryland.

Required Readings:

History of the Field

1. Orser, Charles E.

2004 *Historical Archaeology*. Pearson Prentice Hall, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey.
Chapter 2: A Brief History of Historical Archaeology.

Note: The 2004 edition is available from UMCP McKeldin Library. Also, an earlier edition (1995) is available from UMCP McKeldin Library and JPPM Research Library.

Method

2. Deetz, James

1977 *In Small Things Forgotten*. Doubleday, New York.

Note: The 1977 edition and later edition (1996) are available through Marina, Maryland statewide interlibrary loan system.

3. Gibb, James G. (Editor)

1999 *A Layperson's Guide to Historical Archaeology in Maryland: Examples from The Lost Towns of Anne Arundel Project*. Archeological Society of Maryland, Crownsville, Maryland.

Note: Available through Marina, Maryland statewide interlibrary loan system.

Theory and Topics

4. Little, Barbara J.

2007 *Historical Archaeology: Why the Past Matters*. Left Coast Press, Inc.

Note #1: A list of further readings for each chapter/topic is provided in the back of the book.

Note #2: Available through Marina, Maryland statewide interlibrary loan system.

Required Workshop:

Historic Overview.

IV. FIELD SURVEY AND EXCAVATION AREAS

REQUIRED READINGS AND WORKSHOPS

Objectives: To train candidates in the identification, survey and excavation of archaeological sites, including a basic knowledge of archaeological methods and techniques. The training will include the usage of appropriate field equipment, recognition of Native American and historic artifacts, thorough recordation and an understanding of the importance of provenience and context. This training will enable candidates to perform competently, under supervision, within the framework of a professional program.

There are a total of six required readings for the Field Survey and Excavation Objectives. Three readings satisfy both objectives, two satisfy the Field Survey objectives and one satisfies the Excavation objectives.

There are a total of seven required readings for the Field Survey and Excavation objectives. Four satisfy the Field Survey objectives and three satisfy the Excavation objectives. The chapters on understanding stratigraphy (Thomas, Chapter 8 and Hester, et al., Chapter 10) and the Maryland Historical Trust's Standards and Guidelines web site are required readings for meeting both the Field Survey and Excavation objectives.

Four required readings for both the Field Survey and Excavation Objectives:

1. Shaffer, Gary D. and Elizabeth J. Cole
1994 *Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Investigations in Maryland*. Maryland Historical Trust Press, Crownsville, Maryland.
http://mht.maryland.gov/documents/PDF/Archeology_standards_investigations.pdf
2. Maryland Archeological Site Survey Instructions and Maryland Archeological Site Survey Form. <http://mht.maryland.gov/archeology.html>
3. Gibb, James G. (Editor)
1999 *A Layperson's Guide to Historical Archaeology in Maryland: Examples from The Lost Towns of Anne Arundel Project*, pp. 27-43. Archeological Society of Maryland, Crownsville, Maryland.
Note: Available through Marina, Maryland statewide interlibrary loan system or through the ASM Web book store.

And read either Thomas or Hester, et al.:

4. Thomas, David Hurst

1998 *Archaeology*. Third Edition. Harcourt College Publishers.

Chapter 8: Chronology Building: How to Understand Stratigraphy, pp. 205-228.

Note: Earlier editions are available through Marina and from UMCP McKeldin Library, ASM Library Collection at MHT Library, and JPPM Research Library.

****OR****

5. Hester, Thomas R. Hester, Harry J. Shafer and Kenneth L. Feder

1997 *Field Methods in Archaeology*. Seventh Edition. Mayfield Publishing Company,
Chapter 10: Stratigraphy, pp. 236-252.

Note: Various editions are available through Marina and from UMCP McKeldin Library and MHT Library.

Two required reading for the Field Survey Objectives:

1. Gibb, James G. (Editor)

1999 *A Layperson's Guide to Historical Archaeology in Maryland: Examples from The Lost Towns of Anne Arundel Project*. Archaeological Society of Maryland, Crownsville, Maryland.

Chapter 3: Seeking Sites: Archaeological Site Survey, pp. 27-33.

Chapter 4: Exploring a Site, pp. 34-43.

Note: Available through Marina, Maryland statewide interlibrary loan system.

And read either Thomas or Hester, et al.:

2. Thomas, David Hurst

1998 *Archaeology*. Third Edition. Harcourt College Publishers.

Chapter 4: Doing Fieldwork: Surveying for Archaeological Sites, pp. 95-127.

Note: Earlier editions are available through Marina and from UMCP McKeldin Library, ASM Library Collection at MHT Library, and JPPM Research Library.

****OR****

3. Hester, Thomas R., Harry J. Shafer and Kenneth L. Feder

1997 *Field Methods in Archaeology*. Seventh Edition. Mayfield Publishing Company.

Chapter 4: Site Survey, pp. 41-68.

Chapter 6: Data Preservation and Collecting, pp. 113-142.

Chapter 9: Archaeological Mapping, Site Grids, and Surveying, pp. 177-234.

Note: Various editions are available through Marina and from UMCP McKeldin Library and MHT Library.

Two required readings for the Excavation Objectives.

1. Gibb, James G. (Editor)

1999 *A Layperson's Guide to Historical Archaeology in Maryland: Examples from The Lost Towns of Anne Arundel Project*. Archaeological Society of Maryland, Crownsville, Maryland.

Chapter 5: Site Excavation, pp. 44-51.

Note: Available through Marina, Maryland statewide interlibrary loan system.

And read either Thomas or Hester, et al:

2. Thomas, David Hurst

1998 *Archaeology*. Third Edition. Harcourt College Publishers.

Chapter 6: Doing Fieldwork: Why Archaeologists Dig Square Holes, pp. 157-176.

Note: Earlier editions are available through Marina and from UMCP McKeldin Library, ASM Library Collection at MHT Library, and JPPM Research Library.

****OR****

3. Hester, Thomas R., Harry J. Shafer and Kenneth L. Feder

1997 *Field Methods in Archaeology*. Seventh Edition. Mayfield Publishing Company.

Chapter 5: Methods of Excavation, pp. 69-112.

Note: Various editions are available through Marina and from UMCP McKeldin Library and MHT Library.

Required field survey practical experience:

At least 80 hours of supervised field survey, including transect interval sampling.

Students must demonstrate the ability to document their findings by recording data from STPs and Exploratory Test Units and completing two standard MHT site survey forms.

Required excavation practical experience:

At least 80 hours of supervised excavation as a crew member on a professionally run archeological excavation, including at least 30 hours each of excavation on historic and prehistoric sites. A minimum of 24 hours must be completed at an approved field school.

V. LABORATORY TECHNIQUES AREA

REQUIRED READINGS AND WORKSHOPS

Objectives: To train participants in basic laboratory procedures including artifact washing, sorting, labeling, and packaging as well as in basic artifact identification and analysis. This training will enable candidates to do basic laboratory processing, competently, under supervision, within the framework of a professional program.

Required Readings:

Basic Lab Procedures

1. Dance, Patricia N.
1999 Laboratory Methods and Analysis. In *A Layperson's Guide to Historical Archaeology in Maryland*, edited by James G. Gibb, pp. 52-57. Archaeological Society of Maryland, Crownsville, Maryland.
Note: Available through Marina, Maryland statewide interlibrary loan system.

2. Seiffert, Betty
1999 Technical Update No. 1, Collections and Conservation Standards, and the January 2005 Revisions to the Technical Update, Maryland Historical Trust.
<http://mht.maryland.gov/>

3. Moeller, Roger
1992 *Analyzing and Interpreting Late Woodland Features*. Archaeological Services, Bethlehem, CT. Occasional Publications in Northeastern Archaeology, No. 12.
Note: Available from JPPM Research Library.

4. Moeller, Roger
1982 *Practicing Environmental Archaeology: Methods and Interpretations*. American Indian Archaeological Institute, Washington, Connecticut. Occasional Papers, No. 3.
Note: Available from JPPM Research Library.

Artifact Conservation

5. *Preserving the Past for the Future: Artifact Conservation & Historical Archaeology at Historic St. Mary's City*. <http://www.stmaryscity.org/conserv.html>
6. *Conservation FAQs and Facts (ver. 1.1, May 2006)*, hosted on the Research Resources web page of the Society for Historical Archaeology,
http://www.sha.org/research_resources/conservation_faqs/default.cfm

Artifact Identification

7. *Diagnostic Artifacts in Maryland.* <http://www.jefpat.org/diagnostic/index.htm>

8. *Artifact Gallery.*

http://www.marylandarcheology.org/Arch_Month_2009/Artifact_Gallery.htm

9. Noël Hume, Ivor

1991 *A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America.* Vintage Books, New York, New York.

Note: Various editions are available through Marina and from MHT Library, JPPM Research Library and UMCP McKeldin Library.

Required Laboratory Practical Experience:

At least 80 hours of supervised laboratory experience involving at least 30 hours each in historic and Native American artifact processing. Laboratory experience must include at least two different archeological projects.

Required Workshops:

- 1) Basic laboratory procedures (including cataloging)
- 2) Native American ceramics identification
- 3) Historic ceramics identification
- 4) Lithic identification

Optional Workshops:

- 1) Faunal identification (to Class; i.e., fish, reptile, bird, mammal)
- 2) Glass identification
- 3) Metal artifact identification
- 4) Flotation and fraction separation
- 5) Artifact conservation
- 6) Computer-assisted data entry
- 7) Artifact illustration (drawing & photography)
- 8) Vesselization (identifying ceramic & glass vessel forms & minimum numbers)

OPTIONAL READINGS

I. ETHICS

Lynott, Mark J., and Alison Wylie

1995 *Ethics in American Archaeology: Challenges for the 1990s*. Society for American Archaeology, Washington, D.C.

Note: Series of papers addressing various facets of ethics in professional archaeology.

Pojman, Louis P.

2000 *The Moral Life: An Introductory Reader in Ethics and Literature*. Oxford University Press, New York.

Note: Excellent reader in general ethics, especially Part IV on applied ethics.

II. PREHISTORIC

Note: Each candidate, in consultation with their mentor, will select and read materials indicated from at least one of the following four areas: Peopling of the New World, Paleoindian, Archaic, or Woodland.

Peopling of the New World (Pre-Clovis/Solutrean Hypothesis)

Carr, Kurt W.

2000 A Discussion of Pre-Clovis Investigations. *Journal of Middle Atlantic Archaeology* 16:133-141.

Fiedel, Stuart J.

1999 Older Than We Thought: Implications of Corrected Dates for Paleoindians. *American Antiquity* 64(1):95-115.

Stanford, Dennis, and Bruce Bradley

2004 The North Atlantic ice-edge Corridor: a Possible Palaeolithic Route to the New World. *World Archaeology* 36(4):459-478.

Straus, Lawrence G.

2000 Solutrean Settlement of North America? A Review of Reality. *American Antiquity* 63:7-20.

Paleoindian

Ebright, Carol A.

- 1994 Early Native American Prehistory on the Maryland Western Shore: Archeological Investigations at the Higgins Site. In *Yearbook of Archeology No. 3*, Maryland State Highway Administration, Baltimore.

Gardner, W. M.

- 1989 An Examination of Cultural Change in the Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene (circa 9200 to 6800 B.C.). In *Paleoindian Research in Virginia: A Synthesis*, edited by J. Mark Wittkofski and Theodore R. Reinhart, pp. 5-51. ASV Special Publication 19.

Gardner, W. M.

- 1983 Stop Me If You've Heard This One Before: The Flint Run Paleoindian Complex Revisited. *Archaeology of Eastern North America* 11:49-64.

Archaic

Custer, Jay F.

- 2001 *Classification Guide for Arrowheads and Spearpoints of Eastern Pennsylvania and the Central Middle Atlantic*. Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg.

Custer, Jay F.

- 1990 Early and Middle Archaic Cultures of Virginia: Culture Change and Continuity. In *Early and Middle Archaic Research in Virginia: A Synthesis*, edited by Theodore R. Reinhart and Mary Ellen N. Hodges, pp. 1-60. ASV Special Publication 22.

LeeDecker, Charles H. and Cheryl A. Holt

- 1991 Archaic Occupations at the Indian Creek V Site (18PR94), Prince Georges County, Maryland. *Journal of Middle Atlantic Archaeology* 7:67-90.

Wall, Robert D.

- 1991 Early to Middle Archaic Occupations in Western Maryland: A Preliminary Model. *Journal of Middle Atlantic Archaeology* 7:53-65.

Wesler, Kit W.

- 1985 Model and Sequence in the Maryland Archaic. In *Structure and Process in Southeastern Archaeology*, edited by Roy S. Dickens, Jr. and H. Trawick Ward, pp. 212-228. University of Alabama Press, University, Alabama.

Woodland

Boyce-Ballweber, Hettie

- 1987 Cultural Manifestations at the Friendsville Site in Garrett County, Maryland. *Pennsylvania Archaeologist* 57(2):1-77.

Curry, Dennis C.

- 1999 *Feast of the Dead: Aboriginal Ossuaries in Maryland*. Archeological Society of Maryland and Maryland Historical Trust Press.

Curry, Dennis C. and Maureen Kavanagh

- 2004 Excavations at the Rosenstock Village Site (18FR18), Frederick County, Maryland: A Preliminary Report. *Maryland Archeology* 40(1):1-38.

Curry, Dennis C. and Maureen Kavanagh

- 1991 The Middle to Late Woodland Transition in Maryland. *North American Archaeologist* 12:1:3-28.

Dent, Richard J., Jr.

- 2005 The Winslow Site: Household and Community Archeology in the Middle Potomac Valley. *Maryland Archeology* 41(1&2):1-51.

Egloff, Keith T., and Stephen R. Potter

- 1982 Indian Ceramics from Coastal Plain Virginia. *Archaeology of Eastern North America* 10:95-117.

Ford, T. Latimer, Jr

- 1976 Adena Sites on Chesapeake Bay. *Archaeology of Eastern North America* 4:63-89.

Gardner, W. M.

- 1982 Early and Middle Woodland in the Middle Atlantic: An Overview. In *Practicing Environmental Archaeology: Methods and Interpretations*, edited by Roger W. Moeller, pp. 53-86. AIAI Occasional Paper 3.

Griffith, Daniel R.

- 1982 Prehistoric Ceramics in Delaware (An Overview). *Archaeology of Eastern North America* 10:46-68.

Potter, Stephen R.

- 1993 The Late Prehistory of the Lower Potomac River Basin. In *Commoners, Tribute, and Chiefs: The Development of Algonquian Culture in the Potomac Valley*, Stephen R. Potter, pp. 103-148. University Press of Virginia.

Stephenson, R., and Alice Ferguson

1963 *The Accokeek Creek Site: A Middle Atlantic Seaboard Culture Sequence*. Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan Anthropological Papers 20. Ann Arbor.

Stewart, R. Michael

1982 Prehistoric Ceramics of the Great Valley of Maryland. *Archaeology of Eastern North America* 10:69-94.

Stewart, R. Michael

1995 The Status of Woodland Prehistory in the Middle Atlantic Region. *Archaeology of Eastern North America* 23:177-206

Wall, Robert D.

2001 Late Woodland Ceramics and Native Populations in the Upper Potomac Valley. *Journal of Middle Atlantic Archaeology* 17:15-37.

Wall, Robert D.

2005 Variation and Chronology of Page Ceramics in the Upper Potomac Valley. In *Uplands Archaeology in the East, Symposia VIII and IX*. Archeological Society of Virginia Special Publication 38-7, edited by Carole L. Nash and Michael B. Barber, pp. 25-37.

Contact Period

Indian and European Contact in Context: The Mid-Atlantic Region. University Press of Florida/Society for Historical Archaeology, pp. 74-97.

Wall, Robert D. and Heather Lapham

2003 Material Culture of the Contact Period in the Upper Potomac Valley: Chronological and Cultural Implications. *Archaeology of Eastern North America* 31:151-177.

Kent, Barry C.

1993 *Susquehanna's Indians*. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

III. HISTORICAL ARCHEOLOGY

Colonial Landscape, Architecture, and Town Development

Carson, Cary, Norman F. Barka, William M. Kelso, Garry Wheeler Stone, and Dell Upton.

1981 Impermanent Architecture in the Southern American Colonies. *Winterthur Portfolio* 16, (2/3):135-196.

Graham, William; Hudgins, Carter L.; Lounsbury, Carl R.; Neiman, Fraser D.; Whittenburg, James P.

2007 Adaptation and Innovation: Archaeological and Architectural Perspectives on the Seventeenth-Century Chesapeake. *William and Mary Quarterly* 64:3.

Horning, Audrey J.

2000 Urbanism in the Colonial South: The development of Seventeenth-Century Jamestown. In *Archaeology of Southern Urban Landscapes*, edited by Amy L. Young, pp. 52-68. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.

Miller, Henry M.

1988 Baroque Cities in the Wilderness: Archaeology and Urban Development in the Colonial Chesapeake. *Historical Archaeology* 22:56-73.

Upton, Dell

1982 Origins of Chesapeake Architecture. In *Three Centuries of Maryland Architecture*, pp. 44-57. Maryland Historic Trust, Annapolis.

African American Studies

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Samford, Patricia M.

2007 *Subfloor Pits and the Archaeology of Slavery in Colonial Virginia*. University of Alabama Press.

Singleton, Theresa A.

1999 *"I, Too, Am America": Archaeological Studies of African-American Life*. University of Virginia Press.

Thomas, David Hurst

1998 *Archaeology*. Third Edition. Harcourt College Publishers.

Chapter 18: *Historical Archaeology: Exploring Capitalism and Power in Anglo-America*, pp. 508-530.

Chapter 19: *Historical Archaeology: Digging Up African America*, pp. :531-554.

Material Culture

Barker, David and Teresita Majewski

2006 Ceramic studies in historical archaeology. Chapter 12 in *The Cambridge Companion to Historical Archaeology*, pp. 205-234. Cambridge University Press.

Cochran, Matthew D. and Mary C. Beaudry

2006 Material cultural studies and historical archaeology. Chapter 11 in *The Cambridge Companion to Historical Archaeology*, pp. 191-204. Cambridge University Press.

Miller, George L., Olive R. Jones, Lester A. Ross and Teresita Majewski, Compilers

1991 *Approaches to Material Culture Research for Historical Archaeologists*. Society for Historical Archaeology Reader.

IV. FIELD SURVEY AND EXCAVATION

Field Survey

Stewart, Michael R.

2002 *Archaeology: Basic Field Methods*. Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company.

Chapter 6: Maps, Survey, and Map Making, pp. 101-160.

Chapter 7: An Introduction to Sediments, Soils, Stratigraphy and Geomorphology, pp. 161-204.

Chapter 8: Working on the Surface, pp. 205-237.

Excavation

Stewart, Michael R.

2002 *Archaeology: Basic Field Methods*. Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company.

Chapter 9: Subsurface Investigations, pp. 239-318.

V. *LABORATORY TECHNIQUES*

Chronology & Typology

Deetz, James

1968 *Invitation to Archaeology*. The Natural History Press, Garden City, New York.

Lithic Identification

Andrefsky, William

2005 *Lithics: Macroscopic Approaches to Analysis*. Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology. Second edition.

Bordes, François

1967 *The Old Stone Age*. Chapter 2: Methods and Dating. McGraw Hill, New York.

Carr, Kurt W.

1986 Core Reconstruction and Community Patterning at the Fifty Site. *Journal of Middle Atlantic Archaeology* 2:79-92.

Custer, Jay F.

2001 *Classification Guide for Arrowheads and Spearpoints of Eastern Pennsylvania and the Central Middle Atlantic*, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg.

Funk, Robert E.

1988 The Laurentian Concept: A Review. *Archaeology of Eastern North America* 16:1-42.

Justice, Noel D.

1987 *Stone Age Spear and Arrow Point of the Midcontinental and Eastern United States*. Indiana University Press, Bloomington.

Odell, George H.

2003 *Lithic Analysis*. Springer.

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1996 *Stone Tools: Theoretical Insights into Human Prehistory*. Plenum Press, New York.

Ritchie, William A.

1971 A Typology and Nomenclature for New York Projectile Points, Revised Edition. *New York State Museum and Science Service, Bulletin* No. 384.

Stewart, R. Michael

1984 Archaeologically Significant Characteristics of Maryland and Pennsylvania
Metarhyloites. In *Prehistoric Lithic Exchange Systems in the Middle Atlantic Region*,
edited by Jay F. Custer, pp. 1-13. University of Delaware, Newark.

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1989 Trade and Exchange in Middle Atlantic Prehistory. *Archaeology of Eastern North
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Sutton, Mark Q. and Brooke Arkush

2008 *Archaeological Laboratory Methods: An Introduction*. Fifth edition. Kendall-Hunt
Publishing Company.
Note: Any edition is acceptable.

Wall, Robert D.

1992 Lithic Resource Utilization in Western Maryland Prehistory. *Journal of Middle Atlantic
Archaeology* 8:1-9.

Wall, Robert D.

1982 Typology and Sequences in the Maryland Archaic. *Southeastern Archaeology* 2(1):21-29.

Whittaker, John C.

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Austin.

Native American Ceramics Identification

Egloff, Keith T., and Stephen R. Potter

1982 Indian Ceramics from Coastal Plain Virginia. *Archeology of Eastern North America*
10: 95-117.

Griffith, Daniel R.

1982 Prehistoric Ceramics in Delaware (An Overview). *Archaeology of Eastern North
America* 10:6-68.

Stewart, R. Michael

1982 Prehistoric Ceramics of the Great Valley of Maryland. *Archaeology of Eastern North
America* 10:69-94.

Human Osteology

Bass, William M.

1995 *Human Osteology: A Laboratory and Field Manual*, 4th edition. Special Publication
No. 2 of the Missouri Archaeological Society, Columbia, Missouri.

Faunal Identification

Bowen, Joanne

- 1994 A Comparative Analysis of the New England and Chesapeake Herding Systems. In *Historical Archaeology of the Chesapeake*, edited by Paul A. Shackel and Barbara J. Little, pp. 155-167.

Bowen, Joanne

- 1975 Probate Inventories: An Evaluation from the Perspective of Zooarchaeology and Agricultural History at Mott Farm. *Historical Archaeology* 9:11-25.

Cohen, Alan, and Dale Serjeantson

- 1996 A Manual for the Identification of Bird Bones from Archaeological Sites. Revised Edition. Archetype Publications, London.

Gilbert, B. Miles

- 1993 *Mammalian Osteology*.

Guilday, John E.

- 1984 Pleistocene Extinction and Environmental Change: Case Study of the Appalachians. In *Quaternary Extinctions: A Prehistoric Revolution*, edited by Paul S. Martin and Richard J. Klein, pp. 250-258. University of Arizona, Tucson.

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- 1992 *Mammal bones and Teeth: An Introductory Guide to Methods of Identification*. Institute of Archaeology, University College of London, London.

Klein, Richard G. and Kathryn Cruz-Urbe

- 1984 *The Analysis of Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites*. University of Chicago Press, Chicago.

Olsen, Stanley

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Post, Lee

Bone Building Books.

Separate volumes for reconstructing animal skeletons including "The Bone Builder's Notebook." <http://www.theboneman.com>

Todd, Larry.

Laboratory of Human Paleoecology (web site). Colorado State University, Department of Anthropology.

For a free look at bison bones (similar to deer and elk), see Larry Todd's web site <http://humanpaleo.org>

Glass Identification

Glass Bottle Identification – on Society for Historical Archaeology website

<http://www.sha.org/bottle/index.htm>

Jones, Olive R.

1986 *Cylindrical English Wine & Beer Bottles, 1735-1850*. Environment Canada-Parks, Ottawa, Canada.

Jones, Olive R. and Catherine Sullivan

1985 *The Parks Canada glass glossary for the description of containers, tableware, flat glass, and closures*. Parks Canada.

Note: Available through SHA and CNEHA.

Archaeobotany

Delcourt, Hazel R. and Paul A. Delcourt

1986 Late Quaternary Vegetational Change in the Central Atlantic States. In *The Quaternary of Virginia: A Symposium Volume*, edited by J. N. McDonald and S. O. Bird, pp. 23-35. Virginia Division of Mineral Resources Publication 75, Charlottesville, Virginia.

Dickens, Roy S., Jr.

1985 The Form, Function, and Formation of Garbage-filled Pits on Southeastern Aboriginal Sites: An Archaeobotanical Analysis. In *Structure and Process in Southeastern Archaeology*, edited by Roy S. Dickens, Jr., and H. Trawick Ward, pp. 34-59. The University of Alabama Press, University, Alabama.

Artifact Conservation

American Institute for Conservation, Washington, D.C. <http://aic.stanford.edu/>

Canadian Conservation Institute. <http://www.cci-icc.gc.ca/>

Getty Conservation Institute. <http://www.getty.edu/conservation/>

International Council of Museums, Committee for Conservation. <http://www.icom-cc.org/home/>

Leigh, David Leigh

1998 *First Aid for Finds written as a practical guide for archaeologists*. Printed in Great Britain.

Computer-Assisted Data Entry

ArchComp-L (archcomp-l@listserv.buffalo.edu)

An electronic discussion group dedicated to computational archaeology, specifically all aspects of computing and archaeology: database design, software and hardware concerns, GIS, CAD, Web applications, and multimedia.

GIS for Archaeology (on ESRI website). <http://www.esri.com/industries/archaeology/index.html>

Vesselization

Beaudry, Mary C., Janet Long, Henry M. Miller, Fraser D. Neiman, and Garry Wheeler Stone
1988 A Vessel Typology for Early Chesapeake Ceramics: The Potomac Typological System. In
Documentary Archaeology in the New World, edited by Mary C. Beaudry, pp. 51-67.
Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

Gibb, James G., and Wesley J. Balla
1994 Dutch Pots in Maryland Middens: What Light From Yonder Pot Breaks? *Journal of
Middle Atlantic Archaeology* 9:67-86.

Griffith, Dorothy
1978 Use-Marks on Historic Ceramics: A Preliminary Study. *Historical Archaeology*
12: 68-81.

FORMS

**CERTIFIED ARCHEOLOGICAL TECHNICIAN PROGRAM
REGISTRATION FORM**

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

CITY: _____ **STATE:** _____ **ZIP:** _____ - _____

TEL: _____ **(HOME)** _____

e-mail: _____ **Goal:** _____
General or area(s) of certification

MENTOR: _____

START DATE: _____ **ANTICIPATED DATE OF COMPLETION:** _____
Month/Year (3-5 years is suggested) Month/Year

STATEMENT OF ETHICS

The Certification and Training Program for Archeological Technicians offers a curriculum for members of the Archeological Society of Maryland interested in learning about scientific archeology and cultural resource management. The program will facilitate and encourage participation in the study of Maryland's past and the protection and management of increasingly threatened cultural resources. The following ethical standards shall serve as a basis for this program:

1. Participants shall strive for the highest methodological standards to ensure the most complete and highest quality results from their work.
2. Participants shall conduct themselves in such a manner as to bring credit to the sponsoring agencies and their activities. Participants found to be buying, selling, exchanging artifacts, or collecting artifacts in an unscientific manner are subject to dismissal from the program or revocation of certification.
3. In the interest of ensuring high standards of research, archeological work by participants shall be conducted under the supervision of a professional archeologist.
4. Participants shall report any archeological information to an appropriate staff member of the Maryland Historical Trust.

I understand that my participation in this program is subject to policies of the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc., the Council for Maryland Archeology, Inc., the Maryland Historical Trust, and other participating agencies or institutions. I agree with and subscribe to the Statement of Ethics printed above.

(SIGNATURE)

(DATE)

**Send completed application and check for \$50.00 (payable to "ASM") to:
CAT Secretary, Archeological Society of Maryland, 550 Carla Drive, Huntingtown, MD 20639**

CERTIFIED ARCHEOLOGICAL TECHNICIAN PROGRAM

ACTIVITY RECORD: GENERAL ACTIVITIES*

Activity Description	Hours	Date	Instructor/ Supervisor

* Make copies as required and place in Archeological Log Book

CERTIFIED ARCHEOLOGICAL TECHNICIAN PROGRAM

ACTIVITY RECORD: FIELD SURVEY*

Activity Description/Site Number	Hours	Date	Instructor/ Supervisor
TOTAL HOURS			

* Make copies as required and place in Archeological Log Book.

CERTIFIED ARCHEOLOGICAL TECHNICIAN PROGRAM

ACTIVITY RECORD: EXCAVATION: HISTORIC SITES*

Activity Description/Site Number	Hours	Date	Instructor/Supervisor
TOTAL HOURS			

* Make copies as required and place in Archeological Log Book.

CERTIFIED ARCHEOLOGICAL TECHNICIAN PROGRAM

FIELD SESSION: VERIFICATION OF ATTENDANCE*

To: Archeological Project Directors

From: Certification Committee Chair, Archeological Society of Maryland

Alexander McPhail
 4524 17th Street NW
 Washington, DC 20011-4222
 202-458-2125 (office) 202-413-7584 (cell) amcphail@worldbank.org

The presenter of this form is a participant in the Maryland Certification Program for Archeological Technicians. Please complete this form to verify both the experience gained and the length of time this candidate participated in your project. Should you have any questions concerning the program, please contact the Certification Committee Coordinator. Thank you for helping make this program a success.

I certify that _____ attended the _____
 _____ Field Session, sponsored by _____
 _____ on this (these) date (s) _____

Topics of instruction included in the Field Session included:

Total Hours: _____

Signature	Date
-----------	------

* Make copies as required and place in Archeological Log Book.

CERTIFIED ARCHEOLOGICAL TECHNICIAN PROGRAM

CONFIRMATION FORM: ETHICS & OVERVIEWS

READINGS:

SUPERVISOR/INSTRUCTOR/DATE

- 1. Archeological Ethics and Preservation Laws _____
- 2. Maryland Archeology:
 - a) Prehistoric Overview _____
 - b) Historic Overview _____

REQUIRED WORKSHOPS:

SUPERVISOR/DATE

- 1. Archeological Ethics and Preservation Laws _____
- 2. Maryland Archeology:
 - a) Prehistoric Overview*
 - i) Part I _____
 - ii) Part II _____
 - b) Historic Overview† _____

* A credit college course of 10-hour non-credit course in prehistory may fulfill this requirement, subject to Committee approval.

† A credit college course of 10-hour non-credit course in historical archaeology may fulfill this requirement, subject to Committee approval.

CERTIFIED ARCHEOLOGICAL TECHNICIAN PROGRAM

CONFIRMATION FORM: FIELD SURVEY

PRACTICA:

SUPERVISOR/INSTRUCTOR/DATE

Required

1. Archeological survey

2. Archeological site form preparation

3. Transit gridding in field surveys

4. Maintain a journal and
log of all field activities

Optional

1. Topographic mapping

2. Aerial photograph reading or
geophysical survey

3. Advanced Sampling

4. Archival Research

LOG BOOK AND JOURNAL

I certify _____ that _____

fulfilled all of the above requirements for certification in the area of archeological field survey.

Mentor

Date

CERTIFIED ARCHEOLOGICAL TECHNICIAN PROGRAM

CONFIRMATION FORM: EXCAVATION

PRACTICA:

SUPERVISOR/INSTRUCTOR/DATE

Required

- 1. Feature definition _____
- 2. Stratigraphic and feature excavation _____
- 3. Planning, profiling, & mapping _____
- 4. Record keeping _____
- 5. Gridding & recording elevations with a transit _____
- 6. Maintain a journal and log of all field activities _____

Optional

- 1. Pollen/phytolith sampling _____
- 2. Collecting radiocarbon samples _____
- 3. Topographic mapping _____
- 4. Preparation of unit summaries _____
- 5. Geomorphology _____

LOG BOOK AND JOURNAL _____

I certify _____ that _____ fulfilled all of the above requirements for certification in the area of archeological excavation.

Mentor

Date

CERTIFIED ARCHEOLOGICAL TECHNICIAN PROGRAM

CONFIRMATION FORM: LABORATORY TECHNIQUES: WORKSHOPS

INSTRUCTOR/SUPERVISOR/DATE

Required Workshops

- 1. Basic laboratory procedures _____
- 2. Native American ceramics identification _____
- 3. Historic ceramics identification _____
- 4. Lithics identification _____

Optional Workshops

- 1. Faunal identification _____
- 2. Glass identification _____
- 3. Metal artifact identification _____
- 4. Floatation & Fraction Spec. _____
- 5. Artifact conservation _____
- 6. Computer-assisted data entry _____
- 7. Artifact illustration _____
- 8. Vesselization _____
- 9. _____ _____
- 10. Specialized analyses in any of the above _____