

**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 Housing and Community Development**

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

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 an 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 Housing and Community Development), 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: Each certification candidate must be a current member of the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc. 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. 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:

- Student Archeological Logbook
- 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. Candidates are expected to complete the program within three years of commencement, although extensions of one year may be granted upon the candidate's submission of evidence of progress and plan for completion. Candidates who fail to meet this schedule can reapply by resubmitting a completed registration form and the prevailing registration fee.

Each participant must abide by the attached STATEMENT OF ETHICS.

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS: Each participant will maintain an Archeological Log Book containing detailed activity logs on all training completed in addition to a personal journal. It is the participant's responsibility to obtain written verification by a supervisor for **all** hours logged in the program. Copies of some required readings may be available for loan to participants. The Program Guidelines detail specific requirements for the three areas of study: Laboratory, Field Survey, and Excavation. Participants are encouraged to begin their program with required readings and class work, following the general flow of the program. Candidates may supply evidence of prior experiences to satisfy specific program requirements. Candidates also may earn certification in any one, or combination of, the three areas and, upon approval of the Certification Committee will receive a certificate for that specific area. Certification in any one area requires fulfillment of both the required and optional lectures and workshops.

CERTIFICATION: Individuals who successfully complete all three areas of the Certification Program will be designated **Certified Archeological Technicians**. Candidates may opt to earn certification in only one or two of the areas, but must complete the core requirements and must fulfill the requirements otherwise designated '*Optional*' for each of those areas.

REGISTRATION FORM

NAME:

ADDRESS:

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

TEL: _____ **(HOME)** _____ **(WORK)** _____

e-mail: _____ **Goal:** _____

General or area(s) of certification

MENTOR: _____

(Candidate should indicate mentor; otherwise leave blank and one will be assigned.)

DATE: _____ **ANTICIPATED DATE OF COMPLETION:** _____

Month/Year

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 fee to: Secretary, Archeological Society of Maryland, 32 Delrey Avenue, Catonsville, MD 21228-3424.

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, 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. The Coordinator and at least three 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.
- Review of candidate records and approval of certification applications.

No 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. Avocational members of the Committee need not be Certified Archeological Technicians.

Certification Committee Coordinator: The Certification Committee Coordinator (Coordinator) shall serve for a term two years and the incumbent shall be eligible to serve additional terms without limitation. The responsibilities of the Coordinator shall include:

- Promoting regional lectures and workshops, including distribution of schedules of field and laboratory opportunities available to participants.
- 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 shall:

- Train, supervise, and mentor candidates.
- Attest to a candidate's completion of program requirements.

**CERTIFIED ARCHEOLOGICAL TECHNICIAN PROGRAM
BACKGROUND REQUIREMENTS¹**

Certification Program Overview / General Orientation (Organized by the Committee)

1. Maryland Archeology - Prehistoric and Historic Overview (Lectures or workshops)*
2. Archeological Ethics and Preservation Laws (Lectures and workshops)*

**CERTIFIED ARCHEOLOGICAL TECHNICIAN PROGRAM
AREA A: LABORATORY TECHNIQUES**

¹ *Candidates should request approval of the Committee before attending any course, lecture, or workshop intended to fulfill this or any other requirement.

Goals: To train participants in basic laboratory procedures including artifact washing, sorting, labeling, and packaging, and 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. Certification projects must: (1) be consistent with research objectives of the appropriate professional institutions, agencies, and the MHT; (2) use appropriate procedures, and (3) produce results consistent with professional standards as advocated by the sponsoring institutions.

Required Readings: See preceding list. Mentors will assign additional readings as needed.

Lectures and Workshops in Addition to Core Courses:

Laboratory:

Required:

1. Basic laboratory procedures (including cataloging)
2. Lithic identification
3. Native American ceramics identification
4. Historic ceramics identification
5. Faunal identification (to Class; i.e., fish, reptile, bird, mammal)
6. Maintain a journal and log of all laboratory activities

Optional:

1. Glass identification
2. Metal artifact identification
3. Flotation and fraction separation
4. Artifact conservation
5. Computer-assisted data entry
6. Artifact illustration (drawing & photography)
7. Vesselization (identifying ceramic & glass vessel forms & minimum numbers)
8. Specialized analyses in any of the above categories

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. Candidates seeking certification only in Laboratory Techniques shall complete both required and optional coursework, in addition to the core requirements.

**CERTIFIED ARCHEOLOGICAL TECHNICIAN PROGRAM
AREA B: FIELD SURVEY**

Goals: To train candidates in basic field survey procedures, including the use of a compass and field maps, and recognition of Native American and historic artifacts and sites in the field. Candidates will gain a working knowledge of survey terms and practical experience in completing standard site survey forms to document an archeological site. This training will enable each candidate to perform competently as a crew member on professionally supervised projects. Certification projects must: (1) be consistent with research objectives of the appropriate professional institutions, agencies, and the MHT; (2) use appropriate procedures, and (3) produce results consistent with professional standards as advocated by the sponsoring institutions.

Required Readings: See preceding list. Additional readings will be assigned as needed.

Lectures and Workshops in Addition to Core Courses:

Field Survey Courses:

Required:

1. Archeological survey
2. Archeological site form preparation (Includes site form updating, use of topographic maps)
3. Transit gridding in field survey
4. Archival research (historical, environmental, archeological)
5. 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

Practical Experience:

At least 80 hours of supervised field survey, including transect interval sampling. Completion of at least two standard site survey forms, including detailed maps, one of which must record an historic site and the other a prehistoric site. Candidates seeking certification only in Field Survey shall complete both required and optional coursework, in addition to the core requirements.

**CERTIFIED ARCHEOLOGICAL TECHNICIAN PROGRAM
AREA C: EXCAVATION**

Goals: To train candidates in the use of basic field equipment and excavation techniques, including: laying out excavation units, stratigraphic excavation, identification and collection of artifacts by unit and layer or level, mapping, feature definition, and completion of level and feature forms. Candidates also will learn to recognize Native American and historic artifacts and features in the field to facilitate relative dating of deposits. This training will enable candidates to perform competently as crew members of professionally supervised projects. Certification projects must: (1) be consistent with research objectives of the appropriate professional institutions, agencies, and the MHT; (2) use appropriate procedures, and (3) produce results consistent with professional standards as advocated by the sponsoring institutions.

Required Readings: See preceding list. Additional readings will be assigned as needed.

Lectures and Workshops in Addition to Core Courses:

Excavation Courses:

Required:

1. Feature definition
2. Stratigraphic and feature excavation
3. Planview and profile drawing/feature 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

Practical Experience:

At least 80 hours of concentrated and controlled experience 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. Candidates seeking certification only in Excavation shall complete both required and optional coursework, in addition to the core requirements.

CERTIFIED ARCHEOLOGICAL TECHNICIAN PROGRAM

CORE REQUIREMENTS

READINGS:

SUPERVISOR/DATE

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

WORKSHOPS:

SUPERVISOR/DATE

- 1. Maryland Archeology:
 - a) Prehistoric Overview³ _____
 - b) Historic Overview⁴ _____
- 2. Archeological Ethics and Preservation Laws _____

³ A credit college course of 10-hour non-credit course in prehistory may fulfill this requirement, subject to Committee approval.

⁴ 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

AREA A: LABORATORY TECHNIQUES

READINGS AND WORKSHOPS:

SUPERVISOR/DATE

Required

- 1. Basic laboratory procedures _____
- 2. Typology and chronology _____
- 3. Lithic identification _____
- 4. Native American
ceramics identification _____
- 5. Historic ceramics identification _____
- 6. Faunal identification _____
- 7. Maintain a journal
and log of all laboratory activities _____

Optional

- 1. Glass identification _____
- 2. Metals identification _____
- 3. Archaeobotany _____
- 4. Artifact conservation _____
- 5. Computer-assisted data entry _____
- 6. Artifact illustration _____
- 7. Vesselization _____
- 8. Specialized analyses
in any of the above _____

CERTIFIED ARCHEOLOGICAL TECHNICIAN PROGRAM

AREA A: LABORATORY TECHNIQUES

PRACTICA:

SUPERVISOR/DATE

Required

- 1. Basic laboratory procedures _____
- 2. Typology and chronology _____
- 3. Lithic identification _____
- 4. Native American
ceramics identification _____
- 5. Historic ceramics identification _____
- 6. Faunal identification _____
- 7. Maintain a journal
and log of all laboratory activities _____

Optional

- 1. Glass identification _____
- 2. Metals identification _____
- 3. Archaeobotany _____
- 4. Artifact conservation _____
- 5. Computer-assisted data entry _____
- 6. Artifact illustration _____
- 7. Vesselization _____
- 8. Specialized analyses
in any of the above _____

LOG BOOK AND JOURNAL _____

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

Member, Certification Committee

Date

CERTIFIED ARCHEOLOGICAL TECHNICIAN PROGRAM

AREA B: FIELD SURVEY

READINGS AND WORKSHOPS:

	SUPERVISOR/DATE
<i>Required</i>	
1. Archeological survey	_____
2. Archeological site form preparation	_____
3. Transit gridding in field surveys	_____
4. Archival research (historical, environmental, archeological)	_____
5. Maintain a journal and log of all field activities	_____
<i>Optional</i>	
1. Topographic mapping	_____
2. Aerial photograph reading or geophysical survey	_____
3. Advanced Sampling	_____
4. Archival Research	_____

CERTIFIED ARCHEOLOGICAL TECHNICIAN PROGRAM

AREA B: FIELD SURVEY

PRACTICA:

SUPERVISOR/DATE

Required

- 1. Archeological survey _____
- 2. Archeological site form preparation _____
- 3. Transit gridding in field surveys _____
- 4. Archival research (historical, environmental, archeological) _____
- 5. 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.

Member, Certification Committee

Date

CERTIFIED ARCHEOLOGICAL TECHNICIAN PROGRAM

AREA C: EXCAVATION

READINGS AND WORKSHOPS:

SUPERVISOR/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 _____

CERTIFIED ARCHEOLOGICAL TECHNICIAN PROGRAM

AREA C: EXCAVATION

PRACTICA:

SUPERVISOR/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.

Member, Certification Committee

Date

CERTIFIED ARCHEOLOGICAL TECHNICIAN PROGRAM

Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc.

VERIFICATION OF ATTENDANCE

To: Archeological Project Directors

From: Certification Committee Chair
James G. Gibb
2554 Carrollton Road
Annapolis, MD 21403
410.263.1102 jggibb@erols.com

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:

Signature _____ Date _____

REQUIRED READING LIST CORE REQUIREMENTS

READINGS:

Core, Required

Archeological Ethics and Preservation Laws

Bell, Charlotte R.

1985 *Federal Historic Preservation Case Law: A Special Report, Part 1*. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Washington, D.C.

Hutt, Sherry, Elwood w. Jones, and Martin E. McAlister

1992 *Archeological Resource Protection*. Chapter 1: Overview of the Archeological Resource Protection Act. National Trust for Historic Preservation, Washington, D.C.

Register of Professional Archaeologists

[2001](#) *Code of Conduct and Standards of Research Performance*. Register of Professional Archaeologists.
<http://www.rpanet.org/>

Shaffer, Gary D. and Elizabeth J. Cole

1994 *Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Investigations in Maryland and the 1999 Technical Update Number 1: Collections and Conservation Standards*. The Maryland Historical Trust Press, Crownsville, MD.

Prehistoric Overview

Adovasio, James et al.

1975 Excavations at Meadowcroft Rockshelter, 1973-1974: A Progress Report. *Pennsylvania Archaeologist* 45(3):1-30.

Adovasio, James M., J.D. Gunn, J. Donahue, and R. Stuckenrath

1977 Meadowcroft Rockshelter: Retrospect 1976. *Pennsylvania Archaeologist* 47:2-3.

Bastian, Tyler

1980 The Early Pursuit of Archeology in Maryland. *Maryland Historical Magazine* 75(1):1-7.

Boyce-Ballweber, Hettie

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

Broyles, Bettye J.

1971 Second Preliminary Report: The St. Albans Site, Kanawha County, West Virginia. *Geological and Economic Survey, Report of Investigations Number 3*.

Callender,, Charles

1976 Shawnee. In *Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 15: The Northeast*, edited by William C. Sturtevant & Bruce G. Trigger, pp. 622-635. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Carr, Kurt W.

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

Clark, Wayne E. and Helen C. Rountree

1993 The Powhatans and the Maryland Mainland. In *Powhatan Foreign Relations 1500-1722*, edited by Helen C. Rountree, pp. 112-135. University Press of Virginia, Charlottesville.

Curry, Dennis C.

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

Curry, Dennis C. and Maureen Kavanagh

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

Custer, Jay F.

1989 *Prehistoric Cultures of the Delmarva Peninsula*. University of Delaware Press, Newark.

- 1989 *Prehistoric Cultures of Southeastern Pennsylvania*. Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg.
- Dent, Richard J., Jr.
1995 *Chesapeake Prehistory: Old Traditions and New Directions*. Plenum Press, New York and London.
- Ebright, Carol A.
1994 Early Native American Prehistory on the Maryland Western Shore: Archeological Investigations at the Higgins Site. In *Yearbook of Archeology # 3*, Maryland State Highway Administration, Baltimore.
- Feest, Christian F.
1978 Nanticoke and Neighboring Tribes. In *Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 15: The Northeast*, edited by William C. Sturtevant and Bruce G. Trigger, pp. 240-252. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Gardner, W.M.
1986 *Lost Arrowheads and Broken Pottery: Traces of Indians in the Shenandoah Valley*. Thunderbird Publications.
- (New) Jennings, Francis
1976 Susquehannock. In *Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 15 The Northeast*, edited by William C. Sturtevant & Bruce G. Trigger, pp. 362-367. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Kavanagh, Maureen
1983 Prehistoric Occupation of the Monocacy River Region, Maryland. In *Piedmont Archaeology*, edited by J. Wittkofski and L. Browning, pp. 40-54. *Archeological Society of Virginia Special Publication No. 10*.
- Kent, Barry C.
1993 *Susquehanna's Indians*. Anthropological Series No. 6, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg.
- Klein, Michael J. and Thomas Klatka
1991 Late Archaic and Early Woodland Demography and Settlement Patterns. In *Late Archaic and Early Woodland Research in Virginia*, edited by Theodore R. Reinhart and Mary Ellen N. Hodges, pp. 139-184. Dietz Press, Richmond.
- 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.
- Little, Barbara J.
1996 An Overview of Economic Archeology in the Middle Atlantic. Part I: Subsistence. *Maryland Archeology* 32(2): 22-34.
- Lowery, Darrin
1989 The Paw Paw Cove Paleoindian Site Complex in Talbot County, Maryland. *AENA* 17:143-164.
- Manson, Carl
1948 Marcey Creek Site: An Early Manifestation in the Potomac Valley. *American Antiquity* 13(3):223-227.
- Meltzer, David J. and Robert C. Dunnell
1992 *The Archaeology of William Henry Holmes*. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington DC and London.
- Meltzer, David J., and Bruce D. Smith
1986 Paleoindian and Early Archaic Subsistence Strategies in Eastern North America. In *Foraging, Collecting, and Harvesting: Archaic Period Subsistence and Settlement in the East*, edited by Sarah W. Neusius, pp. 3-31. Center for Archeological Investigations, Occasional Paper Number 6.
- Rountree, Helen C. and Thomas E. Davidson
1997 *Eastern Shore Indians of Virginia and Maryland*. University Press of Virginia, Charlottesville.
- 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

1993 Comparison of the Late Woodland Cultures: Delaware, Potomac, & Susquehanna River Valleys, *AENA* 21:163-178.

Wall, Robert D.

1981 *An Archeological Study of the Western Maryland Coal Region: The Prehistoric Resources*. Maryland Geological Survey, Baltimore, Maryland.

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.

Historic Overview

Deetz, James

1996 *In Small Things Forgotten*. University Press of Virginia, Charlottesville.

Gibb, James G. (EDITOR)

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

Laboratory, Required

1. Basic laboratory procedures

Laboratory Manual

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. Archeological Society of Maryland, Myersville, Maryland.

Seiffert, Betty

1999 Technical Update Number 1.

2. Chronology and Typology

Deetz, James

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

Ford, James A.

1971 The Type Concept Revisited. In *Man's Imprint from the Past: Readings in the Methods of Archaeology*, edited by James Deetz, pp. 58-72. Little, Brown & Company, Boston.

3. Lithic identification

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.

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.

Ritchie, William A.

1971 A Typology and Nomenclature for New York Projectile Points, Revised Edition. *New York State Museum and Science Service, Bulletin Number 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.

1989 Trade and Exchange in Middle Atlantic Prehistory. *Archaeology of Eastern North America* 17:47-78.

Wall, Robert D.

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

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

4. Native American ceramics identification

Griffith, Daniel R.

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

Stewart, R. Michael

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

5. Historic ceramics identification

Noël Hume, Ivor

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

6. Faunal identification

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.

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.

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.

Hillson, Simon

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

Laboratory, Optional

1. Glass identification

Jones, Olive R.

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

2. Metals identification

3. 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.

4. Artifact conservation

Seiffert, Betty

1999 Technical Update Number 1. Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, Maryland.

5. Computer–assisted data entry

6. Artifact illustration

7. 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.

Survey, Required

1. Archeological survey

Hester, Thomas R., et al

1997 *Field Methods in Archaeology, 7th Edition*, Mayfield Publishing Co., Mountain View, CA.

Shaffer, Gary D. and Elizabeth J. Cole

1994 *Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Investigations in Maryland*. The Maryland Historical Trust Press, Crownsville, MD.

Thomas, David Hurst

1997 *Archaeology*. Third Edition. Harcourt Brace College Publishers, Fort Worth.

West, Liz

1999 Seeking Sites: Archeological Survey. In *A Layperson's Guide to Historical Archaeology in Maryland*, edited by James G. Gibb, pp. 27-32. Archaeological Society of Maryland, Myersville, Maryland.

2. Archeological site form preparation

Instructions for completing Maryland Archaeological Site Forms

3. Transit gridding in field surveys

Hester, Thomas R., et al

1997 *Field Methods in Archaeology, 7th Edition*, Mayfield Publishing Co., Mountain View, CA.

Thomas, David Hurst

1997 *Archaeology*. Third Edition. Harcourt Brace College Publishers, Fort Worth.

4. Archival research (historical, environmental, archeological)

Thomas, Joseph B.

1999 Archival Research and Analysis. In *A Layperson's Guide to Historical Archaeology in Maryland*, edited by James G. Gibb, pp. 16-26. Archaeological Society of Maryland, Myersville, Maryland.

5. Maintain a journal and log of all field activities

No required readings.

Survey, Optional

1. Topographic mapping

No required reading.

2. Aerial photograph reading or geophysical survey

3. Advanced Sampling

Custer, Jay F.

1992 A Simulation Study of Plow Zone Excavation Sample Design: How Much is Enough. *North American Archaeologist* 13(3): 263-269.

4. Archival Research

Excavation, Required

1. Feature definition

Hester, Thomas R., et al

1997 *Field Methods in Archaeology, 7th Edition*, Mayfield Publishing Co., Mountain View, CA.

Morrison, Alexander H. II

1985 A New Way of Looking at Old Holes: Methods of Excavating and Interpreting Timber Structures. In *Structure and Process in Southeastern Archaeology*, edited by Roy S. Dickens, Jr., and H. Trawick Ward, pp. 119–134. The University of Alabama Press, University, Alabama.

Shaffer, Gary D. and Elizabeth J. Cole

1994 *Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Investigations in Maryland*. The Maryland Historical Trust Press, Crownsville, MD.

Thomas, David Hurst

1997 *Archaeology*. Third Edition. Harcourt Brace College Publishers, Fort Worth.

Walker, Mark K. H.

1999 Site Excavation. In *A Layperson's Guide to Historical Archaeology in Maryland*, edited by James G. Gibb, pp. 44-51. Archaeological Society of Maryland, Myersville, Maryland.

2. Stratigraphic and feature excavation

Hester, Thomas R., et al

1997 *Field Methods in Archaeology, 7th Edition*, Mayfield Publishing Co., Mountain View, CA.

Shaffer, Gary D. and Elizabeth J. Cole

1994 *Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Investigations in Maryland*. The Maryland Historical Trust Press, Crownsville, MD.

Thomas, David Hurst

1997 *Archaeology*. Third Edition. Harcourt Brace College Publishers, Fort Worth.

3. Planning, profiling, & mapping

Hester, Thomas R., et al

1997 *Field Methods in Archaeology, 7th Edition*, Mayfield Publishing Co., Mountain View, CA.

Shaffer, Gary D. and Elizabeth J. Cole

1994 *Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Investigations in Maryland*. The Maryland Historical Trust Press, Crownsville, MD.

Thomas, David Hurst

1997 *Archaeology*. Third Edition. Harcourt Brace College Publishers, Fort Worth.

4. Record keeping

Hester, Thomas R., et al

1997 *Field Methods in Archaeology, 7th Edition*, Mayfield Publishing Co., Mountain View, CA.

Shaffer, Gary D. and Elizabeth J. Cole

1994 *Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Investigations in Maryland*. The Maryland Historical Trust Press, Crownsville, MD.

Thomas, David Hurst

1997 *Archaeology*. Third Edition. Harcourt Brace College Publishers, Fort Worth.

5. Gridding & recording elevations with a transit

Hester, Thomas R., et al

1997 *Field Methods in Archaeology, 7th Edition*, Mayfield Publishing Co., Mountain View, CA.

Shaffer, Gary D. and Elizabeth J. Cole

1994 *Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Investigations in Maryland*. The Maryland Historical Trust Press, Crownsville, MD.

Thomas, David Hurst

1997 *Archaeology*. Third Edition. Harcourt Brace College Publishers, Fort Worth.

6. Maintain a journal and log of all field activities

No required reading.

Excavation, Optional

1. Pollen/phytolith sampling

2. Collecting radiocarbon samples

Hester, Thomas R., et al

1997 *Field Methods in Archaeology, 7th Edition*, Mayfield Publishing Co., Mountain View, CA.

Thomas, David Hurst

1997 *Archaeology*. Third Edition. Harcourt Brace College Publishers, Fort Worth.

3. Topographic mapping

No required reading.

4. Preparation of unit summaries

No required reading.

5. Geomorphology

Recommended Readings

Bragdon, Kathleen J.

1988 The Material Culture of the Christian Indians of New England, 1650–1775. In *Documentary Archaeology in the New World*, edited by Mary C. Beaudry, pp. 126–131. Cambridge University Press, NY.

Curtis, Julia B.

1988 Perceptions of an Artifact: Chinese Porcelain in Colonial Tidewater Virginia. In *Documentary Archaeology in the New World*, edited by Mary C. Beaudry, pp. 20–31. Cambridge University Press, NY.

Guzy, Dan

1999 Fish Weirs in the Upper Potomac River. *Maryland Archeology* 35(1): 1–24.

Praetzelis, Mary, Adrian Praetzelis, and Marley R. Brown III

1988 What Happened to the Silent Majority? Research Strategies for Studying Dominant Group Material in Late Nineteenth–Century California. In *Documentary Archaeology in the New World*, edited by Mary C. Beaudry, pp. 192–202. Cambridge University Press, NY.

Russ, Kurt C.

1999 The Archaeology of 19th–Century Virginia Coarse Earthenwares. In *The Archaeology of 19th–Century Virginia*, edited by John H. Sprinkle, Jr., and Theodore R. Reinhart, pp. 193–252. Archeological Society of Virginia, Courtland, VA.

Shephard, Steven J.

1999 Urbanization in Virginia: 19th–Century Change, 20th–Century Archaeology. In *The Archaeology of 19th–Century Virginia*, edited by John H. Sprinkle, Jr., and Theodore R. Reinhart, pp. 325–340. Archeological Society of Virginia, Courtland, VA.

Shomette, Donald G.

2000 *Lost Towns of Tidewater Maryland*. Tidewater Publishers, Centreville, MD.

Corliss, F.R.

1963 Folly Run Cairn No. 1, 18-Ga-54. *West Virginia Archeologist* 16:1-4.

Corliss, F.R., and H.T. Wright

1967 A Preliminary Analysis of Recent Excavations in the Upper Potomac Valley. *Journal of the Archaeological Society of Maryland* 3(2): 145-153.

Custer, Jay F.

1986 Analysis of Early Holocene Projectile Points and Site Locations from the Delmarva Peninsula, *AENA* Vol 14, Fall:45-64.

1986 *Late Woodland Cultures of the Middle Atlantic Region*. University of Delaware Press, Newark.

1988 Late Archaic Cultural Dynamics in the Central Middle Atlantic Region. *Journal of Middle Atlantic Archaeology* 4: 39-60.

1988 Coastal Adaptations in the Middle Atlantic Region, *AENA* Vol. 16, Fall:121-136.

- 1994 Current Archaeological Research in the Middle Atlantic Region of the United States. *Journal of Archaeological Research* 2:4:329-360.
- Dragoo, D.W.
1971 Adena in the Upper Ohio Valley. In *Foundations of Pennsylvania Prehistory*, edited by Barry C. Kent, Ira F. Smith, and Catherine McCann, pp. 203-222. Anthropological Series No. 1, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg.
- Egloff, Keith and Stephen Potter
1982 Indian Ceramics from Coastal Plain Virginia, *AENA* 10: 95-117.
- Ford, T. Latimer Jr.,
1976 Adena Sites on Chesapeake Bay, *AENA*. 4: 63-88.
- Geasey, Spencer and Hettie Ballweber
1991 Prehistoric Utilization of the Highland Metarhyolite Outcrop in the Maryland Blue Ridge Province, *AENA* 19:75-114.
- Guilday, John E.
1982 **Appalachia 11,000-12,000 Years Ago: A Biological Review. *Archaeology of Eastern North America* 10:22-26.
- Klein, Michael J.
1997 The Transition from Soapstone Bowls to Marcey Creek Ceramics in the Middle Atlantic Region: Vessel Technology, Ethnographic Data, and Regional Exchange, *AENA* 25:143-158.
- Mayr, Thomas
1964 Boulder Mounds in Western Maryland. *Journal of the Archeological Society of Maryland* 1(2):97-103.
- McMichael, Edward V.
1968 *Introduction to West Virginia Archeology*. Educational Series, West Virginia Geological and Economic Survey, Morgantown.
- Reeve, Stuart A. and Peter E. Siegel
1996 Phase III Data Recovery at the Aud Site (Site 18ST634), St. Mary's County, Maryland. *Maryland State Highway Administration Archeological Report Number 111*, Baltimore.
- Schmidt, Martin
1993 *Maryland's Geology*. Tidewater Publishers, Centreville, MD.
- Stewart, R. Michael
1981 Prehistoric Burial Mounds in the Great Valley of Maryland. *Maryland Archeology* 17(1):1-16.
1982 The Status of Woodland Prehistory in the Middle Atlantic Region. *Archaeology of Eastern North America* 23:177-206.
1987 Catharsis: Comments on Thurman's Coastal Plain Synthesis. *Journal of Middle Atlantic Archaeology* 3:111-124.
1989 Trade and Exchange in Middle Atlantic Prehistory. *Archaeology of Eastern North America* 17:47-78.
1993 Comparison of the Late Woodland Cultures: Delaware, Potomac, & Susquehanna River Valleys, *AENA* 21:163-178.
1998 Thoughts on the Origins of Ceramic Use and Variation. *Journal of Middle Atlantic Archaeology* 14:1-12.
- Thurman, Melburn D.
1985 A Cultural Synthesis of the Middle Atlantic Coastal Plain, Part I: A Culture Area and Regional Sequence. *Journal of Middle Atlantic Archaeology* 1:7-32.

1987 A Funny Thing Happened to Archaeological Data Coming Back from Delaware: Some Models for Middle Atlantic Archaeology. *Journal of Middle Atlantic Archaeology* 3:125-141.
- Wall, Robert D.
1981 *An Archeological Study of the Western Maryland Coal Region: The Prehistoric Resources*. Maryland Geological Survey, Baltimore, Maryland.
1991 Early to Middle Archaic Occupations in Western Maryland: A Preliminary Model. *Journal of Middle Atlantic Archaeology* 7:53-65.
1992 Lithic Resource Utilization in Western Maryland Prehistory. *Journal of Middle Atlantic Archaeology* 8:1-9.

1993 Archaeological Investigations at the Millersville Site, 18An803, Anne Arundel County, Maryland.
Maryland Archeology 29(1&2):1-30.