



CAT program lands on all fours

By Ed Hanna

Western Maryland Chapter

The Archeological Society of Maryland launched the Certified Archeological Technician program 18 months ago.

Modeled after similar programs in several states, the CAT program was designed to train ASM members to "perform competently" as members of an archeological team. After candidates successfully complete this rigorous and comprehensive program, ASM will recognize them as Certified Archeological Technicians. Candidates have three years to complete the program, which says something about how demanding it is.

CAT candidates come from many backgrounds; secretaries, pilots, laborers, lawyers, accountants, artists, soldiers, nurses and, the list goes on. They all have one thing in common: They want to know more about archeology and they are seeking an orderly structured path to follow.

Certification can be gained in the combined areas of Survey, Excavation and Lab or in any one of these areas. The CAT program loosely follows a building block approach to learning. Extensive background reading and diverse workshops lead to academic discovery and understanding. Eighty hours, in each category, of supervised and documented practical experience is designed to produce a deeper correlation of previously learned material into a thoughtful and meaningful whole.

The Northern Chesapeake, Western Maryland and Monocacy chapters have taken the lead in arranging the program's workshops.

Those held so far include "Law and Ethics," taught at the Maryland Historic Trust by a cadre of Who's Who in Maryland archeology. Candidates learned about the strong property rights laws in Maryland, but also clearly identified the exceptions of rock shelters/caves, burials and underwater sites as delicate and sensitive elements of the archeological landscape. Do you know the maximum number of artifacts that can legally be surface-collected from underwater sites?

The ethics portion of the program reinforces the Statement of Ethics that candidates must sign. Each candidate is empowered to question the ethics of their teachers, mentors and peers. This responsibility demands that they become part of the solution. Ethically they may be equally culpable.

A recent Lithics Identification and Analysis class taught by Carol Ebright pointed out that many "projectile points" were not used as projectiles, but rather as whatever tool was needed at the time, most often a knife.

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Upcoming events

December 7, Saturday. ASM board meeting in Crownsville. All ASM members welcome.

December 9, Monday. Shawn Sharpe on the Lost Towns excavations on the Willson Site. 2664 Riva Road, Annapolis, 1:30 to 2:30.

January 14 – 19. Society for Historical Archaeology annual meeting, Providence, R.I. www.sha.org/

Volunteer opportunities

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

Dec. 7 and Jan 4. Shovel testing at Smith's St. Leonard Site at JPPM. 410-586-8555.

The Northern Chesapeake Chapter continues working on the Garrett Island site in the Susquehanna. Field work is slated for **Dec. 4, 14 and 15** (rain date Dec. 18). Lab work on the following Thursdays: **Dec. 5, 12, 19.** Call Bill McIntyre: 410-939-0768.

Ongoing: Lab work on Winslow Site artifacts. Call Katherine Clermont at 202-885-1840.

The Lost Towns Project of Anne Arundel County, 410-222-7441.

CAT: The view from the director

By **James G. Gibb**

CAT Certification Committee Coordinator

ASM, with the cooperation of the Maryland Historical Trust and the Council for Maryland Archeology, launched the Certified Archeological Technician program in May 2001. Within the first month, 26 candidates enrolled in the program, a program with an uncertain future and about which there were many questions about requirements and procedures. Eighteen months later, there are 33 candidates, several having made significant progress towards completion.

The program provides ASM members with opportunities to learn about aspects of archaeology that conventional once-a-month evening chapter lectures and the Spring and Fall events can only touch upon. And it will only get better.

CAT candidates strive to complete a series of required readings and workshops while gaining practical experience in most facets of archeological research. They take advantage of existing ASM activities such as the annual field session, but they also participate in workshops created specifically for the program. ASM chapters, individually or collaboratively, organize the workshops and the CAT certification committee provides the faculty. All of the workshops have been open to the memberships of sponsoring chapters after CAT candidates have had the opportunity to register.

The workshops have been an unqualified success, thanks to the sponsoring chapters, the Trust, and the instructors who have given freely of their time and expertise. I've learned a lot, and I am confident that the CAT candidates have found these sessions equally enlightening. The certification committee looks forward to assisting the chapters in organizing future workshops, especially those that provide overviews of Maryland prehistory and historical archeology, as well as those that introduce participants to such skills as faunal analysis and scientific illustration. Matching funds up to \$100 are available to cover the costs.

The program is not problem free: Many questions remain regarding the required readings and qualifying experiences, and opportunities for sustained, advanced work in archeological survey and laboratory work fall short of demand.

But the Council for Maryland Archeology remains committed to the program and the CAT certification committee encourages professional archeologists throughout the region to offer such activities on flexible schedules. The committee also encourages those ASM members not enrolled in the program to consider doing so, or to assist in organizing workshops. The CAT program is not just for candidates: It provides training and educational opportunities for the entire Society, at least for those ready to bare their hands and roll up their sleeves.

While questions remain, the future of the program is far more certain, and all ASM members share in its benefits.



Gary Grant (left) and Roy Brown watch intently as Varna Boyd explains some of the mysteries of historic ceramic identification at an October CAT session in Frederick. --- Photo by Bob Bantz

The CAT program is off to a good start

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As a practical matter, tools had many functions and as a CAT candidate labors over classifying them, he feels a connection to the human behind the object. Debitage -- tiny flakes from stone tool making was meticulously handled and tediously catalogued in class.

As an experienced flintknapper, Carol was able to point out such things as that a Hertzian cone of force produces a bulb of percussion and, if the stone is not struck just right, a perverse fracture might result. Physics or engineering jargon, perhaps, but it plays a big role in artifact identification.

The product of this aboriginal subsistence strategy, however, is a multifaceted reflection of culture, as is all of archeology. It is physics, technology, skill, pain, fear, hunger and art. The tools may look different, but the human needs that dictated their design were the same then as now. Some see the design and composition of the artifact; some see artifacts as a consequence of cultural change. Regardless, artifacts -- historic or prehistoric -- help us define the socioeconomic and technomic practicalities of existence.

Exposing CAT candidates to more recent centuries, James Gibb and the team of Varna Boyd with Carey O'Reilly alternated teaching Historic Ceramics workshops. Identifying the subtleties of earthenware, stoneware and porcelain became clearer as dozens of sherds were handled, caressed and examined. Of particular note were the merits of slipware over porcelain, or was that a subliminal bias passed on in one of the classes? Even a neophyte tends to form a preference after handling and discussing them for seven hours.

Some CAT candidates have received extensive hands-on in historic lab settings, while others are stronger in prehistoric excavation. Others are learning the fundamentals of surveying. Mentors, professional archeologists who have volunteered to guide the candidates through their learning, have been providing extensive training on a one-on-one basis. These new bonds cross professional and avocational lines and they are invaluable.

The course includes a (very) long, essential and well chosen "bread crumb" list of reading that leads to further study at workshops and practical application. Background reading includes "Feast of the Dead" by Dennis Curry and David Hurst Thomas's "Archeology" textbook. Thomas Hester's "Field Methods in Archeology" and Jim Gibb's "A Layperson's Guide to Historical Archaeology" provide practical how-to information.

Those teetering on the fence, unsure of their interest in joining the program, should start with another of Maryland's own, James Deetz and his "Invitation to Archaeology" and "In Small Things Forgotten." Both are on the reading list and are sure to capture your imagination.

The common experience shared by CAT candidates is the experience of discovery and stewardship of our archeological resources. The satisfaction of contributing, clarifying and writing history is immense.

It is hoped that more chapters will take an active part in setting up future workshops. If you are interested in getting more information on the CAT program, contact Jim Gibb at 443 - 482 - 9593 or jggibb@msn.com

What CAT participants say

Gary Grant, Martinsburg, West Virginia, a former ASM president (on Field Survey): "I was always on the other end of the scope (transit) for years. I am finally able to look through the scope to see and do what the archeologists have been doing when laying out a grid. It's something I've never had the chance to do."

Claude Bowen, Laurel (on the impact upon ASM and Maryland Archeology): "To my knowledge, it is the first time that the professional community in Maryland has taken the time to reach a consensus about core skills, competencies, and knowledge levels needed for non-university trained archeologists. I think that the program is important to ASM as well in that it permits the

organization to offer different kinds of activities to a membership that is increasingly diversified in its interests and desire for involvement."

Roy Brown, Cumberland, a William B. Mary Award winner and a primitive technologist (on Historic Archeology): "The CAT program has made me examine historic archeology and I have found it surprisingly interesting. Varna Boyd's (historic ceramics) class clarified a lot of the reading. She pulled it all together for me."

Joy Hurst, Frederick, president of the Monocacy Chapter (on the Lithics workshop): "The lithics program was a great crash course. It gave me a good starting point for identifying lithic material in the field."

Virginia budget cuts squeezing sites

By Lisa Rein

Condensed from the Washington Post, October 28, 2002

Gunston Hall is shutting down its archeology program, three months after historians revealed in the discovery of skeletal remains of a slave they believe belonged to George Mason.

Officials at the plantation home south of Fort Belvoir said they saw no other recourse in the face of a \$145,000 cut in state funds this year, more than 20 percent of Virginia's subsidy to the popular historical site.

Similar losses are rippling through museums and cultural institutions across Virginia, casualties of \$858 million in emergency cuts to state spending that Gov. Mark R. Warner announced two weeks ago to help close a shortfall that could reach \$2 billion over two years. Gunston Hall and other museums had already been hit this year with 7 percent reductions in state spending and had been preparing to lose the same amount next year when the latest round of 15 percent cuts was announced.

Museums from Fairfax to Jamestown are preparing to reduce operating hours and staff and scale back expansion plans, exhibits and interpretive and research programs.

"Whenever you pull this kind of funding, there will be public-service, frontline kinds of effects," said Peter Blake, deputy secretary for the Department of Education, which supports, to varying degrees, the operating budgets of six Virginia museums and 200 nonprofit arts, music and theater groups.

Planning money for the coming 400th anniversary of the Jamestown Settlement in 2007 also will be scaled back, Blake said, although it is too early to say whether the Jamestown museum will recoup enough of the cuts to avoid scaling back the event.

Archeological terms and jargon

The Native American Liaison Committee has developed a glossary to improve understanding and communication between archeologists and members of the Maryland American Indian community. This installment deals with kinds of archeology. Pull out and save. More in a future issue of ASM Ink.

Archeology: Archeology focuses on the behavior of past humans, often based solely on the traces of their activities that have been left behind in the earth. In the United States, archeology is a subfield of anthropology—the study of humans. In other countries, archeology is often a subfield of history. Archeological interpretation is an interdisciplinary effort, often involving aspects of geology, chemistry, zoology, botany, engineering, statistics, sociology and archival research.

Kinds of archeology

Prehistoric:	Archeological research focusing on time periods before written records. In the United States this is synonymous with archeological studies of American Indian cultures.
Historic:	Archeological research focusing on time periods after written records exist. Generally includes the period after A.D. 1500 in the Americas, and usually focuses on Euroamerican and African-American sites.
Underwater:	Archeological research involving any type of remains of human activity found underwater. Often focuses on shipwrecks, but also includes work on resources submerged by sea level rise, or materials purposefully discarded in water.
Industrial:	Archeological research focusing on historic industries such as mills, foundries, transportation remains, resource extraction, etc. Often complicated by hazardous waste issues.
Urban:	Archeological research focusing on remains of human activities in urban settings, usually complicated by overlapping dense deposits occurring in areas that are still actively used.
Academic:	Archeological research performed by universities and museums, in which sites are chosen for excavation based solely on research issues. These may be well-funded, multi-year investigations, usually on large sites of any period.
Contract:	Archeological research conducted by private firms for a fee, usually so that the client will be in compliance with federal, state, or local law. Formerly called salvage archeology; sometimes called compliance archeology.
Forensic:	Archeological research conducted on crime scenes and/or human remains for judicial purposes.
Classical:	Archeological research conducted on sites of major civilizations; e.g. Greek, Roman, Mayan, Incan, Shang, Egyptian.
Experimental:	Replication of human activities in order to understand expected archeological remains, e.g. flintknapping, stone boiling, manufacture of coiled ceramics.
Avocational:	Collection and/or research conducted by amateurs that follows the premises that archeological resources are nonrenewable and that finds and their contexts must be recorded and preserved. Most state archeological societies espouse these goals, including the Archeological Society of Maryland. Avocational archeologists generally work closely with professional archeologists.
Pothunting:	Collection of artifacts without regard to their scientific value or context, often for profit. Often results in the destruction of sites. Pothunting is considered vandalism by professional archeologists.

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Levels of Archeological Investigation

Phase I:	In contract archeology, the process of identifying archeological sites in a project area.
Survey:	An initial level of archeological research aimed at site identification. Can involve surface examination or minimal subsurface testing, usually at standard intervals.
Phase II:	In contract archeology, the process of testing a known site to determine its horizontal and vertical limits, its integrity and its significance. Sometimes this investigation is confined to the limits of a project area, even if the site extends further.
Testing:	Generally synonymous with Phase II, but in non-compliance settings may be more extensive. Often used to define research issues.
Phase III:	In contract archeology, an in-depth archeological investigation of a significant site, with specific research goals in mind. Phase III investigation are often confined to the area of project impacts.
Data Recovery:	Generally synonymous with Phase III, however, may include other research techniques in addition to or instead of excavation, e.g. detailed recording of surface features.
Mitigation:	Generally synonymous with data recovery. Sometimes mitigation can consist of payment of money for other preservation purposes.
Research Design:	Strategy for investigation of a site that takes into account specific research issues that need to be studied. Specific excavation strategies and analytical techniques are worked out in advance based the types of data that need to be recovered in order to answer research questions.
Field School:	An excavation designed to provide training and experience for future professional archeologists or interested avocational archeologists. Field schools are usually conducted on large well-defined sites in accordance with a specific research design and are directed by professional archeologists. These activities teach proper excavation and recording methods, as well as artifact processing. Often long term excavations conducted over several excavation seasons.

Common Object Jargon

Artifact:	Any object used or manufactured by humans.
Biface:	A stone tool that has been flaked on both sides.
Ceramics:	Prehistoric or historic fired clay, ranging from earthenware pottery through historic porcelain. Ceramic artifacts may also include daub, beads, pipes, tiles, etc.
Debitage:	Flaked stone waste material, the byproducts of making stone tools. Debitage may include shatter, waste flakes, chunks, cores, etc.
Ecofact:	The non-artifact remains found in archaeological sites, such as seeds, bones, and plant pollen.
Manuport:	An artifact or ecofact transported onto a site but not necessarily modified by humans.
Motif:	Design patterns on ceramics, textiles, etc., that often denote cultural affiliation.
Projectile point:	A bifacial flaked stone artifact used to tip an arrow, atlatl dart, or spear; or hafted as a knife.
Sherds:	Broken ceramic fragments. Sometimes spelled "shards."
Temper:	The foreign material mixed into clay to keep pottery from cracking when fired (e.g.) crushed oyster shell or sand.
Uniface:	A stone tool, generally made on a flake, that has been modified on one side.

Pull out and save. Part Two coming soon.

Suspected slave burial at London Town

By Frank D. Roylance

Condensed from the Baltimore Sun, October 27

Archeologists digging in the former colonial port of London Town near Annapolis have come across the grave of a child about 6 years old, buried alone more than two centuries ago, apparently beneath the floor of a long-vanished dwelling.

Discounting other explanations - including murder - Anne Arundel County archeologist Al Luckenbach and his staff have tentatively concluded that the child was a slave, interred beneath the house in observance of traditions brought from Africa.

If so, it would be the first such slave burial reported in the Chesapeake region, and perhaps the first in North America. "That would be important in itself," Luckenbach said.

Neglected for generations, slave archeology has become an important focus among archeologists, and they are particularly alert to any evidence of African cultural "survivals" in slave settings.

London Town, on the South River near Annapolis, was founded in 1683. It quickly became a key tobacco port and an important ferry crossing on the road from Williamsburg, Va., to Philadelphia. It declined after the mid-1700s, when tobacco exports were diverted to other towns. Only the ferry master's home and a 23-acre archeological park, called Historic London Town and Gardens, remain.

In 1995, archeologists working on a plot overlooking the lane that once led to the ferry dock exposed traces of a structure 28 feet square. Luckenbach believes it was built in 1725, perhaps as a tenement for slaves. It later became a carpenter's shop.

Within the outlines of the building, and neatly aligned with its walls and floor beams, the archeologists at the time noticed a rectangular stain in the soil, about a foot wide and 3 1/2 feet long. "It looked like an unusual post hole," but

nothing more, Luckenbach said.

Returning this Oct. 16 before the site is given over to the planned reconstruction of the carpenter shop, archeologist Jordan Swank began to excavate the dark rectangle.

He soon found the unmistakable gray outline of a small coffin, punctuated by rusted nails. It was wider at the shoulders and tapered toward the ends. Near the head end, Swank uncovered an arc of 11 small human teeth - six molars, two premolars, two incisors and one canine, suggesting a child of about 6.

With the teeth as guideposts, Lisa Plumley, who directed the dig, and Luckenbach can trace the faint gray outline of the child's skull and leg bones, like a ghost skeleton that has melted into the clay.

Given the state of decay, and the grave's alignment with the house, Luckenbach said "everything points to a 1725-1730 burial. I think there is a 75 to 80 percent chance this burial is under the floorboards."

And "if it's under the floorboards, the only people we can connect this with are the slaves," he said. "Are we positive? Hell, no."

But it is a logical conclusion. The English and Scots in London Town would have used nearby burial grounds, Luckenbach argues. A murderer would not have bothered with a coffin.

Syracuse University anthropologist Christopher R. DeCorse said below-floor burials were common among many West African cultures. In his studies of Elmina, an old trading port in Ghana, he said, "the vast majority of those [burials] came from below the house floors." Some were children.

Luckenbach accepts that some slaves brought here may have clung to their African traditions. "The only problem is why other [archeologists] haven't found these burials," he said.

He plans to return the child's teeth to the grave. A flat stone will be prepared to mark the spot, and local African-American clergy will be invited to conduct a reburial.

HAVE YOU SEEN an article that you think might be of interest to other ASM members? Send a copy to the editor. By email, if possible, otherwise paper will do. Addresses are on the back page.

Frustration in NAGPRA review

By Chris Mulick

Condensed from the Tri-City (Washington) Herald, November 9, 2002

SEATTLE - A federal advisory committee hoping to prevent the next Kennewick Man from suffering the same legally tangled fate as the first one only uncovered more frustration Friday.

It's not an easy task. "It seems like every time we get something together, there's a huge firestorm," said John O'Shea, a committee member from the Museum of Anthropology at the University of Michigan.

Scientists believe Native American remains held in museums and by government agencies should be required to be repatriated only if they can be linked with a specific tribe. Tribes contend remains must only be deemed to be Native American -- which itself is problematic to define -- in order to be returned to the tribes.

The committee is charged with making recommendations to the Department of the Interior about how to implement the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, or NAGPRA, of 1990.

The committee has no influence over the 6-year-old Kennewick Man case; however, it represents an important piece of the nation's effort to deal fairly with ancient remains that undoubtedly will be discovered.

The NAGPRA review committee is watching, particularly to see how the courts choose to define the standard for cultural affiliation.

Coming up with its own definition has been challenging for committee members. They produced draft regulations this spring only to be met with a flurry of criticism.

Committee Chairman Armand Minthorn of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation has decided to slow the process "because of the pressure and also the criticism I have received."

It's not clear when recommendations will be complete.

Public comment at Friday's meeting at the University of Washington was minimal. Keith Kintigh, representing the Society for American Archaeology, asked the committee to seek a balance between Native American rights and science.

Garrick Bailey, a committee member from the Department of Anthropology at the University of Tulsa (Okla.), said the panel may be over its head and that Congress should clarify NAGPRA.

U.S. decides to appeal Kennewick ruling

From the Tri-City (Washington) Herald, October 30, 2002

The federal government has appealed the Kennewick Man ruling that allows more study of the ancient bones.

With the appeal, the U.S. Department of Justice joins Northwest Indians in challenging the court ruling, which has broad implications because it deals with much-disputed legal definitions in the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990.

The government's legal paperwork was brief, saying only that it would challenge the judge's ruling in favor of scientists who want to study the 9,000-year-old remains found in Kennewick six years ago.

Chapter notes

Anne Arundel

The chapter meets on the third Wednesday of the month from 7:30-9 in the Chesapeake Room, Heritage Center, 2664 Riva Road, Annapolis. Questions? Contact Karen Ackermann at karenlta@juno.com

December: No meeting.

January 15: Charlie Hall will speak about destruction and preservation.

February 19: Donald Shomette will present "History beneath the Sea."

Central

Central Chapter will have no formal monthly meetings this fall or winter. Telephone Stephen Israel at (410) 945-5514 evening, (410) 962-0685 day, or by email; ssisrael@abs.net, for information.

Monocacy

Monocacy Archaeological Society meets the Wednesday closest to the 15th of each month at the Walkersville Middle School. Anyone interested can contact Joy Hurst at 301-663-6706 or e-mail hurst_joy@hotmail.com.

Northern Chesapeake

Meetings are the second Thursday of the month, usually at Harford Glen, but not always. Check the date for actual location. Meetings start at 7 with the program beginning around 7:40.

December 12: Virginia Busby on the Chicone Site. Harford Glen. Covered dish dinner and awards meeting.

January 9: Greg Lang on Cresap House. Harford Glen.

February 13: Carol Ebright with a lithics workshop.

Southern

December 6. Meeting at the MAC lab, 7:30. Call 410-586-8584 for information.

Upper Patuxent

Programs are the second Monday of each month at Mt. Ida, near the court house in Ellicott City. For information contact Lee Preston at 443-745-1202 or lpreston@mail.howard.k12.md.us

December 9 dinner in E.C. at 6 (meet at Mt. Ida) followed by UPAG Meeting at 7:30. Dixie Henry speaks at 8 on, "Archeology and the Oneida Indians."

January 13: "Murders at Stonhenge: A Forensic Analysis," by Lee Preston.

February 10: "Historical Odyssey of the Aegean." Jacob Yates will include terrestrial and marine archeology in his powerpoint lecture.

Western Maryland

Programs are the fourth Friday of the month, at 7:30 pm in the LaVale Library, unless otherwise advised. Contact Ed Hanna, 301-777-1380. Chapter Email- wmdasm@yahoo.com Web site - www.geocities.com/wmdasm

December - Holiday Break- No Meeting

Jan. 24. After-Holiday Dessert Social/Show and Tell - Share a dessert and a curiosity. Librarian Lisa McKenney will be on hand to give us some highlights of the print and electronic resources available free at the library.

Feb. 28.- Results of Barton 2002 - Roy Brown -An interactive sharing of the experience.

**REMINDER: ASM DUES ARE DUE BY JANUARY FIRST. USE THE RENEWAL FORM
IN THE NOVEMBER NEWSLETTER**

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

ASM, Inc. members receive the monthly newsletter ASM, INC, the biannual MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGY, reduced admission to ASM, Inc., events and a 10% discount on items sold by the Society. Standard active annual membership rates are \$20.00 for individuals and \$30.00 for families. Please contact Dan Coates for publication sales at ASM, Northern Chesapeake Chapter, P.O. Box 553, Fallston, MD 21047-0553 or (410) 273-9619, e-mail: dancoates@comcast.net. For additional information, and membership categories, please contact Phyllis Sachs at P.O. Box 65001, Baltimore, MD 21209, (410) 664-9060, e-mail psachs4921@aol.com.

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