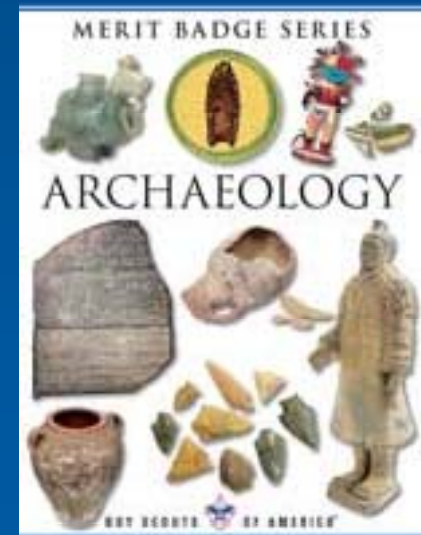


Archaeology Merit Badge

PART FOUR



Eric Cutright, ASM Troop 1028, June 2015



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The Plan for the Month June 2015



Your Troop 1028 Merit Badge Counselor

Dr. Eric “Indiana Jones” Cutright

June 1 – Introduction, Site Sampling, Mock Dig

**June 8 – Artifact ID/Preservation, Dating, Cool
Archaeological Sites Outside US**

**June 15 – Field Trip – Meet at Ash Lawn-Highland
(C’ville) – Requirement 4c / 10b**

June 22 – Artifact ID, Looting, Time Capsules

**June 29 - Experimental Archaeology –Requirement 9b,
Cool Careers in Archaeology**



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The Plan for Today

Part Four – Wrap it up !!



- **Cool Careers in Archaeology**
- **Experimental Archaeology**
 - Patrol Activity: Making Papyrus Sheets
- **Indiana Jones movie or game night at end**
- **Mock-dig make-up for those who missed it on June 1**



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Cool Careers in Archaeology

(Requirement 11)



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Studying Archaeology

(MB Book pages 77-85, Requirement 11)



- **What college / university education is required to become a professional archaeologist?**
 - Few universities have a separate archaeology department, usually just a part of anthropology department
- **To work as a field archaeologist and do basic lab studies:**
 - Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science with major of either anthropology or archaeology – 4 years
- **To lead field excavations or labs, or to teach archaeology at college or university:**
 - Ph.D. with major of either anthropology or archaeology – extra 4-6 years after B.A. to earn Master's and Ph.D.



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Studying Archaeology

(MB Book pages 77-85, Requirement 11)



- **General types of course work for an archaeology major:**

- Fieldwork / excavation including field experience
- Art History
- History
- Anthropology
- Architecture
- Ancient and modern languages
- Theology and folklore
- Science and technology
- Communications
- Computers



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Careers in Archaeology

(MB Book pages 77-85, Requirement 11)



- **Academic positions**

- Teach at college or university level
- Also do research and field work and publish findings

- **Museum positions**

- Curators develop museum displays for public
- Curators also conduct research and publish findings
- Can also be involved with artifact preservation and care

- **State and federal government positions**

- Manage archaeological sites on state or federal property / parks
- State historical preservation departments



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Careers in Archaeology

(MB Book pages 77-85, Requirement 11)



- **Private sector archaeologists**

- Conduct archaeological surveys and excavate significant sites before they are destroyed by construction activity
- Can work in the field or in labs
- Can be subcontractors or temporary staff for universities or major archaeological labs



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Experimental Archaeology

(Requirement 9b)



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History of Papyrus



- Papyrus was used in ancient Egypt to make one of the first “papers”
 - Our English word “paper” is derived from the word papyrus
- Papyrus is a reed-like plant that can grow 15 feet high

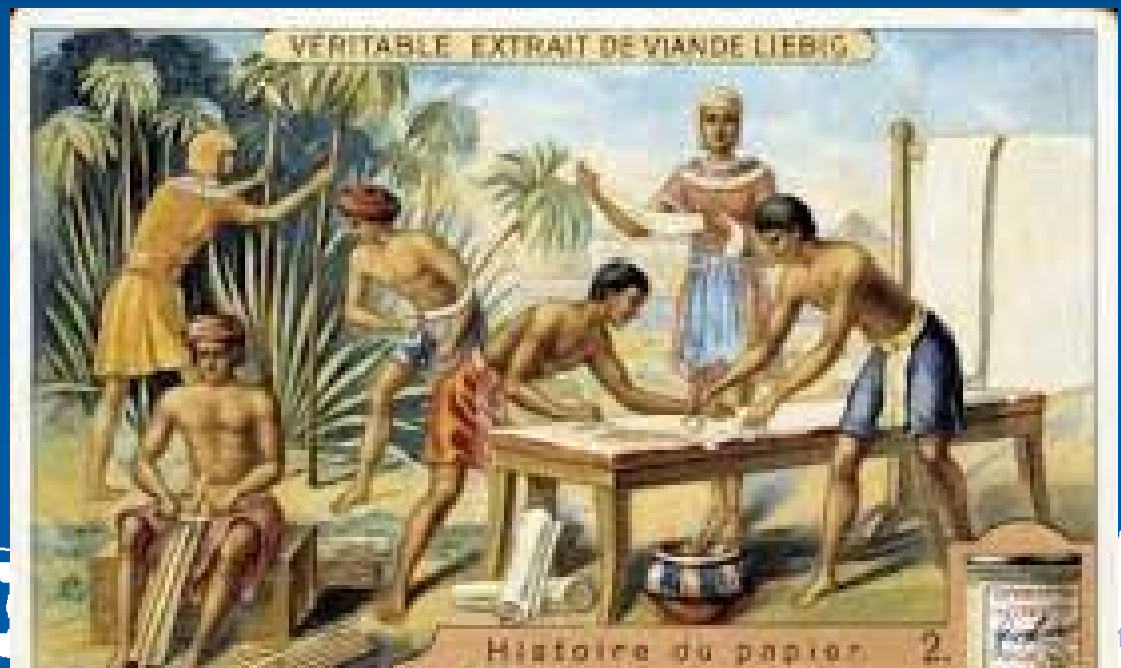




How Papyrus is Made



- Papyrus paper is made from the tall stalks of the papyrus plant
- Stalks are sliced thin, soaked in water, and rolled flat
- Papyrus paper is made by overlapping the stalk slices in two layers, then pressing until dry

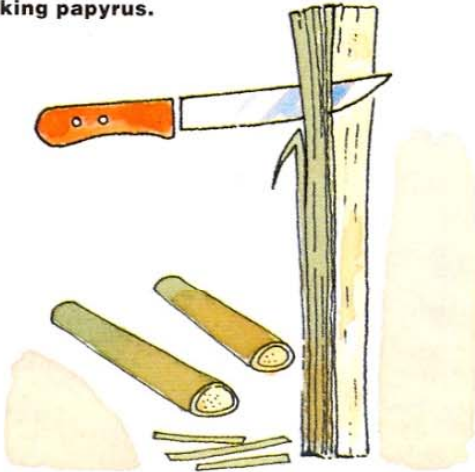




How Papyrus is Made



Making papyrus.



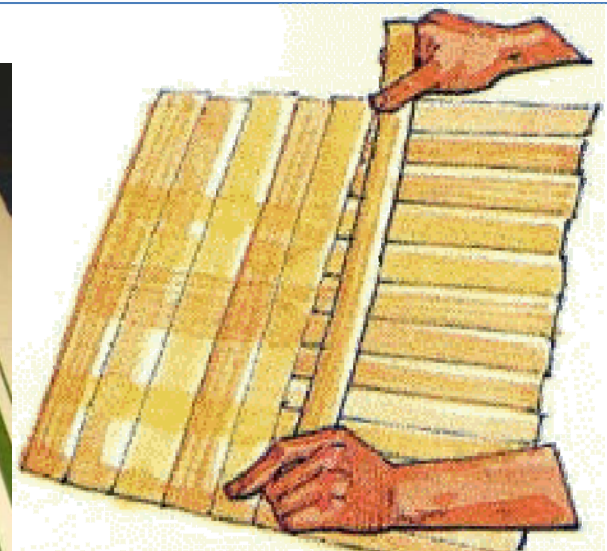
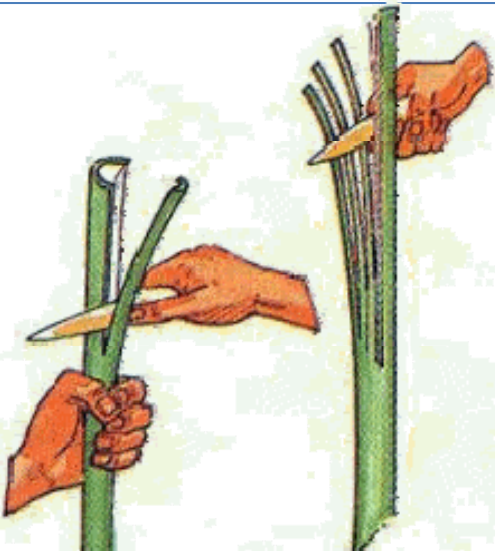
Slicing the outer green skin off the stem.



Layers of thin slices of pith are placed on top of each other at right angles.



Beating the layers gently with a mallet to facilitate bonding of the fibers.





What did Egyptians Use Papyrus For?



- Papyrus plants were used for making mattresses, chairs, and boats but the most popular use was for paper to record information or for painting art

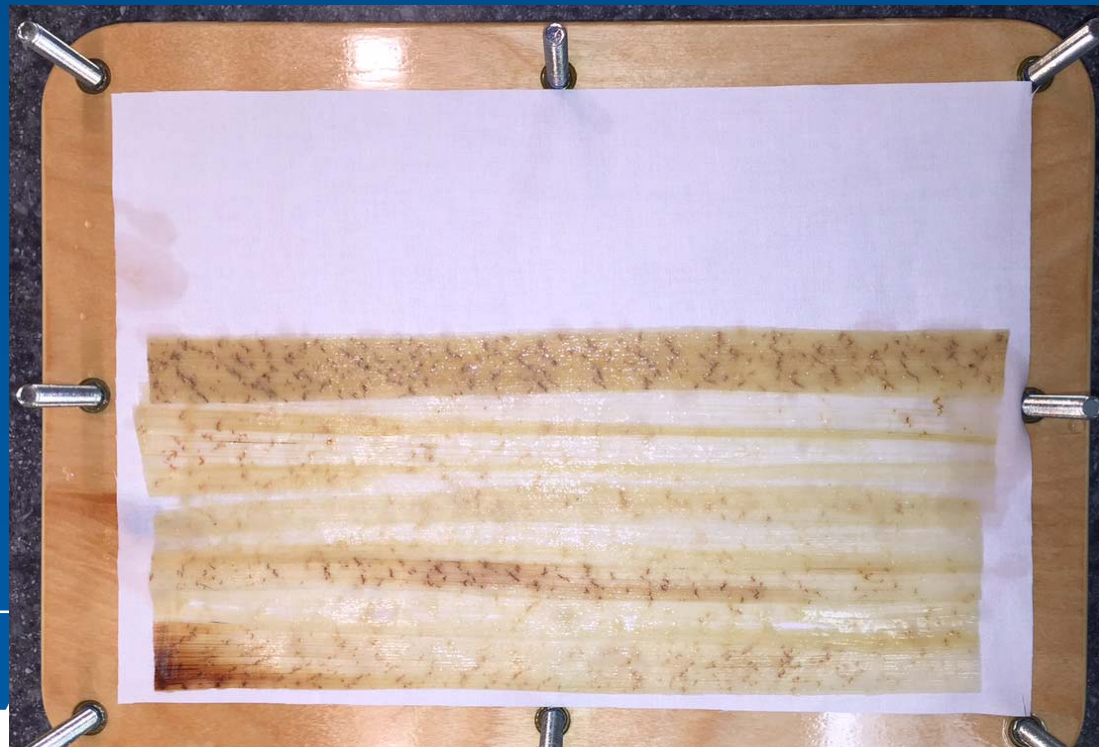




Patrol Activity: Making Papyrus Sheets – Requirement 9b



- Papyrus has been soaking in water for about 5 days
 - Two sizes – long and short – strips are FRAGILE !!
- **Step 1: Put soaker sheet down first and then arrange long strips first, overlapped about ¼” with each other**

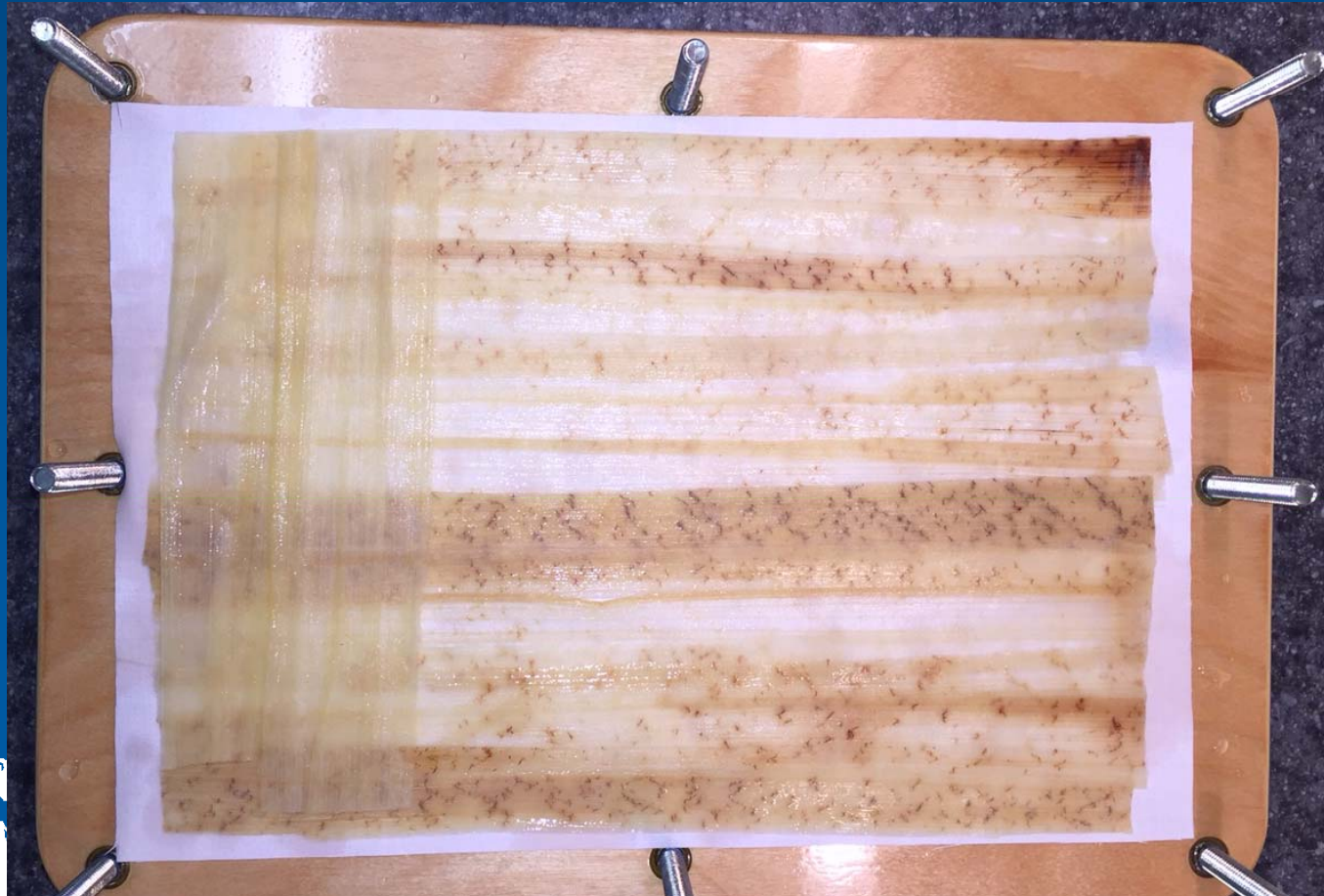




Patrol Activity: Making Papyrus Sheets – Requirement 9b



- Step 2: Arrange short strips next by crossing over long strips, again overlapped about $\frac{1}{4}$ " with each other

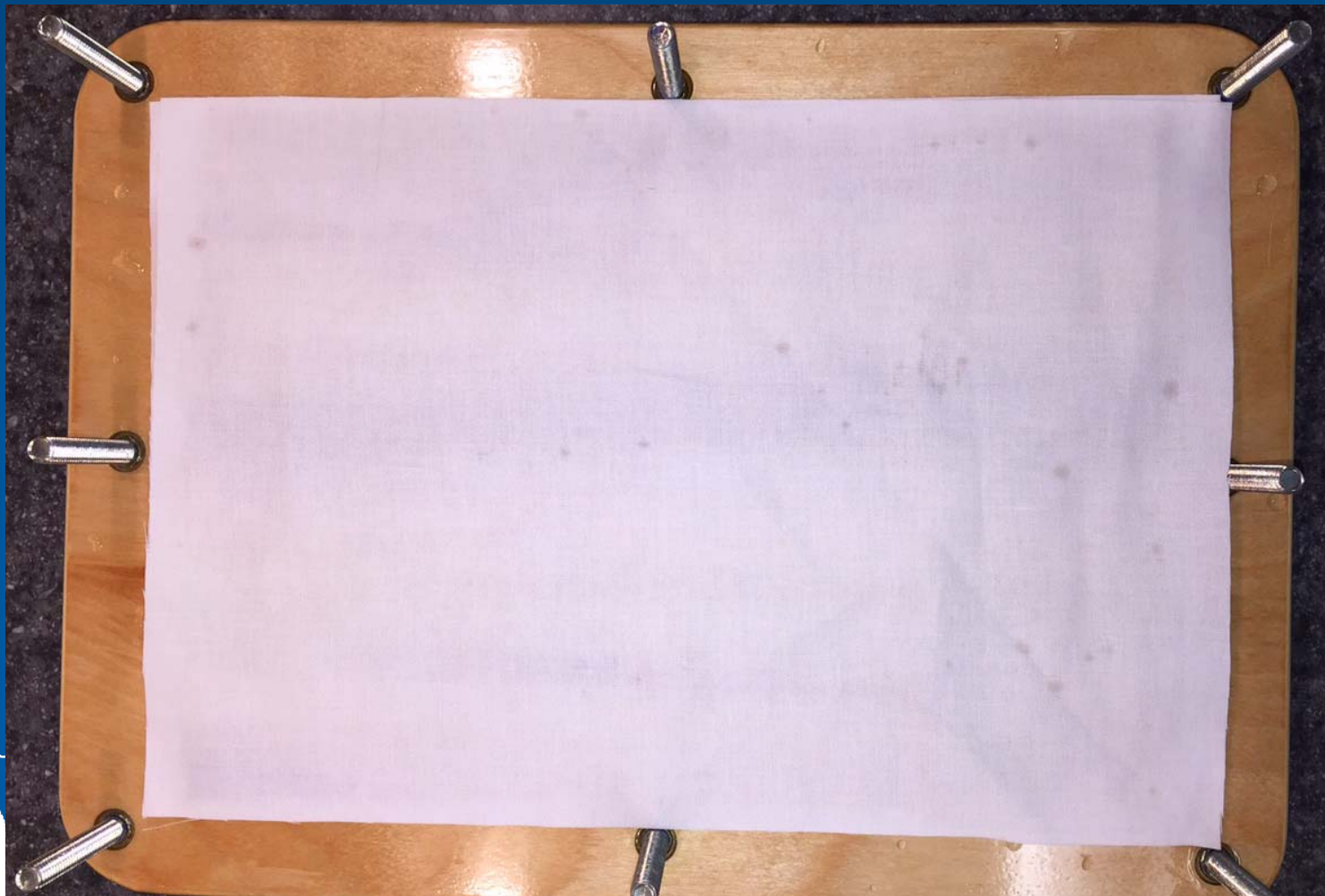




Patrol Activity: Making Papyrus Sheets – Requirement 9b



- Step 3: Put soaker sheet on top of papyrus





Patrol Activity: Making Papyrus Sheets – Requirement 9b



- **Step 4: Use knobs to tighten the papyrus press**

- Put washer under each knob first
- Tighten each knob firmly
- Wipe up excess water



- **Step 5: Clean up !**

- **Finishing:**

- Soaker sheets must be changed every 8 hours for 2 days until the sheet is solid and thoroughly dry, will bring to next meeting

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Congratulations !!

