Stringing Together along the
PAC Newsletter
Spring 2018 Vol. 30

PENNSYLVANIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Submitted by: Beverly Chiarulli,

I originally wrote this back in the Fall to describe some places I visited in the France with my husband. We visited Carnac (a Mesolithic site with at least 3,000 standing dolmens, Figure 1), Omaha Beach (one of the landing sites for the Allies in World War II), and saw La Tapisserie De Bayeux, the tapestry made in the 11th Century to describe the War between France and England and still well preserved. I find it interesting to visit these historic sites as I'm sure many of you do as well. It does seem that these days, history and heritage are under attack.

This leads me to thank all of you who joined in the effort to preserve the historic preservation fund for the PHMC. It seems like this fall has been overwhelmed with political discourse and I appreciate all the effort by PAC members to help preserve the fund. That success has led to a discussion organized by the PHMC to bring together representatives from several organizations to discuss ideas developing an effective advocacy for historic preservation. I hope to see you at the spring meeting in Dubois from April 6-8.

Figure 1. View of Carnac, a Mesolithic site in France, showing standing dolmens.

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2018 PAC Symposium

Archaeologists have History Too: Oral History of Pennsylvania's Archaeological Site Survey

Submitted by: Hannah Harvey, PHMC

Overview:

The topic for the 2018 PAC Symposium is the oral history of Pennsylvania archaeology, exploring the themes of site survey history, methodology, and philosophy—or When, How, and Why. The format for the symposium will involve a short paper touching on different aspects of the history of archaeology in Pennsylvania. We will also take this opportunity to remember and explore the legacies of influential archaeologists who are no longer with us. The second portion of the Symposium will consist of an interview-style roundtable discussion between the moderators and participants. Following a second break, the moderators will provide follow-up questions for the group in a Q&A/discussion session, and questions from the audience will be encouraged. Panel participants represent a sample of individuals who have been involved in various site survey programs over the past 40 years, including Stan Lantz, Jim Herbstritt, Kurt Carr, Barry Kent and Paul Heberling (Figures 1-5). The symposium will kick-off the new Pennsylvania Archaeology Oral History Project.

Figure 1. Stan Lantz working at the Penelec Site. Courtesy of Ken Burkett.

Figure 2. Jim Herbstritt speaking at Archaeology Day, State Capitol Building. Courtesy of Don Giles.

Figure 3. Kurt Carr working at the Millstone Site, Elk County, August 2008. Courtesy of Kurt Carr.

Figure 4. Barry Kent recording flint knapping experiments on City Island in 2000. Courtesy of Kurt Carr.

Figure 5. Paul Heberling at Heberling Associates Inc. main office in 2005. Courtesy of Gary Coppock.

Symposium Moderators:
Angie Jaillet-Wentling and Hannah Harvey

Schedule:
I. Introductions: Moderators, (1:00-1:05 pm)
II. Presentations: A Brief History of PA Archaeology (1:05-1:50 pm)
- a. What Do We Already Know? Moderators
- b. A Voice from the Past: Edgar Augustine – WPA Archaeologist for Somerset County, Bernard Means
- c. Legacy – Verna Cowin, Noël Strattan
- d. Legacy – June Evans, Pat Gibble

III. BREAK: (1:50-2:05 pm)
IV. Site Survey in Pennsylvania: Roundtable Discussion (2:05-3:40 pm)
Confirmed Participants:
Stan Lantz, Jim Herbstritt, Kurt Carr, Berry Kent, Paul Heberling, *other participants TBD*
- i. Questions centered around the broad theme of *When*
- ii. Questions centered around the broad theme of *How*
- iii. Questions centered around the broad theme of *Why*

V. BREAK: (3:40-3:55 pm)
VI. Group Q&A/Discussion (3:55-4:50 pm):
VII. Conclusion and Thanks: Moderators, 10 minutes (4:50-5:00 pm)

Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission (PHMC) News

Annual Workshops in Archaeology – 2018 "Susquehannock: Origins to Extinction"

Submitted by: James Herbstritt, PHMC

The Section of Archaeology, of The State Museum of Pennsylvania invites you to attend the Annual Workshops in Archaeology Program on Saturday October 27th, 2018. The topic of this year's program is "Susquehannock: Origins to Extinction". The program will start at 9:00 and end around 5:00 with a reception in the Archaeology Gallery. Presenters drawn from a wide array of disciplines will examine this Native American culture through the archaeological and historical record of the Susquehanna and Potomac valleys from the period of AD. 1500 to 1763, at which time Susquehannock culture fades from the North American landscape.

In addition to the presentations, attendees can share their archaeological discoveries with staff from the Bureau for Historic Preservation who will assist with artifact identification and recording archaeological sites, an essential task for protecting and preserving our archaeological heritage. An additional offering includes a demonstration by a master flintknapper who will make stone tools using Native American techniques. A reception at the close of the sessions will provide an opportunity for the attendees to meet with the presenters and museum staff in the Anthropology and Archaeology Gallery of The State Museum.

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State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) News

New Electronic Data Management System: PA SHARE

Submitted by: Douglas McLearen, SHPO

As many of you are aware, our office has been working hard to develop our new electronic Data Management System, now known as PA SHARE. This new system will eventually allow electronic submission of projects (such as Section 106 compliance and National Register Nominations) as well as provide upgraded project, report, and resource mapping and access to full reports and resource forms (PASS and HRSF). Last fall SHPO completed a business needs analysis to help identify the system needs and guide development. Development of the PA SHARE system will be beginning this summer. Ahead of that work, however, we are currently during a huge file gap analysis and scanning project. We have contracted with Johnson, Mirmiran & Thompson (JMT) to help us. The JMT crew will be working in the SHPO offices over the next year to make sure all our reports (archaeology and historic resource) and resources (Historic Resource Survey and PASS) files are present in the CRGIS and mapped when possible. They will then be scanning all the reports and resource forms for upload to the CRGIS system. This data and mapping will eventually make its way into the new PA SHARE system, but in the meantime, it will be available, as it is uploaded, through the CRGIS. The upgrade to the CRGIS information will be happening county by county starting in Adams and wrapping up with the multi-county reports. It should be noted that all new archaeological reports and PASS forms are being uploaded and attached to the CRGIS record as they are approved through review. If you have Archaeology access you can view these files through clicking on the link in the CRGIS report record.

Concurrently, with this last CRGIS upgrade, it has become possible for our office to begin to receive report submissions and new resource submissions electronically through the CRGIS. Receiving these materials electronically is a big change for our office and one that we are approaching gradually- and only after completing a series of pilot trials. For these pilot trials, we are inviting PennDOT's CRPs and a small number of consultants to use the CRGIS electronic submission functions for a specified time period. These pilot programs will give us the opportunity to work out our internal workflows, to finalize our instruction manuals, and to identify any bugs in the system overall. The electronic report submission pilot is taking place from January 2 through March 2, the electronic PASS file submission pilot is happening between February 1 and approximately April 1. The date when electronic report and resource submissions through CRGIS will be open for everyone has yet to be determined - but stay tuned! And be sure to keep up with these developments as they happen through our blog: https://pahistoricpreservation.com/.

Announcing Revised PASS Forms
Submitted by: Hannah Harvey, SHPO

In February 2018, the PA SHPO and the Archaeology Section of the State Museum of Pennsylvania released a revised version of the Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey (PASS) form. The same group is also preparing a condensed PASS form that may be used by avocational archaeologists, collectors, and local museums to report findings for inclusion in the PASS files. This new form will be released sometime in March.

A fillable pdf version of the PASS form, Administrative Information page, and updated instructions may be downloaded from the SHPO's Forms and Guidance webpage: http://www.phmc.pa.gov/Preservation/About/Pages/Forms-Guidance.aspx.

The changes are described in a SHPO blog post: https://pahistoricpreservation.com/dont-pass-this-post-about-archaeology/.

Please contact us at ra-crgis@pa.gov if you have any questions.

Legislative Update
Submitted by: Kira M. Heinrich, SHPO

Thanks to the hard work of our supporters out there, especially PAC members, this year's state budget eventually passed with no impact on the Historic Preservation Fund. For those of you who don't know, the Historic Preservation Fund is the state budget fund that holds money transferred to support PHMC's historic sites and museums, Keystone Grants, State Archives and State Museum projects, as well as various SHPO Section 106 mitigation commitments (not be confused with the federal Historic Preservation fund which comes from the Department of the Interior and is distributed to every state's SHPO).

During the budget negotiations, this past fall, there was an effort based in the PA House of Representatives to balance the state budget by drawing money from "Special Funds" like PHMC's Keystone Fund. Like the Keystone Fund, many of these various agency funds hold money specifically earmarked for specific projects or grants that often occur over multiple years and like Section 106 mitigation projects, can be supported by a legally binding document that specifies how the money should be used. Unfortunately, "Special Funds", their origin, and their uses are often misunderstood and seen simply as agency slush funds.

Although this year's state budget has been balanced without transferring money from agency special funds, the threat to these funds has not disappeared. An ad-hoc group of 18 House Republican members recently announced they will be forming the "Common Sense Caucus," a group of like-minded legislators aimed at bringing more accountability and transparency to the Commonwealth's fiscal issues.

According to information provided from the newly formed caucus, the members will focus on four main items, including accountability and transparency, regulatory reform, policies that target cost drivers, and solid academic programming that opens all career options. As part of their early work, the caucus supported a package of bills that recently passed the House aimed at providing budget procedure reform, including legislation requiring more transparency about special funds. Follow this link for more information on the Common-Sense Caucus http://www.cityandstatepa.com/node/1049.

Keeping all this in mind, PHMC will be continuing their work to educate legislators and the public in general about the Keystone Fund as we approach the end of the current state fiscal year in July.

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PennDOT News

Delivering the Data: Access to the "Gray Literature" Takes a Big Step Forward

Submitted by: Joe Baker, PennDOT

One of CRM's oldest challenges is access to the immense volume of technical literature generated over the last four or five decades. Even as resource management work has generated more archaeological data than ever before, access to the technical documents has remained difficult or impossible for much of the professional community and the public. To address this issue, PennDOT started to self-publish data recovery reports and some alternative mitigations. These became the ***Byways to the Past Technical Series***, available on Compact Discs, and in production since the early 2000's. The CD's were intended for resource management and academic professionals working in Pennsylvania and nearby states. The effort was only partially successful. Production, replication and distribution were all labor intensive. Without wide distribution the series had a limited reach.

Recent upgrades in the Pennsylvania Cultural Resources GIS (CRGIS) has allowed us to greatly expand accessibility to these documents throughout the archaeological community. In partnership with the PA SHPO, and thanks to the great work of our intern Jessica Conway, all the CDs we had in the series are today available on CRGIS! The same strictures governing CRGIS site location security apply to the reports, and permissions to access them is restricted to the professional community. Future contributions will be published directly to CRGIS, and the old CD series will be retired. You can find the reports in CRGIS by using the ***AskReGIS*** tool to search by ER Number or search under *Archaeological and History Survey*, and then search the term "*Byways*" in the title. A complete list of the uploaded reports is below. Again, MANY thanks to our intern Jess Conway, and to our friends and colleagues at the PA SHPO.

Byways to the Past Technical Series Report List

ER Number	Report Title
1986-1242-003-BB	Ph I Arch. Survey & Ph II Arch. Eval. of The Mayview State Hospital Wetland Repl. Proj., SR 6060, Sect A02, Allegheny Co, PA
1986-1242-003-HH	Arch. Data Recovery at the Mayview Depot (36AL0124) and Mayview Bend (36AL0125) Sites, Mayview State Hospital Wetland Repl. Proj., SR 6060, Section A02, South Fayette Twp., Allegheny Co, PA
1997-8009-003-YY	Ph II Arch. Investigation, Thomas Carlins Sons Foundry (36AL535), Relocated Norfolk Southern ROW, SR0028 Sections A09 and A10, East Ohio Street Improvement Proj., City of Pittsburgh and Borough of Millvale, Allegheny Co, PA
1996-8232-007-G	PA Arch. Data Synthesis: The Raccoon Creek Watershed, Ohio River 20 (D) Independence Twp., Beaver Co, PA Links Bridge Repl. Proj., T-319 (DCA)
1993-2438-013-O	Ph III Arch. Data Recovery Investigations, Sites 36BL60 & 36BL62, S.R. 0022, Sect 009 & 010, Frankstown Twp., Blair Co, PA
2000-2888-013-P	PA Arch. Data Synthesis: The Upper Juniata River Sub-basin 11 (Watersheds A-D), Walter Industrial Park: Mitigation and Adverse Effects, U.S. Dept. of Commerce Economic Development Admin., Greenfield Twp., Blair Co, PA
2009-6045-013-I	Ph III Arch. Investigations, Site 36BL112, Proposed Little Juniata River Bridge No. 1 SR 1001, Sec. 015, Antis Twp., Blair Co, PA
2000-8029-015-R	Alt. Mitig. to Interstate Fairground Site (36BR210), SR1056, S001 Athens Bridge Repl. Proj., Athens Twp., Bradford Co, PA (DCA)
2006-0903-027-L	Ph III Arch. Data Recovery, The Valentine Iron Ore Washing Plant (36CE526), Benner Commerce Business Park 82-Acre Parcel, Benner Township, Centre Co, PA
2008-8029-027-J	Ph III Arch. Investigations, Mackey Run Bridge Repl. Proj., SR 2006, Section A01, Harris Twp., Centre Co, PA
1994-0010-029-J	From Log House to Brick Mansion, Continuity and Contradiction in Quaker Life and Thought: Data Recovery at the Hoopes House Site, Chester Co, PA
1999-6001-031-F	Arch. Mitig. Report, Toby Creek Bridge Repl. Proj., T-576/T-573 (Bigley Road), Paint Twp., Clarion Co, PA (DCA)
1983-0424-061-OOO	Geoarchaeological and Paleoenvironmental Investigation of the Aughwick Creek Watershed (Watershed 12C), Alternative Mitig. Study, Sites 36HU199 and 36HU200, SR 522, Section 05BN, Blacklog Narrows, Huntingdon Co, PA (DCA)

ER Number	Report Title
1994-0607-061-O	Arch. Testing and Data Recovery Investigations (Ph II and Ph III Arch. Studies), Site 36HU143, Mykut Rockshelter, SR 3001, Little Valley Road, Todd Twp., Huntington Co, PA
2002-8003-061-O2	Ph III Data Recovery Investigations, The Martin Site (36HU187), SR 0453, Section 003, Improvements Proj., Morris Twp., Huntingdon Co, PA
1992-2190-089-KKK	Ph III Arch. Data Recovery, Tattoo II Quarry (36MR111), Sunnydale Quarry (36MR122), and Place 2 Quarry (36MR123), Marshalls Creek Traffic Relief Proj., SR 209, Sec. 007, Monroe Co, PA
1988-0481-042-AA	Ph III Arch. Data Recovery Final Report, Treichlers Bridge (36NM0142), Northampton Co, PA
2002-8043-103-I	Arch. Investigations Shohola/Barryville Bridge Repl. Proj. (SR 0434, Section 470), Shohola Twp., Pike Co, PA & Hamlet of Barryville, Sullivan Co, NY (DCA)
1993-0939-117-PP	Hunters and Horticulturalists: The Archaeology of The Mansfield Bridge Site SR 6015, Section D52, Tioga Co, PA (DCA)
1997-2018-117-QQ	Ph I, II, III Arch. Investigations, SR 6015, Section G20 and G22, US Route 15 Improvements Proj., Lawrence and Tioga Twp., Tioga Co, PA
1997-6002-109-I	Arch. & Geological Study of Shriver Chert in Snyder & Union Cos, Alternate Mitig. Troxell Site 36SN91, SR522 Sec 043 Bridge Repl., Snyder Co, PA (DCA)
1990-0735-131-OO	SR 0006 Tunkhannock Bypass, Harding Flats Site 36WO55 Ph II/III Data Rec Invest., Wyoming Co, PA (DCA)
1989-0381-042-A27	Arch. Investigations Rt. 11/15 Improvements (SR 0011, Sec 008) Juniata and Perry Co, PA, Vol I-VI
1989-0381-042-A36	Arch. Data Recovery, Sites 36PE45 and 36PE48, SR 0011 Sec 005 Improvements, Watts and Buffalo Townships, Perry Co, PA
1997-8013-042-RR	Ph III Arch. Data Recovery Investigations Sites 36JU104 & 36MI92 SR 0022, Secs A09 & A11, Lewistown Narrows Juniata and Mifflin Co, PA, Vol I & II
N/A	Byways to the Past Technical Series – 20th Century Resources: Volume 1 & 2

Testing the Prehistoric Predictive Model: PennDOT Interns Take the First Steps
Submitted by: Joe Baker, PennDOT

In 2015, the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation and the Federal Highway Administration sponsored the development of a predictive model for prehistoric site locations in Pennsylvania. Since the development and release of the model, numerous surveys have been performed across the state, and many new prehistoric archaeological sites have been identified and mapped. During the summers of 2016 and 2017, undergraduate and graduate archaeology students participating in the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation's ESTI (Engineering, Scientific, and Technical Internship) program tested the efficacy and accuracy of the model. The 2016 interns mapped 132 Phase I survey report results, locations and associated data into Pennsylvania's Cultural Resources Geographic Information System (CRGIS), and subsequently conducted analysis with this new data. In 2017, the interns concentrated on new Phase I surveys and PASS site data from eight counties: Erie, Delaware, Lancaster, Berks, Bucks, Chester, Lehigh, and Cumberland.

The results are still being compiled, and three of the interns will present and discuss those results in a symposium at the Society for American Archaeology meetings set for April 15th in Washington DC. While the results and conclusions the interns have reached are certainly preliminary and must be supplemented by actual field testing and additional data gathering, it's clear that they reveal several interesting trends in cultural resource management testing methods and model accuracy in different topographic regions of the state. We'll post and share their results when they're complete and use them to help guide future testing and refinement of the model.

Many thanks to all the young professionals who worked on this project, and to Noel Strattan and Hannah Harvey at PA SHPO for helping to guide and assist the effort, and congratulations to Haley Hoffman, Clare Farrow and Jessica Conway for presenting the results at their first national conference!

PAC Consulting Party Update

Submitted by: Lisa M. Dugas

PAC participates in the Section 106 process on a variety of projects. Currently, the most projects are in the transportation industry. PAC is available and willing to participate as a Consulting Party on all types of projects that involve archaeological resources in Pennsylvania.

Current Consulting Party Project List.

ID Number	Project Name	County	Agency	Resources	Status
MPMS 57201 / ER No. 2015-8019-125	SR 519 at SR 980 and I-79, SR 519 Section K20	Washington	PennDOT	36WH1729	Mitigation
GA646A22	US 219 Improvement Project: I-68 to Old Salisbury Road	Garrett Co, MD	MDOT/SHA	Little Meadows, John Hershberger House & Site, Braddock's Road, Multiple Historic Structures	Considering Alternatives
-	Mon Fayette PA route 51 to I-376 Reevaluation	Allegheny	PennDOT	Multiple Historic Structures and Sites	Public Meetings, Programmatic Agreement, Proposed Mitigation
ER No. 2015-8181-115	I-81 Section 511 Full Depth Reconstruction	Susquehanna	PennDOT	36SQ0215, 36SQ0033	Ph I, 36SQ0215, 36SQ0033, No Further work
MPMS 96605 / ER No. 2017-8010-111	Gilmore to Welsh Hill Road, SR 0281, Section 023	Somerset	PennDOT	Mostoller Site	Markosky, Recommends Ph II, Mostoller Site
ER No. 2016-8396-129	Yukon Interchange SR 0070, Section L10	Westmoreland	PennDOT	11 sites and 4 Iso. Finds	AECOM Ph I, Recommends Ph II at 4 sites, Signed PA
MPMS 81747 / ER No. 2016-8167-129	Salina Bridge SR 1060, Section A20	Westmoreland	PennDOT	Possible Salina Brick Works and PA Main Line Canal-Western Division	Michael Baker, Early Consultation, Scoping Call
MPMS: 26022 / ER No. 2017-8222-065	Richardsville Bridge SR 4005, SECTION 551	Jefferson	PennDOT	36JE0195, 36JE0196	PHAST Ph I, Recommends Ph II, 36JE195
MPMS: 105165 / ER No. 2016-8277-065	Thompson Run Bridge #1 SR 28 SECTION 552	Jefferson	PennDOT	36JE0193 36JE0194 36JE0192	Michael Baker, Ph II 36JE0192, Mitigation
MPMS 105855 / ER No. 2016-8399-013	DF Blair Box Culvert Repl. SR 2005, Section 02B	Blair	PennDOT	36BL0124	Markosky Ph I/Ph II, 36BL0124, Mitigation
MPMS 30949 / ER No. 2002-6075-125	SR 519-1055 Intersection Reconstruction	Washington	PennDOT	36WH0458, 36WH1608	Alternative Mitigation Planning

PAC Social Media Update

Submitted by: Jonathan Burns, Director, Cultural Resource Institute, Juniata College

Admit it, you have a computer—and a smart phone—and a tablet! For better or for worse, most people seeking information regarding the activities of PAC are active on Facebook and other social media platforms such as LinkedIn—both of which serve as part of our organization's outreach conduits and online presence. The PAC Facebook page has 460 page followers as of 2/12/18 (Figure 1). We commonly interact with a few other organization pages like the Archaeological Society of Virginia, Ohio Valley Chapter 22, and the SPA. Important dates become enshrined on people's virtual calendars, for example, the 2018 PAC Symposium is a scheduled event on Facebook—click on it and say that you are attending. Just that act may encourage (or enable) one more person to attend because it is now "on their radar".

Figure 1. PAC Facebook Page.

Figure 2. LinkedIn **"Company Page".**

The LinkedIn "company page" does not get as much traffic but that could be due to a lack of integration with personal LinkedIn accounts; or simply, that less people habitually use LinkedIn in comparison (Figure 2). Although less popular, LinkedIn seems to be considered by many to be more professional than Facebook by providing networking for employers, jobseekers, and non-profits. In stark contrast to the Facebook page, the PAC LinkedIn page has 30 followers as of 2/12/18. Perhaps this would be an effective recruiting conduit and megaphone if we all do a bit.

The take away message from our social media guru (yours truly) is for members to actively promote PAC by circulating posts to their contacts and friends, listing their affiliation on LinkedIn through the company page, and most of all, consider that social media is a free and effective way to promote PAC's mission and to increase membership support. It is a brave new world with respect to how people engage with the collective onslaught of media and information. One way to connect with new people is to stand on PAC's unique message and mission. Due to the nature of modern life, many active members can commit little more than support through their annual dues—and if that little more is something as easy as reposting an event or inviting a friend to like the organization's page, that may be enough. You can find the Facebook and LinkedIn pages at:
https://www.facebook.com/PennsylvaniaArchaeologicalCouncil/, and
https://www.linkedin.com/company/pennsylvania-archaeological-council/.

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Publication News

New Publication on the Archeology of Industry in Pennsylvania

Submitted by: Gary Coppock, Skelly and Loy, Inc.

In 2015 the PAC symposium and PAC-designed Archaeology Month poster focused on the industrial archaeology of the state. This spring, three years after the symposium, the *Society for Industrial Archeology* will be publishing a special, Pennsylvania-themed double issue of *IA* that features five of nine symposium papers and three non-symposium essays.

Theme Issue: The Archeology of Industry in Pennsylvania
IA: The Journal of the Society for Industrial Archeology 41, nos. 1 and 2
Edited by F.L. Quivik and G.F. Coppock

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1. *A Laser Ablation Study of Some Eighteenth-Century Germanic-American Glass:* Amelung, Stiegel and Wistarburgh, by John D. Greenough, University of British Columbia, Okanagan, and J. Victor Owen, Saint Mary's University.
2. *The Archaeology of Failure: An Example from the Juniata Iron District of Pennsylvania*, by Scott D. Heberling, Heberling Associates, Inc.
4. *Abraham S. Valentine's Log Washer and the Resuscitation of the Nineteenth-Century Iron Industry of Central Pennsylvania*, by Gary F. Coppock, Skelly and Loy, Inc.
5. *Iron Ore Washing in Pennsylvania*, by Steven A. Walton, Michigan Technological University.
6. *Jones and Laughlin Steel Works: 130 Years of Industry/25 Years of Archaeology*, by Christine Davis, Christine Davis Consultants, Inc.
7. *Bark, Liquor, and Skins: Late Nineteenth-Century Tanning on Pittsburgh's Northside*, by Benjamin Resnick, GAI Consultants, Inc.
8. *Sand Manufacturing in Western Pennsylvania: The Spring Creek Glass Sand Works*, by Brian L. Fritz, Quemahoning, LLC, and Jason Espino, Tetra Tech, Inc.
9. *Disappearing Icon: The Pennsylvania Turnpike's Rigid-Frame Bridges*, by Gerald M. Kuncio, Skelly and Loy, Inc.

Individual copies will be available for purchase through the SIA website: http://www.sia-web.org/. Retail price: $20.00 each + shipping. Businesses (e.g., book sellers, historical societies and other non-profits, etc.) will be able to purchase multiple copies at the wholesale price below. Please let me know if you are interested, and if so, how many copies you would like to obtain. Knowing this in advance of printing will allow SIA to make sufficient copies. gcoppock@skellyloy.com Wholesale price: $12.00 each + shipping.

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Current Research

Academic Collaboration with the Archaeological Conservancy at Fort Lyttelton, Fulton Co, PA
Submitted by: Jonathan Burns, Cultural Resource Institute at Juniata College

Juniata College's collaboration with the Archaeological Conservancy at the Fort Lyttelton Site in Fulton County, PA is an example of what is academia terms Community Engaged Learning with historic preservation at the core of the project. The goal is that students gain practical experience while responding to real world needs. For the past several years, archaeological work based out of the college's Cultural Resource Institute (CRI) has focused on survey and testing in response to the Archaeological Conservancy's desire to obtain additional tracts associated with the fort's occupation. The conservancy does not fund archaeology, but really needs to know what it is getting into when acquiring historic properties. Here is where the CRI comes in to perform survey and evaluation. Students work alongside professionals, learning valuable skills for employment in the job market, and historic preservation is advanced.

Given a Captain's commission and acting on orders from Benjamin Franklin, George Croghan initiated the construction of this palisade fort in 1755 in response to Braddock's defeat, and the following raids and incursions by Delaware war parties allied with the French at Fort Duquesne. Garrisoned by provincial troops under the command of Captain Hance Hamilton, they were the first on the scene at McCord's Fort in April of 1756 following the devastating raid that resulted in the taking of civilian captives and culminating in the Battle of Sideling Hill. Later that summer, the victorious survivors of the Armstrong Expedition reconvened at Fort Lyttelton—having abandoned Fort Shirley 30 miles to the north at Aughwick. Fort Lyttelton served as a crucial supply depot for the Forbes Expedition in 1758. Pro-British Cherokee warriors from the Carolinas served as mercenaries ranging out from the fort and collecting scalp bounties until the commander refused to pay citing a lack of funding from the Quaker Assembly. The fort saw another brief occupation by volunteer militia during Pontiac's War in 1763, and then was reported in ruins the following year.

The research and testing program was born out of a larger conservation mission. For those readers familiar with the location just east of the town of Fort Littleton, the conservancy's property lies within the fenced area north of US Rt. 522 (the location of the palisade fort); however, there are likely other activity areas preserved beyond their boundary—specifically the blacksmith shop, wagon yard, bivouac, and the Forbes Road itself (Figure 1). The mutual relationship between the college and the conservancy aids both in the protection of archaeological sites and in the education of undergraduate students, some of whom may go on to work in the historic preservation industry. Coordinating fieldwork with the Eastern Regional Director of the Archaeological Conservancy, Andy Stout, produces crucial information for acquisitions and a better understanding the site's significance and integrity—truly, a win-win for all involved.

Figure 1. Looking south across Rt. 522 from The Fort Lyttelton Site (36FU42).

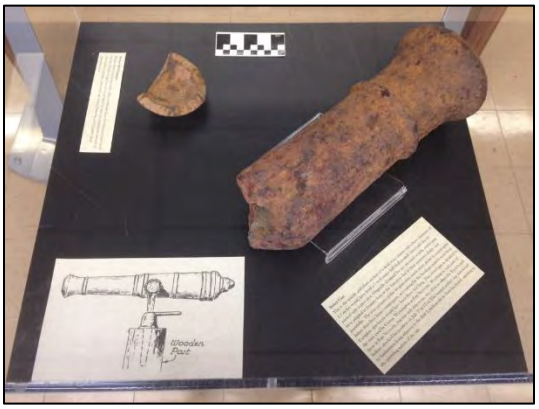

Figure 2. Swivel Gun and mortar shell fragment from the Fort Lyttelton Site on loan to Juniata College.

The project began with a call from private landowners living beside the conservancy's property when they discovered the distal half of an iron 1755 swivel gun in their back yard (Figure 2). The couple was gracious enough to allow Juniata College survey field school to document that find, as well as to systematically test along their property line—three transects at 5-meter intervals, totaling 40 shovel test pits. Indeed, there were colonial deposits to the east of the fence line. The work drew the attention of R. Scott Stevenson, the Curator of the Museum of the American Revolution in Philadelphia, who had studied the site as an undergraduate at Juniata College in the mid-1980s. The following summer's survey project moved to the field south of Rt. 522, completing an additional 86 STPs in six transects at 5-meter intervals.

Figure 3. Metal detector survey south of the Fort Lyttelton Site with JC Archaeology Club, November of 2017.

Most recently, the strategy has switched to controlled metal detector survey to determine the horizontal limits of the nebulous activity areas extending to the south of the fort site with the college's newly formed archaeology club (Figure 3). Another session or so in 2018 should give us satisfactory coverage to delineate the extent of intact deposits. All data and artifacts are processed and cataloged in the CRI laboratory with the ultimate destination being the PA State Museum in Harrisburg. The icing on the cake is that this site fits well with the CRI's larger testing program of central Pennsylvania's colonial landscape and cultural geography—like Fort Shirley, Fort Ligonier, Fort Dewart, and McCord's Fort. It is an honor to be part of the telling of these histories knowing that what we document archaeologically may not change the major contours of history but fills in the details left out of the written record.

For more information about the Juniata College Archaeological Survey Field School at Fort Lyttelton, visit the following links: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bY_JWVU8GIY, and http://www.juniata.edu/academics/departments/international-studies/cultural-resource-institute.php.

Data Recovery at the James W. Hatch Site (36CE0544): A Jasper Workshop in Centre County, PA
Submitted by: Jonathan Burns, Cultural Resource Institute at Juniata College

In the summer of 2017, excavations were conducted at the James W. Hatch (36CE0544) in Centre County, Pennsylvania on Penn State University's property (Figures 1 and 2). The project was part of a Federal Highways alternative mitigation project funded by PennDOT and executed by Juniata College's Cultural Resource Institute (CRI). The site, situated along Puddintown Road adjacent to Millbrook Marsh Nature Center, offered a glimpse at

Figure 1. The 2017 Juniata College Archaeological Field School participants and staff posing in Block A.

Figure 2. Juniata College undergraduates engaged in excavation of 50x50x10 cm quad units in Block B.

a lithic procurement workshop associated with the Tudek Site, the well-known jasper quarry at the heart of the Houserville Archaeological District. The site is named for the late Penn State University professor of archaeology who was instrumental in furthering our knowledge of the prehistoric use of jasper in Pennsylvania. The site was visited by his family during the investigation (Figure 3).

Figure 3. James W. Hatch's family during a visit to the field school.

The impetus for the project was to complete a needed section of the extensive bike trail network connecting campus to the surrounding communities. Ground zero for this juncture is 1.6 Kilometers east of Beaver stadium and receives heavy usage—this addition solved a dangerous link and a major drainage problem created by development of the areas upslope. A total of 87 test units were excavated, most of which were disturbed between two large contiguous block exposures (Figure 4).

Figure 4. A drone's eye view of the main excavation blocks.

With much of the site contained in a disturbed plowzone (evident by the presence of slag from the nearby 19th Century iron furnace industry) the collection of detailed contextual information 10 cm into the sub-soil heralds the remnants of lithic reduction activity areas. Meter units captured the distributions in the plowed A-horizon, while 50 cm quads and piece-plotting captured in situ items in the B-horizon. Out of the 10,000 items recovered in the four-week period, over 9,000 were prehistoric lithics—mostly debitage from reduction activities. Also recovered, were a handful of formal diagnostic tools—the oldest of which a Kirk Corner-Notched projectile point.

Now in the analysis phase, the cataloged collection is undergoing processing in the CRI lab at Juniata College. The goal being a spatial analysis of the use of space as well as an examination of technological strategies carried

out adjacent to the primary source of tool stone. Aggregate size sorting combined with detailed technological analysis of complete flakes is revealing interesting spatial patterning across the excavation blocks. The first of two rounds of isotope analysis aimed at geochemical fingerprinting of the Centre County jasper was conducted on artifacts recovered from the excavations—the second round will reveal the variability within known point sources. A continuous core from Millbrook marsh collected and sampled this spring will potentially aid in paleo-environmental reconstruction. The project and report are scheduled to be completed by the spring of 2019. IUP graduate student, Christopher Swisher, is co-authoring a paper with Jonathan Burns at the 2018 SAA meeting in Washington D.C. titled, “Investigations at the James Hatch Site and the Houserville Archaeological National Register District, Centre County, Pennsylvania: The Benefits of Collaboration between Institutes of Higher Learning and Government Agencies" as part of the Symposium, "Government, Universities, and Heritage Stewardship".

The 2017 Field Season at Fort Hunter Mansion and Park, Dauphin County, PA
Submitted by: Kurt Carr, Kimberly Sebestyen, and Callista Holmes, PHMC

Based on its long-term interest in expanding their interpretation of their 19th century farming complex, in 2006, Fort Hunter Mansion and Park invited the State Museum of Pennsylvania to conduct archaeological investigations of their property to discover the French and Indian War-era fort. Based on historic documents, a fort was built sometime during 1756 at the confluence of Fishing Creek and the Susquehanna River in Dauphin County five miles north of the state capitol. The “fort” consisted of a block house surrounded by a stockade, a defensive trench, possibly officers’ quarters and a barracks for the soldiers (Figure 1).

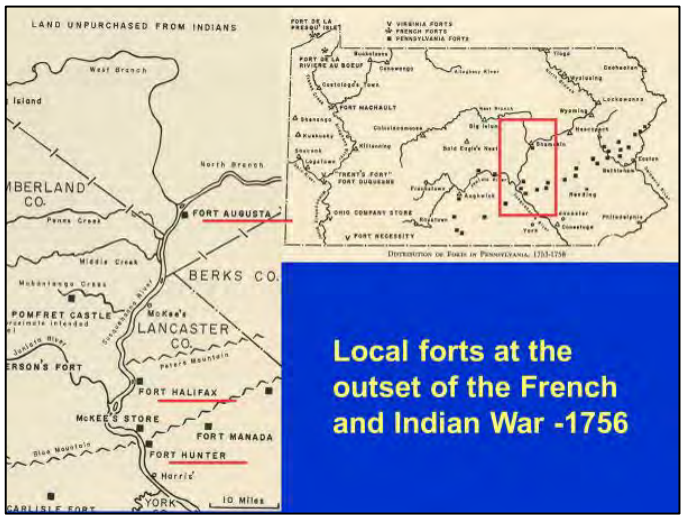

Figure 1. Map of French and Indian War era forts in the Susquehanna Valley.

Fort Hunter began its military history as a fortified grist mill located along Fishing Creek 600 feet from the confluence with the Susquehanna River. The mill was originally owned and operated by Joseph Chambers, but he died in 1748 and his wife, Catherine, married Samuel Hunter. After Braddock’s defeat in July of 1755, the French urged their Indian allies to attack settlements in the upper Susquehanna Valley. Hunter’s mill was fortified in response to the Indian attack at Penn’s Creek on October 16, 1755. Initially, Fort Hunter was part of a series of defensive forts, blockhouses and fortified homes established south of Blue Mountain in the Great Valley. In 1756, the British, thinking the upper Susquehanna Valley would be a strategic center during their war with the French, decided to build Fort Augusta at the confluence of the West and North branches of the Susquehanna River. This was the largest British fort of the period with earthen walls 200 feet long topped by wooden fortifications.

Along with Fort Halifax, Fort Hunter was selected as a supply fort for Fort Augusta. Materials were moved from the John Harris’ trading post (Harrisburg) to Fort Hunter; from there, they were transported by boat twenty miles upriver to Fort Halifax and another twenty miles upriver to Fort Augusta. The problem with Hunter’s Mill is that it was situated in a low area and not visible or easily accessible from the Susquehanna River. In January of 1756, orders were given to complete the construction at Hunter’s Mill or build an entirely new fort in a more suitable location. Sometime in early 1756, the new Fort Hunter was moved to the mouth of Fishing Creek with a commanding view of the Susquehanna River. During the French and Indian War (1755-1763), between 20 and 80 troops were stationed here. The fort was first occupied by British troops from the Augusta regiment, but by late 1757, local militia had taken over. By 1758 there were orders to deepen the ditch and replace the stockades. By 1763, the entrenchment was reportedly level with the ground.

There is no map of the fort and historic documents refer to it as hastily constructed. Other than several maps

placing the fort on the south side of Fishing Creek at the confluence with the Susquehanna, these vague descriptions are all that we have to guide our excavations. In addition, beginning in 1787, Mr. McAllister built a large stone house, possibly on the location of the fort's block house probably disturbing much of the fort's archaeology.

Over the past eleven years, excavations of the Fort Hunter site (36Da159) by staff and volunteers from the State Museum have produced a bake-oven, a road probably associated with the fort, a cannon ball from the period, gun flints, gun parts, musket balls of a variety of calibers, and ceramics from the fort period, but no indication of fortifications (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Aerial view photo of property with fort symbol.

A remote sensing survey was conducted by Fort Hunter Mansion and Park prior to the field testing, but with no meaningful results. Our testing of the site has focused on a search for the stockade and surrounding ditch. Although frustrating, in our quest, artifacts and features have been uncovered that have expanded the interpretation of the site both before and after the fort occupation. For example, we have recovered glass beads and cut brass potentially representing trade with the Indians by the previous owners, Mr. Chambers and Mr. Hunter (1730-1769). The most numerous artifact assemblage is from the subsequent owner of the property, Mr. McAllister (1787-1867). Excavated structures from his occupation include a previously un-recorded well connected to a milk-house for cooling liquids, an octagon-shaped smoke house, a cold cellar and a trash pit. Artifacts from the McAllister family include buttons, ceramics and glass, dietary bone, nails of varying types and other architectural materials (Figures 3 and 4).

Figure 3 Well, milk house and smoke house foundation image.

Figure 4. Photo of projectile points from the 2017 season.

We have also recovered stratified pre-contact components mainly dating from early Late Archaic times based on several Otter Creek points, Transitional period broadspears, and finally Orient Fishtail points. Additional evidence includes Early Woodland interior-exterior cordmarked pottery and Middle Woodland artifacts based on ceramics and a radiocarbon date from a fire-cracked-rock feature of approximately 2500 BP. In addition, a heavily weathered possible metarhyolite Hardaway-Dalton point, a Palmer point, and two bifurcates were recovered from a mixed A horizon context demonstrating the site was also occupied during Early and Middle Archaic times.

During the 2017 season, we focused on two areas of the site; the smokehouse foundation, first exposed in 2014, located east of the milk-house and a block excavation situated 25 feet west of the milk-house that was opened in 2016. The octagon-shaped smoke house was described in an 1828 edition of the *Cultivator* magazine as a tightly constructed wooden structure, 16 feet in diameter, and a foot or more above the ground. Rather than having a fire inside the structure, the smoke was generated by a stove outside and conveyed through a tube into the smoke house. This reduced the chances of a fire damaging the smoke house and allowed for a better control of the smoking process. We think that the rectangular alignment of rocks adjoining the smoke house to the north in the photograph below, represents the foundation of the structure that held the stove. We carefully excavated several other small features in and around the smokehouse in search of supporting posts for a super structure, but nothing obvious was identified (Figure 5).

Figure 5. Photo of smoke house foundation with adjoining rectangular structure for the stove.

An interesting aspect of the research around this feature was the investigation of an area of very dry soil that remained dry even after a rain. The initial hypothesis (compliments of Dr. Frank Vento) speculated that the fat dripping on the floor created a hydrophobic soil – a soil that actually repulsed water. However, an analysis of soil thin sections by Vento discounted this explanation. Soil samples were taken from this area for DNA analysis to identify the meats that were commonly smoked but have yet to be analyzed (Figure 6).

Figure 6. Janet Johnson working on the builder's trench profile.

Once the scatter of surrounding features was mapped and removed, the rocks of the foundation were cleaned off, mapped and photographed. This was followed by removing these rocks and taking profiles of the builder's trench at five-foot intervals. The rocks in the builder's trench of the structure that housed the stove were relatively small and the trench was situated just below the contact between the A horizon and the B horizon. The builder's trench for the smoke house was considerably more substantial, with rocks weighing up to 50 pounds or more. These were in a trench extending up to one foot into the B horizon or nearly two feet below the ground surface. The rock found in both trenches consisted of angular sandstone and rounded quartzite and sandstone river cobbles. Large boulders were frequently placed in the bottom of the builder's trench and covered by smaller cobbles and angular pieces of sandstone that were trimmed to solidly fit around the cobbles and along the edges of the trench. Very few artifacts were found within the trench soil thus it was not possible to refine the dating of this structure (Figure 7).

Figure 7. Photo of west block excavation.

The second area of interest during the 2017 season was a block of eight 5'x5'units directly north of the mansion house. In 2016, a number of mid-18th century artifacts had been recovered from here. The stratigraphy consisted of two A horizons that contained a mixture of historic artifacts mainly from the mid-18th and early to

mid-19th century. Unfortunately, this unit was crossed by a sewer line and two drainages lines from the roof down spouts. In addition, at least one unit was along the edge of the cliff leading down to Fishing Creek and had been covered with fill containing broken concrete and slag, possibly after flooding from Hurricane Agnes in 1972 (Figure 8).

Figure 8. Late Woodland ceramics – Owasco corded collar.

Although we found a few 18th century artifacts that may reflect the French and Indian War occupation (1756-1763) or the McAllister occupation (1787-1867), these artifacts were mixed in the two A horizons with prehistoric and later 19th and early 20th century artifacts. The surprise this year was the recovery of more Late Woodland ceramics than all previous years combined. Most ceramics from prior years were Early and Middle Woodland, however, from this block we recovered several refitted pieces of Owasco pots, one sherd of Shenks Ferry incised and a Madison triangle. Unfortunately, the Late Woodland pottery was found in the same arbitrary three-inch level of the "B" horizon as several Lehigh broadspears and fire-cracked-rock features. Based on previous years, we have learned that the Late Woodland through Transitional times are compressed in the top 0.75 feet of the B horizon. For settlement pattern studies, it is useful that we can document when the site was occupied, but it is not possible to distinguish individual living floors.

An interesting discovery this year in the lab analysis was the identification of crucible fragments. A crucible is a container, in this case ceramic, used for heating metal or glass. A search of previous years resulted in the identification of a total of 28 sherds including nine simple rounded rim sherds. Most of these are relatively thin (3/16 inch or less) and tempered with quartz sand. One sherd is larger, about 3/8 inch in thickness and tempered with graphite. The graphite allows for increased firing temperatures. Based on the curvature of several rim sherds, these are relatively small containers, probably less than 5 inches in diameter and possibly triangular in shape. One sherd seems to have a pinched angle in the rim and may have been a pouring spout or part of the triangular shape. The thick sherd has a flat base.

Based on historic documents, James Chambers (the son of Joseph Chambers) and his brother-in-law were involved in gun smithing around 1750 and the crucibles may have been used to melt brass or lead. The thicker crucible was part of a larger container and may have been used to melt metals at a higher temperature, such as iron. It is curious that the sherds were found in the fort area indicting the smelting may have taken place there. Based on historic documents, the Chambers house was near the mill (probably the existing tavern site) approximately 600 feet from the fort site. These sherds may indicate that there was some type of structure at this location along the river.

Next year, we are going to expand the block towards the house and to the west to search for features neat to the mansion. Local folklore has Mr. McAllister building his house over the French and Indian War blockhouse and therefore, when searching for features from this period, we would like to investigate as close to the mansion as possible.


Figure 9. Professor Zume (2nd from the right) & students using ground penetrating radar.

The excavation was closed in early October, but in November we met Dr. Joseph Zume, Associate Professor of Geology, Shippensburg University. He is teaching a class in remote sensing and has offered to survey the Fort Hunter property using ground penetrating radar. This project began in November and we are looking forward to the results soon (Figure 9).

Our 2018 season will begin on Wednesday, September 5th, and we are always looking for volunteers from PAC.

Data Recovery Investigations at the Yuhas Site (36WH1686), Washington County, Pennsylvania
Submitted by: Gary F. Coppock, Skelly and Loy, Inc.

Skelly and Loy completed a data recovery investigation at the Yuhas Site (36WH1686), a small, pre-contact period camp in South Strabane Township, Washington County (Espenshade *et al*. 2017). The site encompasses approximately 0.7 ha (1.8 ac) of the distal edge of a Pleistocene-age terrace, adjacent to an unnamed second-order tributary of Little Chartiers Creek (Watershed 20F), in the Waynesburg Hills Section of the Appalachian Plateau physiographic province. The data recovery fieldwork entailed the excavation of 72 close-interval shovel test pits, 30 1 x 1 m (3.3 x 3.3 ft) test units, the mechanical stripping of the plowzone from approximately 20 percent of the site. Investigations recovered 17 projectile points or point fragments, 13 biface fragments, one drill/perforator, one small core, over 1,800 pieces of debitage (only four of which showed signs of utilization), and three pieces of ground/pecked sandstone, as well as four pre-contact period features (Figures 1 and 2).

Figure 1. Photo PennDOT and FHWA staff during field view.

Figure 2. Monitoring machine-assisted removal of plowzone and shovel-shaving top of subsoil.

The point assemblage included Brewerton side-notched (n=5), Brewerton corner-notched (n=2), Brewerton eared-notched, Madison (n=2), and non-diagnostic side or corner-notched (n=7). Traditionally, points of the Brewerton series are considered diagnostic of the Late Archaic period, while Madison points are considered Late Woodland. The debitage assemblage, comprised of one primary flake, 243 secondary flakes, 275 tertiary flakes, and over 1,300 pieces of shatter, indicates that the primary activity at the site, as reflected by the stone tool assemblage, was late-stage biface reduction and tool rejuvenation. The absence of formal scrapers, gravers and drills, and the virtual absence of retouched and utilized debitage suggest that few activities that required cutting or scraping implements ─ such as butchering, cutting and pealing vegetation, or working with wood or bone ─ were performed on site. The few expedient tools that were found may have been used in toolkit refurbishment. Most of the chipped stone artifacts were of Uniontown or Monongahela chert.

The four features include the remains of three thermal features (likely the remains of small camp fires) and a rock scatter. Although oak and hickory charcoal was recovered from the flotation samples, no botanical or faunal food-remains were found. Radiocarbon dates reveal that the three thermal features were created during the Early Woodland and Middle Woodland periods.

Thus, assigning periods of site occupation is problematic; while the projectile points suggest Late Archaic and Late Woodland occupations, radiocarbon dates indicate that the site was occupied during the Early and Middle Woodland periods. Although the site may have been visited during each of these times, it is likely that at least some of the incongruence between the artifacts and features reflects our inability to reliably identify projectile points of the Early and Middle Woodland periods. As several researchers have demonstrated, notched projectile points, like those of the Brewerton series, were manufactured from the Middle Archaic to Middle Woodland times (e.g., Custer 1996; Custer and Bachman 1986; Miller 1998). Therefore, tools of this type, often mistakenly assumed to be Late Archaic in origin, cannot be considered chronologically diagnostic unless they are found in well-dated contexts. Thus, it seems likely that at least some, or perhaps most, of the notched points at the Yuhas site (36WH1686) were left behind by the sites Early and Middle Woodland occupants. Similar artifact and feature

incongruence has been observed at several sites in central Pennsylvania, which would have been characterized as Late Archaic occupations (based on projectile points) if features had not been radiocarbon dated to the Early and Middle Woodland periods (e.g. Coppock 2008, Raber 2008).

The debitage to tool ratio, the low diversity of lithic tool types, and the predominance of bifaces over informal tools, and the absence of pottery, all suggest that the site was briefly occupied by small groups of individuals, and that the primary activity conducted on site was late-stage biface reduction and tool repair. The virtual absence of scraping and cutting tools, other than bifaces, suggests that little resource processing (plant or animal) occurred on site. Thus, the site appears to have been functioned as a bivouac and/or short-term camp that was occupied during hunting or trapping excursions from a nearby basecamp. The brief visits to the Yuhas site (36WM1686) occurred within a broader settlement and subsistence system that had strong logistical/collector tendencies. While the data indicates that the site was occupied during the Early, Middle, and Late Woodland periods, it may have also been visited during the Late Archaic and other times.

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Archaeological Studies at 36WH1729, A Small Early Woodland/Middle Woodland Period Site
Submitted by: Paul A. Raber, Heberling Associates, Inc.

Heberling Associates completed data recovery field studies at 36WH1729, a small camp site, in the Chartiers Creek watershed. The site is located on a bench overlooking the upper reaches of an unnamed tributary of Chartiers Creek near Houston, Washington County. Preliminary studies in 2015-2016 suggested that, although the site was not stratified, pre-contact deposits lay intact in an area of about 300 m^2 beneath recent slopewash. The deposits included abundant stone tools, debitage and some pottery, and several intact cultural features. Radiocarbon dates from five features all reflected Early and Middle Woodland period occupations. On the strength of the Phase I and II results, which sampled about 7% of the core area of the site, we recommended data recovery investigations to examine a larger sample of the site. The data recovery field studies were completed in

2017 and various analyses are in progress. The work, funded in part by the Federal Highway Administration, was completed for PennDOT District 12-0's planned improvements to SR 519 east of Houston, between I-79 and SR 19. Three other pre-contact sites—all very small or disturbed— were discovered during preliminary testing for the project.

Our work at 36WH1729 exposed roughly 26% of the core site area, recovering almost 6000 stone tools and pottery fragments and 178 kg of fire-cracked rock (Figure 1). The exposure of 93 m^2 revealed twelve confirmed or likely pre-contact cultural features, all of which seem to have been hearth or hearth remnants, as would be expected at small, briefly occupied camps of the type represented at the site (Figure 2). Studies now under way will provide another 12-16 radiocarbon dates for individual features, which we hope will provide a comprehensive chronology for the site. Microwear studies of both formal and expedient stone tools will allow us to characterize some of the activities that occurred at successive camps at 36WH1729, while pollen and residue analyses (of both stone tools and pottery) should expand our knowledge of the local environment, activities, and the materials obtained and used at the site. Some 97% of the toolstone used at 36WH1729 was Uniontown chert obtained from nearby sources. Local resource procurement and use will be a primary focus of our studies.

Figure 1. Excavation of pottery-filled feature at 36WH1729 by Amanda Valko.

Figure 2. Excavation of Block A at 36WH1729.

There have been few previous studies of small, resource-procurement or special-purpose sites in the vicinity, so we hope to that our work at 36WH1729 will help to establish a basis for interpreting the activities that took place at such sites and their place in the overall settlement patterns in the Early and Middle Woodland periods in the upper Ohio River drainage. Much of the previous work in the region has focused on mounds and villages or hamlets. The results from 36WH1729—like those from similar studies at 36WH1619 (Raber 2017; Raber et al. 2017) and 36WH1686 (Espenshade et al. 2017) will expand our understanding of complete settlement systems that included base camps, hamlets, villages, mounds, and a variety of small, special-purpose camps.

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A Piece of the Puzzle: Archaeological Investigations at Bentleyville
Submitted by: Paul A. Raber, Heberling Associates, Inc.

Heberling Associates recently completed a three-panel exhibit reporting on data recovery investigations at a small site, 36WH1619, in connection with the I-70 Bentleyville Interchange Improvements Project, planned by the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 12-0, with funding from the Federal Highway Administration. The exhibit is currently on display at the district office in Uniontown. After a trip to the April 2018 SPA meeting in DuBois, it will reside permanently at the new home of the Bentleyville Area Historical Society.

The archaeological studies at 36WH1619 revealed an 8,000-year history of small camps along the North Branch of Pigeon Creek in 1.5 m of stratified archaeological deposits (Raber 2107; Raber *et al*. 2017). While the total artifact assemblage was very small, we were able to identify daily activities, resource use, and the character of the local environment at the site in the results of microwear, botanical, pollen and residue studies. A suite of radiocarbon dates outlined the chronology, from the first use of the site *ca*. 6,300-5,900 BC, though the camps of the Late Woodland/Late Prehistoric period. As is typical of similar small campsites, the site yielded very few chronologically diagnostic tools, so the dating of the stratified sequence depended heavily on the radiocarbon determinations. In keeping with the idea that the site was a persistent place on the regional landscape, the nature of site use showed virtually no change through time. Repeated late summer/fall camps over the 8,000-year span of occupation all focused on obtaining deer and small game animals, abundant local nuts and seeds, and a variety of other plants. These food and non-food resources were processed with formal and expedient tools of local Uniontown and other cherts. Butchery and the working of bone, antler and hides are all documented in the microwear observed on formal (bifacial and unifacial) tools and flake tools.

The exhibit presents the results of this publicly funded research to the public in a way that links the past of Bentleyville and the surrounding Monongahela River drainage—as we can trace it at 36WH1619—to the interests of the present and the continuing transportation improvements. Bentleyville just celebrated its bicentennial (1816-2016), and interest and pride in its past are important to the community. The exhibit emphasizes that the local past began many millennia before the arrival of Sheshbazzar Bentley.

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A Piece of the Puzzle

Early Life in Southwestern Pennsylvania

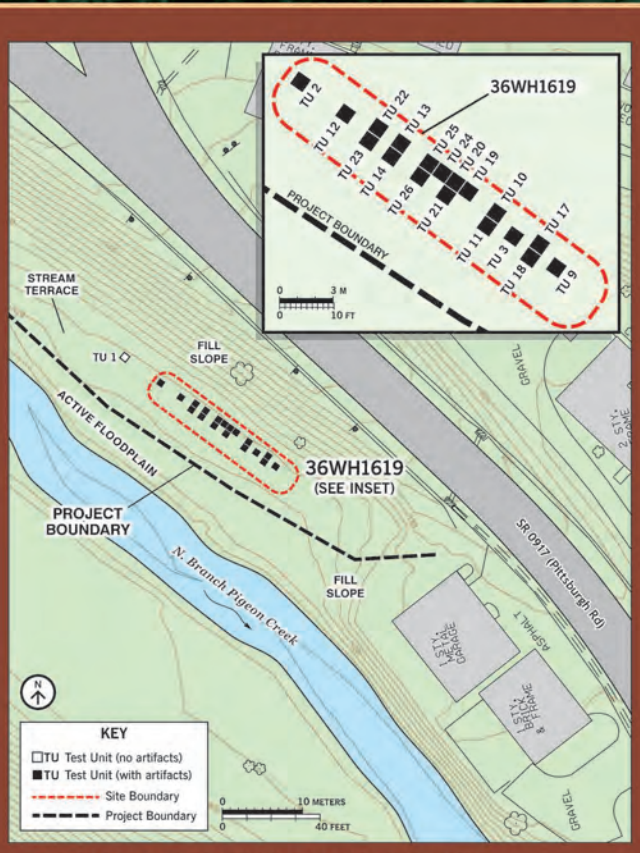
For thousands of years before the first Europeans arrived on the North American continent, Native American groups lived here and left the remains of their camps, villages, towns, and burial or ceremonial sites.

In southwestern Pennsylvania the Native American presence goes back at least 16,000 years and perhaps longer. Archaeologists have traced the record of Native American life at sites large and small in the upper Ohio River drainage: villages and towns on the river banks and hilltops, burial mounds nearby, and seasonal and short-term camps in the uplands and along smaller streams. By identifying and carefully excavating Native American sites, archaeologists preserve and interpret the history of ancestral peoples.

Much of this effort has focused on larger and more impressive village and mound sites, but recent studies of smaller sites—temporary camps and seasonal camps where people hunted, fished, and farmed—have increased our understanding of how native peoples lived and worked.

SITE LOCATION IN THE OHIO RIVER BASIN

SITE LOCATION IN THE PIGEON CREEK WATERSHED



LOCATION OF SITE 36WH1619 EXCAVATIONS

A Small Campsite in Bentleyville

During investigations for a highway improvement project at Bentleyville, researchers identified a small archaeological site, designated 36WH1619, that was directly affected by proposed construction and fully excavated.

The site contained the remains of over 8,000 years of repeated use as a small campsite. First occupied around 6500–6000 BC, the site was used as a fall and early winter camp by small family or task groups engaged in hunting, fishing, and collecting local plants along the banks of the North Branch of Pigeon Creek.

Small camps would have been used by groups who then spent the remaining seasons of the year at a variety of larger camps, hamlets, villages, and other small special-purpose camps in the Pigeon Creek watershed. The results from 36WH1619 and similar sites provide archaeologists with a more complete picture of early life in the Ohio River drainage.


EXCAVATION AT 36WH1619 ALONG THE NORTH BRANCH OF PIGEON CREEK


BLOCK EXCAVATION AT 36WH1619

What's in a Name?

36 WH 1619

Archaeological sites are generally recorded by their trinomial designation: the first two-digit number for the state (36=Pennsylvania), a two-letter county code (WH=Washington County), and a sequential number within that county. 36WH1619 is the 1,619th site recorded in Washington County, Pennsylvania.


IDEALIZED RENDERING OF A LATE ARCHAIC PERIOD HUNTER-GATHERER CAMP
Courtesy of the State Museum of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission

Archaeological Investigations

What Happened at 36WH1619?

Archaeologists studying 36WH1619 collected samples of artifacts (stone tools), the remains of campfires, and soil and other samples that tell us what happened at the site and when it was used. Detailed studies provided information on how stone tools were made, where the raw material was obtained, and the activities the tools were used for.

The ways in which the site was used changed remarkably little over the course of 8,000 years despite major changes in the way of life of people in the region—changes like the shift from hunting and gathering to farming and settled life that occurred in the centuries before AD 950.

THE EARLIEST GROUPS CAMPED AT THE SITE used the rocks, plants, and animals available in the surrounding forests to feed and clothe themselves and provide tools and utensils for daily life. They exploited fine-grained rocks like Uniontown cherts of the Monongahela formation to make a variety of stone tools and weapons for hunting and working hides and wood.

QUARRYING THE STONE

Modified from PaGEODE, PA DCNR

MONONGAHELA FORMATION IN THE SITE VICINITY

< FORMING THE TOOL

FINISHING TOUCHES

FINISHED TOOLS FROM THE SITE

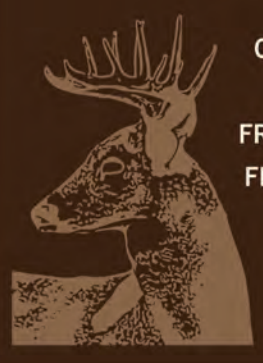
0 .5 IN
0 1 CM

HUNTING

Drawings courtesy of the State Museum of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission

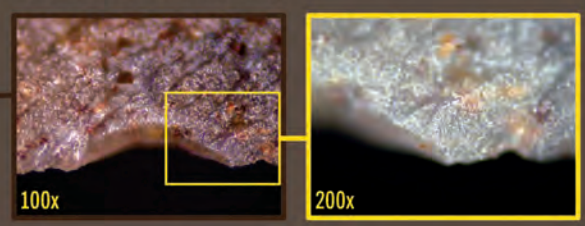
STONE TOOLS FROM THE SITE displayed traces of the use of deer and other game animals that were butchered, cooked, and eaten at 36WH1619. The small groups camped at the site worked deer hides, bone, and antler to produce clothing, tools, and other items.

TASKS AND MATERIALS IDENTIFIED BY MICROSCOPIC WEAR ON STONE TOOLS



MICROSCOPIC ANALYSIS

UTILIZED FLAKE 69.2
KEY:
HT-1 = HAFTING TRACE
UT-2 = MEAT CUTTING



MEAT-CUTTING POLISH VISIBLE AT 100x AND 200x MAGNIFICATION, ALONG THE EDGE (AT UT-2b) ON UTILIZED FLAKE 69.2

Courtesy of the State Museum of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission

THEY PROBABLY FISHED AND COLLECTED FRESHWATER MUSSELS FROM THE NORTH BRANCH OF PIGEON CREEK, ALTHOUGH NO DIRECT EVIDENCE OF THESE ACTIVITIES WAS FOUND.

IDEALIZED RENDERING OF A TRANSITIONAL PERIOD HUNTING CAMP

Courtesy of the State Museum of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission

at Bentleyville

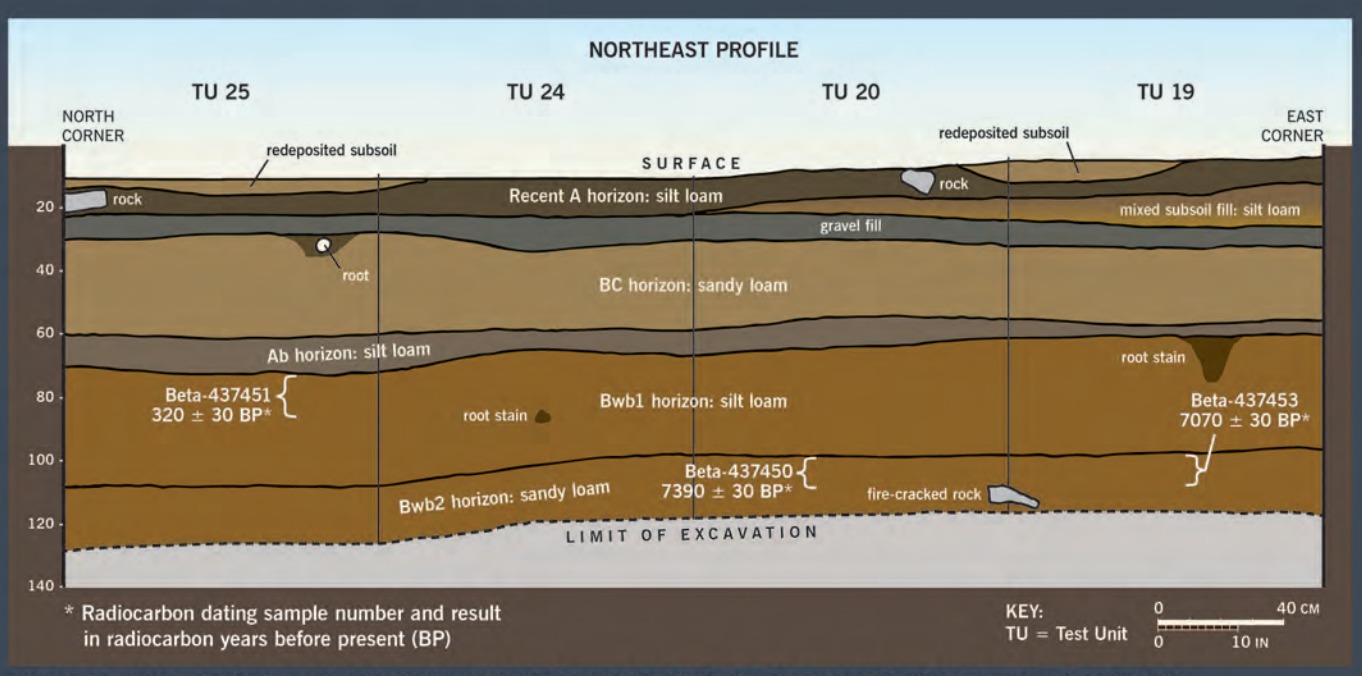
U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration

pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

This project was sponsored by the Federal Highway Administration
and the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation
and completed by Heberling Associates, Inc.
in cooperation with ms consultants, inc.

The discoveries at 36WH1619 contribute to the larger picture of early life in eastern North America that can only be obtained from archaeological evidence like stone tools and other remains. There are no written records or oral traditions that can tell us how the lives of the people who lived at 36WH1619 resembled or differed from ours. The details of their daily activities lie buried in the soil at archaeological sites. The studies at 36WH1619 are a step toward better understanding early life in the region.

CHARCOAL AND CHARRED NUTSHELL from former fireplaces were dated by radiocarbon (C-14) analysis and also gave evidence of the composition of forests in the vicinity of the site and the trees and plant foods used by its inhabitants. Residues on stone tools were examined for traces of the plants and animals collected, processed, and consumed at the site.



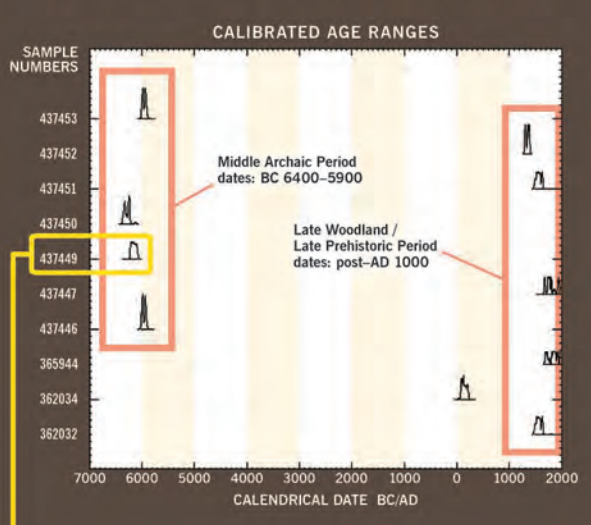
TYPICAL SOIL PROFILE AT 36WH1619, WITH LOCATIONS OF RADIOCARBON DATING SAMPLES

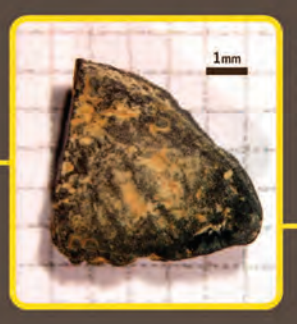
NORTHEAST WALL PROFILE, TU 25, 24, 20 AND 19

PLAN VIEW OF FEATURE F. 11 (POSSIBLE HEARTH)

EXCAVATION IN TEST UNIT BLOCK, FACING EAST

RADIOCARBON DATES AT 36WH1619





SAMPLE B-437449: CHARRED ACORN FRAGMENT

LOCATION OF SAMPLE B-437449 IN TEST UNIT 17

Courtesy of the State Museum of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission

TREES LIKE WALNUT, BUTTERNUT, HICKORY, AND OAK yielded nuts that were an important food and could be stored for winter consumption. The wood and bark were used for tools and containers. Charcoal, burned nutshell, and pollen recovered during the excavations documented the presence and use of all these plants. Later inhabitants brought dried corn (maize) to the site from the summer hamlets and villages where it was grown.

IDEALIZED RENDERING OF AN EARLY OR MIDDLE WOODLAND PERIOD CAMP

Courtesy of the State Museum of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission

Summary of Findings from the Phase III Investigations of the Elliot Mine Sites, 36BT5 and 36BT345, Butler County, Pennsylvania

Submitted by: Kevin R. Schwarz, ASC Group, Inc.

ASC Group, Inc. (ASC) completed Phase III investigations of the Elliot Mine sites, 36BT5 and 36BT345, in Worth Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania. Here, I present a summary of findings and some images. I refer the interested reader to the mitigation report, which is cited below. The Elliot Mine sites, 36BT5 and 36BT345, are two side-by-side sites that were documented as the result of an unanticipated discovery of archaeology in peril in a haul road during gravel-mining operations. The two sites are located on the T0-T2 terraces overlooking Slippery Rock Creek. The sites have significant Late Archaic and Late Woodland components, and 36BT5 has a small historic component.

The geomorphology of the Elliot Mine sites was assessed by Frank Vento of Clarion University. His study indicates that the distal portion of the T0 terrace consisted of a plow zone and buried A horizon, which overlay coarse-grained accretional deposits of late Middle to Late Holocene age. The T1 terrace, where some of the cultural deposits were found, also contained a buried A horizon (probably Neo-Atlantic AD 900–AD 1250) immediately below the plow zone. The Bw horizon was evidently Middle to Late Holocene in age. The T2 terrace was a late Wisconsinan age outwash terrace and features were uncovered in a C1 horizon immediately below the plow zone. After ASC's investigation, Clarion University went back and conducted additional research at the Elliot Mine sites, including more geomorphological research.

The two sites provide important information about non-village Late Woodland/Late Prehistoric subsistence sites, which were occupied long enough for a midden to be formed (Figure 1), but which do not preserve much evidence of residential structures nor signs of long-term or continuous habitation. The Late Woodland components and Late Archaic components provide evidence of subsistence continuity in that both indicate a reliance on mast nuts, wild seed-bearing plants, and hunting of deer and small game. The historic component, consisting of only two features, provides an intriguing record of the 1820–1830s Elliot occupation.

Figure 1. Portion of the midden exposed and excavated away at 36BT345.

A substantial suite of features (n = 28) was identified and excavated at the Elliot Mine sites and broad occupational middens (at least 65 m^2) preserved prehistoric ceramics and lithics, fragmentary faunal bone, and paleoethnobotanical remains. The Late Woodland and Late Prehistoric inhabitants excavated pits, presumably for hearths, processing features, and for the deposition of trash (Figure 2). Surface rock clusters were less formal hearths. The middens indicate that the sites were occupied for a long enough period, probably a few weeks, to accumulate a substantial amount of trash, but not long enough to imply a formal site organization or trash disposal mechanisms. Overall, it was estimated that the Late Woodland/Late Prehistoric component of the site was more intensively occupied, but that each prehistoric component functioned similarly as subsistence camps for the acquisition and processing of floral and faunal resources, likely in the late summer or early fall.

Figure 2. Profile of Feature 24 at 36BT5, a small basin-shaped pit with FCR, debitage, and ceramics.

The lithic analysis, performed by John Nass, Jr., featured extensive examination of debitage and tools, including microwear analysis of selected pieces. The analysis also utilized size grading and inferential statistics to good effect. Nass found that both core and bipolar reduction techniques were evident in the debitage assemblage, and that bipolar reduction seemed to be more common in glacially derived cherts and certain unidentified chert specimens. Other cherts present at the site were from higher-quality sources such as Upper Mercer and Flint Ridge cherts. One Genesee/Snook Hill projectile point was made from a milky quartzite. A variety of projectile points and knives, from both the Late Archaic period and Late Woodland/Late Prehistoric period, were described (e.g., Figure 3). The presence of four Brewerton points is indicative of the Late Archaic occupation while Chesser, Jack's Reef, Levanna, and Madison points are indicative of the Late Woodland/Late Prehistoric occupation. The microwear analysis found evidence of polish both around the tips of projectile points and other bifacial tools, as the result of use. Polish also was present in areas where the tools would have been hafted.

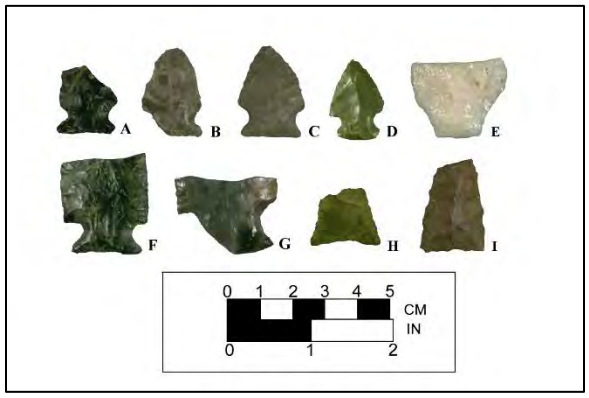


Figure 3. Projectile points from the Elliot Mine sites: A-D) Late Archaic period Brewerton series projectile point/knife fragments; E) Late Archaic Genesee or Snook Kill projectile point/knife fragment; F) Late Woodland Chesser Notched projectile point/knife fragment; G) Late Woodland Ja**ck's Reef Corner** Notched projectile point/knife fragment; H) Late Woodland/Late Prehistoric Levanna projectile point fragment; I) Late Woodland/Late Prehistoric Madison projectile point/knife fragment.

William C. Johnson performed a very detailed analysis of the prehistoric ceramics found at the two sites. Ceramics were present in four features at 36BT5 and throughout the midden at 36BT345 (e.g., Figures 4 and 5). Johnson classified the ceramics into groups by ware type, focusing on variation in temper aplastic. He also addressed surface decorations, such as evidence of cordmarking and incising, in his discussion and grouping of sherds. One of the strengths of the presentation was the comparison with the regional archaeological literature. The analysis identified several regional ceramic types including Watson Cordmarked, Mahoning Cordmarked, and an Allegheny Valley Iroquois type. The conclusions about the ceramic assemblage are well contextualized. For example, the discussion of the sites' structures, indicates the ability to reconstruct ceramic types and vessels from features at 36BT5, whereas these tasks were more difficult given the extensive ceramic remains of the midden at 36BT345. The discussion of the regional literature includes comparisons with nearby sites within the glaciated Allegheny Plateau of western Pennsylvania, but also with Proto-Iroquoian sites farther afield in New York State.

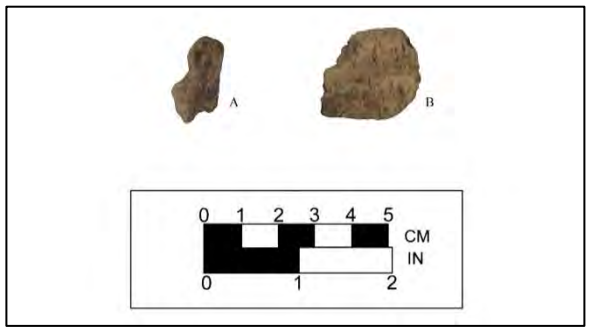


Figure 4. Rim sherd with low molded collar, 36BT345.

Figure 5. Rim sherd with thickened collar, 36BT345.

The historic component of 36BT5 consisted of two pit features only, contents of which were analyzed by David F. Klinge. One was the truncated base of a privy and the other was an irregularly shaped basin. The privy proved to be one of the most interesting features at Elliot Mine. Within its 20-cm thick layer of dark, decayed night soil and lime was a compressed record of the early Elliot occupation. In addition to significant amounts of faunal remains and period ceramics and glass, less common historic artifact types include tin-plated brass clothing pins with

wound wire heads. Also, three colonial and Early American coins were recovered from the privy deposit (Figure 6). The pins and coins were curious additions to the privy assemblage, which otherwise consisted of historic trash. Klinge suspected that the clothing pins and coins are accidental losses from occupants' clothing, hand bags, and pockets. As a whole, the historic component was surprisingly informative about the lives of the Elliot family, one of the first to settle Butler County. It is a shame that no other parts of the original Elliot farmstead could be investigated.

If interested in obtaining the Phase III mitigation report as a pdf, please email Kevin Schwarz (kschwarz@ascgroup.net).

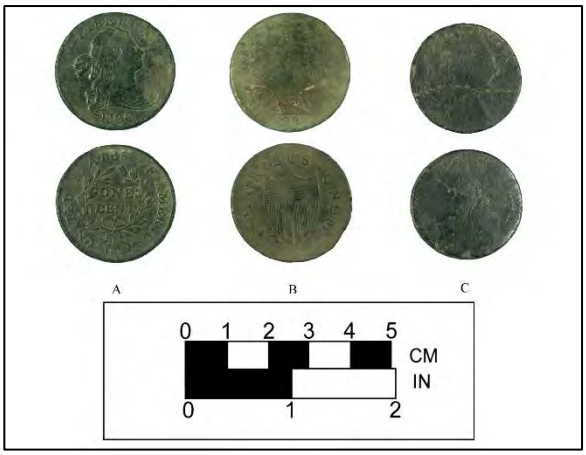


Figure 6. Coins Recovered from historic privy at 36BT5: A) United States of America large cent, draped bust variety, dated 1800/179-; B) New Jersey Copper, Morristown Mint, dated 1788; Great Britain half penny, no legible date (although the type dates

References

Stetar, Thomas A., Jamie Vosvick, John P. Nass Jr., and Kevin R. Schwarz, with contributions by William Johnson and Frank Vento

2013 *Limited Mitigation of 36BT5 and 36BT345 in Worth Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania. ASC Group, Inc., Columbus, Ohio.* Report submitted to and copies on file at the Bureau for Historic Preservation, Harrisburg.

Geophysical Survey in Search of Camp Security Site

Submitted by: Stephen G. Warfel, Senior Archaeologist, Friends of Camp Security

The Friends of Camp Security recently entered into an agreement with Shippensburg University's Department of Geography-Earth Science to undertake a geophysical study. The non-invasive survey utilizes ground penetrating radar (GPR), electromagnetic, and soil resistivity methods to investigate a sixteen-acre area thought to contain the stockaded portion of Camp Security in Springettsbury Township, York County (Figure 1).


Figure 1. Team from Shippensburg University of PA conducting GPR survey at Camp Security in January 2018.

Camp Security was a Revolutionary War prison camp built in July 1781 and occupied through May 1783. Historical records, including first-hand accounts, indicate the original stockaded compound contained nearly 800 people who were captured at the Battle of Saratoga in 1777. This population was later permitted to live in an unsecured "village of huts" known as Camp Indulgence, located outside the stockade. In 1782 prisoners captured at the Battle of Yorktown (1781) were brought to the site and placed in the stockade. A 1979 archaeological dig found refuse-filled pits associated with Camp Indulgence but not the original stockaded camp. Investigations from 2016 recovered a variety of camp period artifacts (Figure 2).

Shippensburg University students and faculty, assisted by local volunteers, will survey the area using GPR along transects spaced 30' apart. When anomalies are identified, closer grid intervals and multiple geophysical systems will be used to define the extent of the disturbance.

Targets of the study include any type of deep soil disturbance created by camp period activities. It is known, for example, that a sizeable stockade was constructed to contain the prisoners. Because construction of the stockade wall required excavation of a deep trench into which stockade posts were stood, it is expected that evidence of the trench survives and can be detected with geophysical techniques. The location of latrine pits and wells, reportedly dug after the stockade was completed, will also be sought.

This exciting project is being conducted during the months of January, February, and March. A final report on survey findings will be delivered to the Friends of Camp Security by the end of April 2018. A follow-up archaeology investigation is required to assess discovered targets. The schedule for future archaeology excavations has not yet been set.

Figure 2. Select camp period artifacts recovered during a 2016 excavation. [Top row: painted creamware, plain creamware, English white salt-glazed stoneware, Westerwald stoneware, Rhenish stoneware, two pieces of gray/brown English stoneware; Middle row: olive green bottle glass, squat bottle (base), olive green bottle glass; Bottom row: lead musket ball (deformed), lead musket ball, lead shot, French gun flint fragment, brass buckle, brass button, wrought iron nail, wrought iron spike].

Please consider donating to the Friends of Camp Security, PO Box 20008, York, PA 17402, to help defray the costs of the geophysical survey and future archaeology investigations. The Friends of Camp Security is a non-profit 501 (c)3 organization managed by volunteers. Contributions are fully tax deductible as allowed by law.

References

Warfel, Stephen G.
2016 *Investigations to Locate Camp Security, a Revolutionary War Prison Camp in Springettsbury Township, York County, Pennsylvania*. Friends of Camp Security, York, Pennsylvania. Available online at: http://www.campsecurity.org/museum/items/show/280

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Upcoming Events

SPA 2018 Field Trip Will Explore Mississippian Sites

Submitted by: Sarah Neusius, Professor Emeritus, IUP

This year's SPA Field Trip, entitled "Middle Mississippians and Their Neighbors" and organized by Sarah Neusius and John Nass, will provide an unusual opportunity to visit Mississippian and Fort Ancient sites as well as hear from and interact with archaeologists currently investigating important sites. Full details are available on the SPA website (www.pennsylvaniaarcaheology.org). However, this 5 day trip will include visits to the Ohio History Center, Angel Mounds, Kincaid Mounds, Wickliffe Mounds, Cahokia and SunWatch Village as well as lectures by Drs. David Pollack and Gwynn Henderson about current work on Fort Ancient and from Dr. John Kelly about current work at Cahokia as well as a tour of current excavations at Cahokia. Besides being a chance to learn "behind the scenes", these trips are a great chance to get to know other professional and avocational archaeologists, while taking a road trip to see sites and archaeology. For an SPA cost of $350/person plus hotel costs, this is a great bargain as well!

Please consider joining this 5-day field trip which begins on the night of Tuesday 6/12 at California, PA and continues through 6/17 (see Tentative Itinerary below). Checkout the information, and registration forms on the SPA website or contact Sarah Neusius at sraahneusius@gmail.org or John Nass at nass@calu.edu for more information.

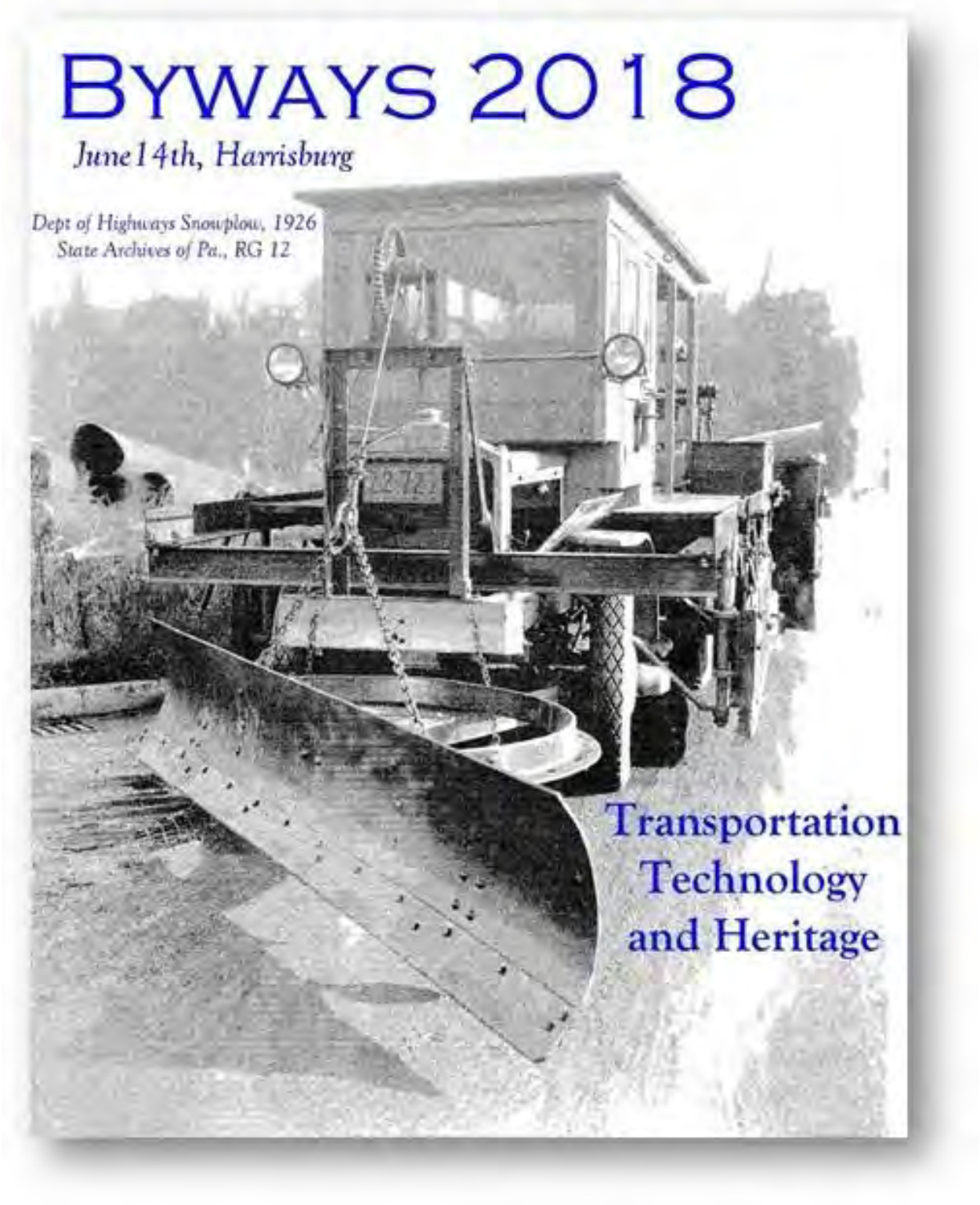
Tentative Itinerary – SPA Bus Trip June 13-17, 2018

Date	Destination	Mileage	Activities
Tuesday, June 12	California, PA Hampton Inn and Suites Cost: $ 99.00 Contact Phone Number: 724/330-5820 Orientation at 8-9 PM SAI FARM		Orientation, etc. SAI Farm Refreshments
Wednesday, June 13 Departure 730 AM Arrival 1030 AM Departure 130 PM Arrival 3 PM Departure 430 PM Arrival 530 PM	 Hampton Inn Ohio Historical Center, Columbus, OH Lunch 1230-115 PM Valley Vineyards, Morrow, Ohio La Quinta Inn, Florence, KY Cost: $134.83 Phone Number: 859/282-8212 Supper 615-800 PM Lecture 8-9 PM – Breakfast Room (?) Guest Speakers: David Pollack and Gwynn Henderson	 182 miles 3 hrs. 82 miles 80 mins 64 miles 60 mins	 Museum Exhibits and Collections-Dr. Brad Lepper Beer or Wine tasting

Date	Destination	Mileage	Activities
Thursday, June 14 Departure 730 AM	La Quinta Inn		
Arrival 930 AM (CST)	Angel Mounds State Park	203 miles 3 hrs. (gain 1 hr.)	Tour mounds and museum
Departure 1:00 PM	Lunch 1200-1245 PM		Tour mounds with Dr. Brian Butler
Arrival 315 PM Departure 530 PM	Kincaid Mounds State Park	150 miles 2.5 hrs. (stop to meet Brian Butler/potty break)	
Arrival 600 PM	La Quinta Inn, Paducah, KY Cost: $ 112.00 Phone Number: 270/443-4902 Supper 630-800 PM Movies 8-9 PM – Breakfast Room (?)	30 miles 30 mins	
Friday, June 15 Departure 830 AM	La Quinta Inn, Paducah, KY		
Arrival 915 AM	Wickliffe Mounds State Park	30 miles 45 mins	Guided tour of mounds, museum- Carla Hildebrand
Departure 1100 AM			Lunch 1230-115 PM
Arrival Rend Lake Departure 130 PM	Rend Lake Recreation Area	88 miles 1.5 hrs.	Explore museum and gift shop
Arrival 3:15 PM	Cahokia Mounds State Historic Park Collinsville, IL	93 miles 1.75 hrs.	
Departure 5:00 PM			
Arrival 5:15 PM	La Quinta Inn Cost: $102.00 Phone Number: 1-866-527-1498, 618/855-8400 Supper 615-8 PM Ramon's El Dorado Restaurant Lecture 8-9 PM Guest Lecture: Dr. John Kelly Place TBA		
Saturday, June 16 Departure 845 AM	La Quinta		
Arrival 9 AM (CST)	Cahokia Mounds State Park	5 miles 15 mins	Either participate in Walking/New Site Tour w/ John Kelly/Bill Iseminger or Explore park/museum on Own
Departure 200 PM Arrival 600 PM (EST)	Lunch 1230-130 PM (Picnic area) Terre Haute, IN Quality Inn Cost: $89.67 Phone Number: 1/812-235-3333 Supper 6:30-800 PM Personal and Social Time	170 miles 2.5 hours (We lose 1 hour)	
Sunday, June 17 Departure 800 AM Arrival 1100 AM	Quality Inn SunWatch Village	197 miles 3 hours	Guided tour of site and gift museum- Bill Kennedy
Departure 130 PM Arrival 530 PM	Lunch 1230-130 PM California, PA	257 miles 4 hours	

Byways 2018
Submitted by: Joe Baker, PennDOT

Save the Date! Request for Presentation, Sessions, Speakers and Moderators is imminent.



Upcoming Conference Schedule

Submitted by: Gary Coppock, Skelly and Loy, Inc.

Organization	Location	Date	Abstract Due Date	Web Address
MAAC (Middle Atlantic Archaeological Council)	Virginia Beach VA	March 16-18, 2018	past	http://www.maacmidatlanticarchaeology.org/
PAC Business Meeting	Dubois PA	April 6,2018	NA	http://www.pennarchcouncil.org/
PAC Symposium (PA Archaeological Council)	Dubois PA	April 6,2018	NA	http://www.pennarchcouncil.org/
SPA (Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology)	Dubois PA	April 7-8,2018	March 17, 2018	http://www.pennsylvaniaarchaeology.com/
SAA (Society for American Archaeology)	Washington DC	April 11-15, 2018	past	http://www.saa.org/
Preservation PA presents - Balancing Development and Protection: A Workshop for Local Government and Citizen Advocates	Lancaster PA	April 20, 2018	NA	http://www.preservationpa.org/
Preservation PA presents - Investing in History: How Federal and State Tax Credits Make Historic Properties Viable	Philadelphia	May 16, 2018	NA	http://www.preservationpa.org/
SIA (Society for Industrial Archeology)	Richmond VA	May 30 - June 3, 2018	past	http://www.sia-web.org/
Preservation PA presents - Byways 2018: CRM Workshop	Harrisburg	June 14, 2018	TBA	TBA
PAH (Pennsylvania Historical Association)	Lancaster PA	Oct. 11-13, 2018	March 10, 2018	https://pa-history.org/
CNEHA (Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology)	Halifax NS, CANADA	Oct. 19-21, 2018	TBA	http://cneha.org/
ESAF (Eastern States Archaeological Federation)	Watertown NY	Nov. 1-4, 2018	Sept. 1, 2018	http://esaf-archeology.org/
PAC Fall Business Meeting	Harrisburg	Nov. 9, 2018	NA	http://wwwpennarchcouncil.org/
PHMC Workshops in Archaeology: "Susquehannock: Origins to Extinction"	Harrisburg	Nov. 10, 2018	NA	http://statemuseumpa.org/event/workshops-archaeology/
SHA (Society for Historical Archaeology)	St. Charles MO	Jan. 9-12, 2019	TBA	https://sha.org/
SAA (Society for American Archaeology)	Albuquerque NM	April 10-14, 2019	TBA	http://www.saa.org/
SHA (Society for Historical Archaeology)	Boston MA	Jan. 8-11, 2020	TBA	https://sha.org/
SAA (Society for American Archaeology)	Austin TX	April 11-15, 2020	TBA	http://www.saa.org/

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Happy Retirement

Phil and Sarah Neusius

Submitted by: Beverly Chiarulli, PAC and Ben Ford, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

Long time PAC members Phil and Sarah Neusius retired from the Indiana University of Pennsylvania (IUP) in January 2018. Sarah has taught at IUP for more than 31 years and Phil has been at IUP for more than 30 years. Phil served as the chair of the department for 18 years beginning in 1999 and ending last May and he also was the founder of IUP Archaeological Services. Their work trained generations of graduate and undergraduate students to become archaeologists, many of whom are active in Pennsylvania archaeology. They plan to continue to work with and support PAC, and Sarah is currently planning the 2018 SPA field trip with John Nass (see Upcoming Events).

Sarah and Phil Neusius with Abigail Adams, center, who was a former student, and is currently an IUP assistant professor. Courtesy of IUP Magazine.

IUP Anthropology is raising funds to continue Phil and Sarah's legacy of supporting young archaeologists through the Phil and Sarah Neusius Scholarship. The scholarship will be IUP Anthropology's first scholarship and all donations will go directly to support undergraduate students. Once endowed, the scholarship will provide support for many future generations of students. Anyone interested in contributing can do so by contacting the Foundation for IUP (724-357-3184) or Ben Ford (ben.ford@iup.edu).

You can contribute by sending a check to the Foundation for IUP, Anthropology Department Scholarship Fund or donating online. In either case, **please mark your donation "Phil and Sarah Neusius Scholarship."** Here is a link that will take you directly to the Scholarship giving page:

https://securelb.imodules.com/s/894/15/index.aspx?sid=894&gid=1&pgid=951&cid=1644&bledit=1&dids=922&sort=1&appealcode=AnthroSM.

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Scholarship Information

2018 James W. Hatch Scholarships

Submitted by: Paul Raber, Heberling Associates, Inc.

The Pennsylvania Archaeological Council (PAC), in cooperation with the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology (SPA), will again award scholarships to enable students of archaeology to attend the annual joint SPA/PAC meeting, April 6-8, 2018, in Dubois, Pennsylvania. We anticipate that up to six awards of $100 apiece will be made. We encourage all current college or high school students with a demonstrated interest in Pennsylvania archaeology and the activities of the SPA to apply, although preference will be given to students planning to present papers or posters at the meeting. Applications, in the form of a brief letter of interest explaining the student's background and qualifications for the award, should be sent by mail or e-mail by March 30, 2018 to Paul Raber at:

Paul Raber
Heberling Associates, Inc.
904 Main Street, PO Box 376
Alexandria, PA, 16611
praber@heberlingassociates.com
(717) 935-2204

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Donations

William Fredrick Veigh Fund
Submitted by: Lisa M. Dugas

In honor of our friend and colleague, William Fredrick Veigh who died in January 2016, PAC received a joint donation totaling $5,000.00 from his cousins John and Tom Casker. These funds will be used to support Dr. Kurt Carr's vision of using the Veigh collection and his documentation techniques as a tool to educate people who are interested in archaeology about methods for recording and archiving their discoveries. Dr. Carr is planning a publication to showcase the Veigh collection, as well as Veigh's methodology.

The Casker brothers have also generously created the "William Frederick Veigh Endowed Fund" at Carnegie Museum of Natural History for conserving, researching, collecting, and acquiring American Indian artifacts.

Archaeology Month Poster and Programs 2018
Submitted by: Lisa M. Dugas

PAC is requesting donations for the 2018 Archaeology Month Poster and PAC Programs. Please approach your business or organization for donations. The suggested business donation is $300.00 for Archaeology Month Poster and Programs. However, PAC will happily accept any donations, including those over $300.00! Institutions donating $300.00 and over will be listed on the poster as Archaeology Month supporters.

Please send donations for Archaeology Month 2018 in as soon as possible to the address below, so we can make sure the donor names are included on the 2018 poster. Checks can be make out to Pennsylvania Archaeological Council. If you need an invoice for your donation, let me know.

Pennsylvania Archaeological Council
c/o Lisa M. Dugas
3030 Hazelhurst Ave.
Pittsburgh, PA 15227

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PAC Housekeeping

Membership Information

Please make sure the PAC has your current e-mail address and telephone number so that we may distribute information as quickly as possible. Please send updates to Membership@pennarchcouncil.org.

PAC is continuing to increase our membership . We are striving to encourage students and new archaeologists to join. Let's reach out to folks that were previously members and encourage them to renew their membership. If you have suggestions to help increase our membership, please let us know!

To apply for membership, please forward a current resume or curriculum vita to Michael Stanilla, PAC Membership Chair at Membership@pennarchcouncil.org. Also, check our membership page for membership requirements at http://www.pennarchcouncil.org/membership.htm. The PAC membership fee will remain $35.00 this year, which can be paid via PayPal, or mailed to Lisa M. Dugas at the address listed above (see Donations, Archaeology Month Poster and Programs).

Upcoming Elections

PAC Elections will be taking place this fall for officers and board members. An election committee will be organized during the upcoming spring business meeting.

Editor's Note

Submitted by: Lisa M. Dugas & Gary Coppock

WOW! We are very excited to be sending this newsletter out to you! This new and improved newsletter is largely due to the efforts of Gary Coppock Gary was the driving force behind wrangling the submittals. We will continue to update the format and provide meaningful content to our membership.

We are going to be pulling together information for the upcoming Fall 2018 edition of the PAC newsletter, and we would like you help! We are anticipating regular columns from PHMC, SHPO and PennDOT, as well as current research and announcements sections presenting information provided by the membership. Additionally, if you, your university or your firm would like to share an update about on-going research, field school efforts, or publication announcements, please send it along. Photographs and illustrations are encouraged. Submittals will be due by **August 15, 2018** for September distribution. Send your updates to Lisa Dugas at lisadugas1928@gmail.com and Gary Coppock at gcoppock@skellyloy.com.

Lastly, PAC is looking for help with designing a new high-resolution logo. If you or your organization would like to help, please contact Lisa Dugas at the above email address.

Thank you to all the PAC members who contributed to this newsletter.

Lisa & Gary

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In Memoriam

Jeffrey H. Duncan
March 18, 1951 ~ February 16, 2018 (age 66)

Jeffrey H. Duncan, 66, of Muncy, passed away on Friday, February 16, 2018, at UPMC Susquehanna, Williamsport.

He was born on March 18, 1951, in Sunbury, a son of the late Martha (Newbury) Duncan and Wilfred Duncan, who survives. On April 27, 1972, at Rock Run State Park, Ralston, he married his high school sweetheart, the former Ann Phillips, who survives, and with whom he shared his life for 50 years.

Jeff was a 1969 graduate of Shikellamy High School and a 1973 graduate of Lycoming College, Williamsport. He worked for Carlucci Aluminum for many years, but it was in 1988 that he discovered his true calling of archaeology, which he pursued over the next 20 years.

Jeff Duncan at the Calvert Island Project. Courtesy of Timothy Caudill.

Jeff was a brilliant man with a passion for learning, whose knowledge spanned a vast range of areas and topics. He spent his whole life building up those around him, giving his time, the work of his hands, and his expertise with those who asked for his help. He touched a great many lives, giving of himself and being loved in return by many people. He never met a stranger and made friends wherever he went.

Surviving in addition to his wife are two sisters, Lisa Davis, of Lakeland, FL and Stephany Gormley and her husband, Gene, of Lewisburg. A celebration of life was held on Saturday, February 24 in Muncy.

If you wish to honor Jeff, the family suggests contributions in Jeff's name be made to the Society for PA Archaeology at www.pennsylvaniaarchaeology.com.