



PAC Newsletter

Spring 2020

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PENNSYLVANIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

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A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

PAC has several good things in the works.

- Membership voted to expand membership categories to include students and sustaining members. These categories will align with other initiatives and help bolster our bottom line.
- We have an initiative in the works to mentor young professionals. This is being led by Joe Baker. I am optimistic we will have specific steps in place in 2020 to support this.
- Bill Chadwick is leading a team to develop a policy on sexual harassment. SAA has just put measures in place to provide a safe meeting space and a code of conduct. I believe we need to do likewise. If you are interested in working on this policy, please contact Bill directly.
- We had an opportunity to get the new Susquehannock volume in members' hands for \$15, \$20 with shipping. We were able to split a large order with SPA that was funded by a generous benefactor. All proceeds from the book sale goes into our accounts. As of the end of the year, we raised \$310.
- We participated in the Fall Workshop at the State Museum. While we are no longer the NGO partner for the event, we still hold reserve funds for the Workshop, as well as for the Veigh Fund.
- Finally, we managed to get through the year in good fiscal shape, with a surplus of \$32 and change. Special kudos to Hannah Harvey for minding the books and getting us to pay our dues. In 2019, we had 66 paid members, the most in 5 years.

I'd like to take the bulk of this report to talk about the Farm Show and our relationship to it. For many years, PAC has been a partner with the State Museum's Archaeology Section in its booth at the Farm Show, both in providing an annual subsidy of \$1,000 and in providing volunteers to staff the booth during the eight days it is open. The Farm Show subsidy represents over 25% of our annual budget and is the second largest commitment we have behind Archaeology Month.

This year, the State Museum has restructured the Farm Show booth, making it more reflective of the entire Museum's mission. The larger floor space is shared with the State Archives, so for the first time, PHMC is available for one-stop shopping. In addition to the Archaeology display case and the ever-popular dugout canoe, the booth contained the last cougar shot in Pennsylvania (1874) and an interactive display on Fowler Birds-Eye views of Pennsylvania towns. I believe the renewed interest by the State Museum in the Farm Show is healthy and may be a shrewd marketing tool for getting people to come to the State Museum, insofar as the Farm Show attracts a half million visitors.



That being said, the focus on archaeology in the booth has been greatly diminished. While working as a volunteer at the Booth, it was clear that the archaeology case was rarely visited or noticed. I do not expect the State Museum to abandon the Farm Show any time soon. At the very least they need to amortize the sunken costs of the backdrop. So here at PAC we are faced with a decision for 2021. Do we continue to fund the Farm Show Archaeology Section at \$1,000 or do we do something else?

If we do consider participating in the Farm Show on our own, what would that mean? Will PAC be willing to take the lead in planning? This will require **a lot** more commitment from the organization than simply writing out a check and signing up volunteers. We will need PAC members to work on this and not just leave it to the Board. Beyond that, what would our message be to the 500,000 visitors? Can we develop and deliver a clear message on Pennsylvania Archaeology?

There are a number of other archaeological organizations that are not represented at the Farm Show, including the PA SHPO, PennDOT, universities that have active programs such as IUP or West Chester, and SPA (although there was a small display at the State Museum table). Is it desirable, or even possible, to get all of these groups into one focus booth on archaeology? We have been talking about having a purely archaeology booth to include the State Universities, SPA, the PA SHPO, PennDOT, and PAC. Is this now the time to pivot in that direction and set out on our own?

Some critical problems to solve before launching such an effort, include:

- Probably first and foremost, what are we trying to achieve with this booth? What is our goal, simply stated? That will drive the messaging, including the backdrop.
- Who will partner with us, given the list of potential partners above? Partnering includes providing exhibits and materials, cost-sharing, and providing volunteers.

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- Will PAC be willing to be the point of contact for the booth, meaning we would take over fiscal responsibilities and coordinate with the Farm Show people?
 - The PA SHPO was noticeably not there. Are they going to try to have their own booth next year or are they interested in working with us and others?
 - Are we willing to make a long-term commitment to this? There is no point in going in for only a year or two.
 - What kind of money are we talking about? We will need an appropriate backdrop. We will have an annual space rental. We may have other rented services.

Fortunately, we have a bit of time. PAC won't be approving a budget for 2021 until the Fall Meeting, which will give us some time to decide where we are going with this. Given that planning and securing booths starts immediately after the Farm Show, we will likely need to make a short-term decision on what we will do for 2021 in terms of financial support for the new status quo, and a second decision on the above for 2022.

The Board would like to hear from members on our future participation in the Farm Show. Please let any of us know your views, and, especially if you are willing to work on a future shared booth. If you think we should leave the Farm Show to others, what would you have us do with the \$1,000 annual contribution, which would no longer be made? Please share your views with any of us – Bill, Mike, Hannah, Gary, myself.

Again, thank you all for the privilege of serving PAC as your President. And thank you for not forcing me to go through the Iowa Caucuses and state primaries.

Sincerely,
Ira Beckerman, President

SPECIAL TOPIC

Environmental Industry Turns Fifty

Barb Gundy, Skelly and Loy, Inc.

I am an Archaeologist who has worked in the Environmental Industry for my entire career, and I have often taken for granted that it has always existed. However, recently I received an email from the 2020 San Diego Environmental Industry Summit which reminded me that this year celebrates the 50th anniversary of the Environmental Industry. While 50 years may sound old to some (read... those under age 50), in terms of other industries such as engineering or medicine, the Environmental Industry is really quite young. And as a

youngster, it has been through many ups and downs over those 50 years, and it will continue to face future challenges from continued population growth, climate change, depletion of resources, and politics.

There were environmental studies prior to 1970. But the 1970s saw an entirely new breadth and depth of studies concerning pollution, population growth, consumerism, and the depletion of finite resources; and enactment of all of our modern environmental legislation (Shifrin 2020). In the 1970s there is a shift from localized, independent efforts to research and address environmental concerns, to a more holistic national and regulatory approach. The genesis of this national focus on the environment owes much to earlier efforts and organizations. From John Muir and friends founding of the Sierra Club in 1892 to protect California's mountains, to the first air pollution studies in 1900, the first water quality studies in 1902, and the Federal Clean Water Act in 1948, through the publication of Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring* in 1962, myriad independent efforts coalesced into the modern environmental movement which brought environmental concerns to a national stage.

Three events that took place in 1970 are typically viewed as the beginning of the Environmental Industry as we know it today. The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) under which Environmental Professionals operate



today, was signed into law by President Richard Nixon on January 1, 1970. It is considered the most overarching piece of environmental law, and requires Federal agencies to consider and inform the public about the significant environmental consequences of their proposed actions and their decisions regarding those actions. NEPA is such a seminal piece of legislation that other governments and non-government organizations have created similar legislation and programs modelled after it (NEPA.gov 2020).

The support for this legislation was broad, as shown by the first Earth Day on April 22, 1970 when 20 million Americans (10% of the U.S. Population) took to the streets to protest the crumbling state of our planet and demand that the federal government take action (Earthday.org 2020). The event was founded by Senator Gaylord Nelson, who was eager to inspire change after a catastrophic oil spill in Santa Barbara in 1969. He “realized that if he could infuse the energy of anti-war protests with an emerging public consciousness about air and water pollution, it would force environmental protection onto the national political agenda” (earthday.org 2020). In 1990, Earth Day went global, mobilizing 200 million people in 141 different countries. Today, Earth Day is widely recognized as a day of action to change human behaviors and provoke policy changes, and is the largest secular observance in the world, engaging over a billion people each year (earthday.org 2020).

Near the end of 1970 on December 2, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) was established in the wake of elevated concerns about environmental pollution. The EPA’s mission is to protect human and environmental health by setting and enforcing national standards. The establishment of the EPA consolidated federal environmental research, monitoring, standard-setting, and enforcement into one agency (EPA 2020). Today, as in 1970, the EPA continues to ensure that Americans have clean air, land and water through the development and enforcement of Federal laws and through education, research, grants, and publications.

We can discuss which date in 1970 is most significant, and we can debate which precursors were most influential, but we can all agree that the modern environmental movement has had a huge impact on our daily lives. Environmentalism and the resulting Environmental Industry which developed as a result of it, have become powerful forces in U.S. culture, economics, and politics. Environmental technologies, products, and services have grown to an almost billion-dollar global market (*International Trade Forum Magazine* 2001). Those of us working in the Environmental Industry have an obligation to continue to remember its history, celebrate its achievements, improve its short-falls, and promote its importance in meeting future challenges which affect all of us and our quality of life.

Happy 50th.

References

Earthday.org

2020 <https://www.earthday.org/history/>

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

2020 <https://www.epa.gov/history>

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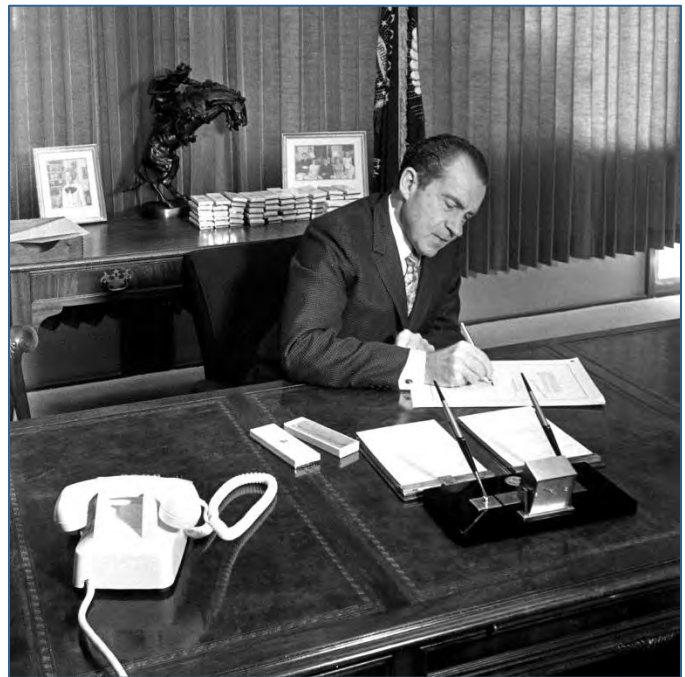
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President Nixon signing the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) on January 1, 1970.

PAC NEWS & ANNOUNCEMENTS

Consulting Party Update

Lisa Dugas, Big Pine Consultants LLC

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. Please contact me with questions at: lisadugas1928@gmail.com.

Current Consulting Party project list:

MPMS 81192, ER 2017-8276-051

Name: Layton Bridge over the Youghiogheny River
SR 4038 Section D10, Fayette County
Purpose: Safety Improvements
Resources: 36FA580, 36FA581, 36FATBD, 36FA584, 36FA585, 36FA586, 36FA587
Section 106 Stage: Determination of Effects; Early Coordination / Identification Archaeology
Comments: 36FA580, 36FA581, 36FA585 not eligible. 36FA584 avoided. Phase II currently underway for 36FATBD, 36FA586, and 36FA587

MPMS 107047, ER 2017-8259-129

Name: Wynn/Clara Tredway Extension,
Westmoreland County
Purpose: Bike and Pedestrian Trail Extension
Resources: 36WM1138
Section 106 Stage: Memorandum of Agreement

Section 106 Effect: Historic Properties Affected,
Adverse Effect

Comments: SHPO concurs with the alternative mitigation plan. Trailside panels finalized.

MPMS 58137, ER 2016-8477-001

Name: Eisenhower Blvd Extension, Adams County
Purpose: Extension SR 0 Section RWY
Resources: 36AD0031
Section 106 Stage: Memorandum of Agreement
Comments: Phase I and II survey. The portion of 36AD0031 to be impacted would not contribute to site eligibility Draft MOA for review and comment by consulting parties by 02/22/20

MPMS 17821, ER 2001-8007-101

Name: I-95 Improvement Project Shackamaxon Street to Ann, Philadelphia County
Purpose: Improvements to I-95
Resources: 36PH0037, 36PH0153, 36PH0159, 36PH0159, 36PH0160, 36PH0162, 36PH0163, 36PH0164, 36PH0202, 36PH0203, 36PH0206, 36PH0206, 36PH0220, 36PH0221, 36PH0222, 36PH0223, 36PH0224, 36PH0225, 36PH0226, 36PH0227, 36PH0228, 36PH0229, 36PH0230, 36PH0231, 36PH0232
Section 106 Stage: Resolution of Adverse Effects
Section 106 Effect: Historic Properties Affected,
Adverse Effect
Comments: Signed Programmatic Agreement for review and comment by consulting parties by 03/02/20.

Special Thanks...

2020 Donors & Sustaining Members

Archaeology Month

CHRS

Skelly & Loy

A.D. Marble

IUP Department of Anthropology

Heberling Associates, Inc.

Lotus Environmental Consulting, LLC

The Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology

Navarro & Wright Consulting Engineers, Inc.

General Fund

Ben Resnick

EAC/Archaeology, Inc.

Sustaining Members

Ira Beckerman

Social Media Update

Jonathan Burns, Cultural Resource Institute, Juniata College

As of Valentine's Day, PAC's total Facebook page followers is 789, up from 723 since the last newsletter. That is 66 more people that share our perspective! There is something to be said for preaching to the choir—in that, it is obvious that people like/follow the PAC page because they too care deeply about the future of archaeology and historic preservation. It is fair to say that the posting of public events and the reposting of relevant political issues affecting historic preservation get the most reactions and attention.

The annual PHMC Archaeology Workshops and the upcoming conference at IUP titled *Archaeology, Climate Change, and the Anthropocene*, are notable examples of how social media can help PAC reach an ever-growing base of followers energized and informed. The volume and rate of page views over the

past couple months, hints at our organization's enduring appeal.

Another benefit of PAC's social media presence is our ability to inform and interact with students interested in archaeology and historic preservation. Important initiatives like the *SPA Hatch Scholarship* and *MAAC Sponsor a Student*, seek to assist students in attending these state and regional conferences. The PAC Facebook page is a megaphone for reaching out to potential students to encourage their registration and participation—as professionals and mentors, we can assist in disseminating this information as well as offer encouragement. Staying connected is the first step!

Governmental Affairs Committee

Casey Hanson, PA SHPO

The newly formed Government Affairs Committee (Committee) is currently preparing comments on behalf of PAC regarding the current administration's proposed changes to the regulation implementing the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). We formally submitted our comments to the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) via the Federal eRulemaking Portal (<https://www.regulations.gov>).

The Committee is also preparing legislative letters to Senators Pat Toomey (R-PA) and Bob Casey (D-PA) and the Acting Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security, Chad Wolf regarding the ongoing destruction of historic properties associated with the construction of the administration's border wall. This letter will condemn the destruction of sites along the southern border, but more relevant to Pennsylvania and PAC, we will also voice our opposition to the administration's use of the REAL ID Act of 2005 to bypass preservation and environmental statutes in the name of National Security.

Copies of both the CEQ and border wall letters will be available on request.

PAC membership should also be aware of the recently awarded Center for Rural Pennsylvania 2020 Research Grant to Dr. Andrea Palmiotto (IUP) for the Analysis of Burial Laws in Pennsylvania. Dr. Palmiotto will analyze Pennsylvania burial laws and conduct case studies in areas where forgotten cemeteries or human remains were discovered during construction and development. The research just kicked off and will compare the diversity of legislative interpretations within Pennsylvania, and provide examples of legislation from other states.

Finally, the Committee is monitoring the Policy for Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (PHMC) and Department of Environmental Protection Coordination During Permit Application Review and Evaluation of Historic Resources (DEP ID: 012-0700-001). Comment period on the policy ended on January 27, 2020 and the policy will be effective upon publication of notice as final in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin*.

Membership and Ethics Committee

Mike Stanilla, ASC Group

Since the last business meeting in November 2019, PAC has welcomed five new members: Amanda Rasmussen, Heather Adams, Jamie Kouba, Douglas Riethmuller, and Steve McDougall. Ms. Kouba is our first student level member. Welcome to all five!

Speaking of student members, did you know that PAC now has three membership levels?

On January 17th 2020, the PAC membership approved changes to the PAC Constitution. One of the changes was adding two new membership levels. The two new levels were Student and Sustaining. The description of the two new levels are below:

Student —

1. Enrollment in a graduate or undergraduate degree program in anthropology, archaeology or closely-related field.
2. The applicant should have an interest in Pennsylvania archaeology. The applicant will submit a curriculum vita and proof of enrollment in a degree program. Student members will be voting members.

Sustaining — Any active member may opt to become a sustaining member by paying dues (\$50) established by the Executive Board and following Section VIII:A.

The requirements for the Professional level of membership have stayed the same. The requirement that PAC members also be part of the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology (SPA) pertains to all three membership levels.

For a full description of all membership categories and instructions on how to join, visit:

<https://www.pennarchcouncil.org/membership.htm>.

AGENCY UPDATES

PHMC – State Museum

2020 PA State Farm Show

Jim Herbstritt, State Museum, Section of Archaeology

A new year has just arrived, and like every year we kicked it off with our largest outreach event, the Pennsylvania State Farm Show. The largest indoor agricultural event in the United States this year was the 104th PA Farm Show. The Farm Show ran from Saturday, January 4th through Saturday, January 11th. As in past years, The State Museum of Pennsylvania's exhibit was in the main hall of the Farm Show Agricultural Complex, across from the carousel on the MacClay Street side of the building. This year the State Museum's exhibit received an update, providing a broader view of what the museum has to offer.

In the past, the State Museum's Farm Show exhibit highlighted different Pennsylvania archaeological topics, the replica dugout canoe and our exhibit panels along with artifacts from our collections. This year the exhibit still contained archaeological information, but it also included information highlighting other galleries within the State Museum. The archaeological portion of the exhibit highlighted Pre-Contact peoples of Pennsylvania through a representation of the artifacts found in the Hall of Anthropology and Archaeology at



State Museum Zoology and Botany Curator Dr. Walter Meshaka with Eastern Cougar.



Busy moment at the State Museum exhibit of the 2020 PA State Farm Show.

the museum. The replica dugout canoe present at the Farm Show is based on one in our gallery, which was recovered in Mud Pond, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. The original canoe was radiocarbon dated to 1250 AD.

An exciting addition to our exhibit this year was the last known Eastern Cougar shot in Pennsylvania, which represented the State Museum's Mammal Hall. The History gallery's hands on, T.M. Fowler "Bird's Eye View" maps exhibit was also present. This popular exhibit was on display last year at the museum and gave Farm Show visitors the opportunity to be captivated by images of Pennsylvania cityscapes from over 100 years ago. The Fowler maps provide a historic perspective of Pennsylvania towns from the late 19th and early 20th century and are essentially the google earth view of that period. State Museum staff and volunteers were on hand to answer questions about the exhibit and about the State Museum. There were also plenty of informational brochures and magazines about Pennsylvania archaeology and the State Museum available to everyone, as well as a chance to win a behind the scenes tour.

As in the past, the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology (SPA) and the Pennsylvania Archaeological Council participated in the exhibit. Representatives were on hand throughout the week of the Farm Show to answer questions about the activities of these organizations and membership.

The 20-foot long replica dugout canoe was and has been an anchor in the exhibit for all to enjoy. Family traditions of group photos every year makes this a popular stop. Everyone was welcome to stop by and test it out by taking a seat inside and imagining how it would have been to live hundreds of years ago with this as one of the main modes of transportation. Many people took in our poster and photos about how dugout canoes were made and how the State Museum's archaeologists and volunteers made this exact replica using traditional methods and traditional stone tools.

The 2020 State Museum's Farm Show exhibit was also connected to and integrated with the Pennsylvania State Archives exhibit. The State Archives has been a part of the Farm Show for a few years now, this being their third year, and has become a key component of the Farm Show. The Archive's exhibit provided individuals with access to dig through historic records and discover new information about their family history. This year they also featured an opportunity to win a free DNA kit from Ancestry.

We have continued to share Pennsylvania's natural and cultural history with all who wish to learn, and thanks to the PA State Farm Show we were able to do this for many of the over 500,000 visitors.

PHMC – PA SHPO

Douglas McLearen, PA SHPO

In addition to SHPO business as usual—federal and state compliance reviews, National Register nominations, tax credit projects, Historical Markers, working with Certified Local Governments, public outreach and more—we are still in the process of preparing for the launch of PA-SHARE and the internal and external training that will precede it. As many of you have probably already noticed, archaeological survey and site reports, as well as other types of pdf reports, are now available on CRGIS and more scans are being added every day. The former backlog of old reports is now caught up for all counties (including multi-county documents) and you should be able to search for what you need or want from the convenience of your offices or homes, without having to make the trip to the Keystone Building in Harrisburg to do so.

National Register Nomination of Fort Dewart, 36SO0030

At the last meeting of the PHMC Preservation Board, a draft nomination for an unusual archaeological site was accepted by the Board. The draft nomination will now undergo final edits before being submitted to the National Park Service for their review and (hopefully) eventual listing. The site is Fort Dewart, an earthen French and Indian War redoubt in remarkably good condition. Straddling the line between Somerset and Bedford counties, the site boundaries also include a well preserved and clearly identifiable portion of the original Forbes Road from 1758. The fort site has never been plowed and the parapet remnants and ditch are completely visible above ground, making a star-shaped pattern. The fortification itself is unusually small, about 75 feet from bastion to bastion; however, the site boundaries are larger than the structure, as they were drawn to include related activity areas that have been found adjacent south of the actual fortification. Unlike most archaeological sites, this one can be argued to be eligible under Criterion A as well as Criterion D.

The site is located in a private park owned by the Homeowner's association of a surrounding existing development (Folmont Property owner's Association). Because the site is surrounded by woodland that buffers it from the surrounding residential areas, it maintains its feeling of original setting.

This is a great example of the power of local stewardship. The community is dedicated to the protection of the property and ensuring it stays out of danger of development or vandalism. Ron Shen and Terry Doran, the two gentlemen who hosted the field view, have dedicated considerable time to maintaining and helping to protect the property for future



PHMC Preservation Board View at Fort Dewart. The monument in the background was erected by the Pennsylvania Historical Commission (the agency ancestor of the PHMC) in 1930. Left to right, Mark Shaffer (PHMC archaeological reviewer), Ron Shen, Terry Doran, Jonathan Burns, Ira Beckerman (PAC President and PHMC Preservation Board member), Casey Hanson (PHMC archaeological reviewer), Ben Ford (PHMC Preservation Board member), Suzanne Trussell and Krista Morris.

generations. Needless to say, they are delighted that the nomination is moving forward. Stay tuned for an upcoming SHPO blog post scheduled for March 18, 2020 by Casey Hanson. In it, he will present the back story behind the protection of the site and the two gentlemen who are currently most instrumental in that stewardship.

The National Register nomination was prepared by Jonathan Burns of Juniata College and Suzanne Trussell of Oxbow Cultural Research, with technical assistance from April Franz of PA SHPO. For more information on this site, the draft nomination form and other information can be found on CRGIS, by looking up site 36SO0030 and clicking open the GIS report. Note, again, that the draft will undergo final edits and minor additions before being submitted to NPS.

New Staff

Sara-Ladd Clark most recently joined the PA SHPO, filling the position of PA-SHARE Triage Specialist for the upcoming new system launch. Prior to starting this position, Sara worked for Johnson, Mirmiran, and Thompson (JMT) on their contract for the SHPO Digitization Project. This work focused on the digitization of historic and archaeological records by clearing backlogs, scanning documents, entering data

into CRGIS, and mapping using GIS software. The time she spent on this work for our office allowed her to develop an in-depth understanding of the workings of major SHPO processes such as Environmental Review, National Register review, resource filing systems, SHPO Databases and standard preservation practices. Sara also spent time working in Museum Collections Management for Delaware State Parks. Sara received her Bachelor of Arts in Anthropology from the University of Pittsburgh before pursuing a Master of Arts in Archaeology from Durham University.



PennDOT

Kevin Mock, PennDOT

The beginning of every calendar year is an incredibly busy time for us at PennDOT: we need to provide the Federal Highway Administration, State Historic Preservation Office, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a report on our program from the previous year within 60 days from the beginning of the year while also gearing up and advertising for summer interns for both Central Office and the PHAST program. Combine that with all our other daily activities and this year seems even busier than usual. We are also in the process of hiring for the District 6-0 archaeology position (vacated with the retirement of Cathy Spohn) and will hopefully have an architectural historian hired for District 9-0 and 12-0 by spring. Our public consultation website, PATH (Pennsylvania Transportation and Heritage), will undergo some minor upgrades in the spring, also, while also beginning its transition to communicate with SHPO's PA-SHARE program. There will be more on this in future newsletters from both PennDOT and SHPO.

While our year-end report to FWA, SHPO and the ACHP is not yet finalized, but will be by the time this newsletter is released, we have some preliminary numbers to share. In 2019, PennDOT exempted 513 projects (256 FWA-funded and 257 State-funded) from Section 106 review because they had no potential to affect historic properties and made an effect finding on 356 projects (220 FWA-funded and 136 State-funded). Of these effect findings, PennDOT made 292 "no effect" findings, 50 "no adverse effect" findings, and had 14 "adverse effects."

Only one adverse effect is for an archaeological site: archaeological monitors identified an intact site with pre-contact artifacts during the construction of a bridge replacement project. Located in PennDOT's Engineering District 12-0, Washington County (SR 3041-A10, MPMS# 98595), PennDOT determined the site eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and concluded that the bridge project's construction would have an adverse effect on the site.

Because the project is in construction and is a post-106 review discovery, PennDOT consulted with SHPO, the United States Army Corps of Engineers, which is the lead federal agency for the project, and tribes and nations. PennDOT redesigned the project to avoid additional impacts to the site and continued monitoring during construction. PennDOT is currently developing mitigation in consultation with the consulting parties the draft plan involves a lithic sourcing analysis for the specific chert type used by pre-contact peoples, and a public outreach component in the form of a children's book.

One of our bigger initiatives of late has little to do with archaeology, per se, but does involve consultation with our tribal partners. Several tribes and nations have expressed interest in PennDOT including better native seed mixes on our highway and bridge projects, especially for restoration work on archaeology sites (e.g., village sites) and Native American cultural sensitive areas (e.g., burials). It so happens that this has coincided with PennDOT receiving requests from federal and state agencies to use more diverse native seed mixes on projects, especially to promote pollinator habitat. PennDOT's current list of plant's seed mixes (found in PennDOT Publication 408 (Specifications, Section 804: Seeding and Soil Supplements) does have a "Conservation Mix," called "Formula N." This mix, however, is limited in its application. The updated mixes will have a better variety of native plant species for different ecological zones. There will be instances where native seed mixes may just not work very well, for example areas along highway roadsides that require heavy mowing or steep hillsides that require a fast-growing plant, which is frequently one of the reasons that PennDOT uses crown vetch. The "Conservation Mix" will be replaced with a "Formula P: Pollinator Habitat Mix". With the addition of a "Wildflower Enhancement," which includes a list of specific plant species into the mix, this should hopefully be beneficial to both the environment and culturally sensitive areas while also addressing concerns from our consultation partners. If you would like to know more about this, please feel free to contact me directly.

UPCOMING EVENTS

Archaeology, Climate Change, and the Anthropocene

September 17-18, 2020

Indiana University of Pennsylvania

What are the effects of climate change on archaeological sites? What does archaeology tell us about past climate change? How can we use this information to influence the future? Please mark your calendars and plan to join us for this important conversation.

Speakers will include Marcy Rockman, Kenneth Sassaman, David Anderson, Sarah Miller, Christopher Roos, Joseph Schuldenrein, Kandace Hollenbach, Karen Smith, and Bill Chadwick. There will also be panel discussions, a dinner with keynote speaker, and a poster session where you can present your related work.

Additional information is available at <https://iup.edu/anthropology/events/archaeology,-climate-change,-and-the-anthropocene/>.

Registration will open in late March and will be available at the same website. This event is sponsored by the Rick Michael Fund for Archaeological Research.

Please direct any comments to Ben Ford (ben.ford@iup.edu).



3rd Annual PAC Fall Program

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Cultural Resource Programs in Pennsylvania

Friday, November 6, 2020

Harrisburg

For the 3rd annual PAC Fall Program archaeologists from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Pittsburgh Districts will present programs about their Cultural Resource programs. Nikki Minnichbach will present on behalf of the Philadelphia District, Eva Falls and Ethan Bean will represent the Baltimore District and Michelle Zulauf will present on Pittsburgh District's program. Eva, Ethan, and Michelle are relatively new to their positions so this will be an opportunity to get to know new USACE staff, hear about how each district operates, and ask programmatic and project-related questions.

2020 Annual Workshops in Archaeology

Saturday, November 7, 2020

State Museum of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg

The 2020 Annual Workshops in Archaeology is scheduled for November 7, 2020, at The State Museum of Pennsylvania in Harrisburg. This program in partnerships with the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology, The Pennsylvania Archaeological Council and the Pennsylvania Heritage Foundation has grown in attendance and popularity. The focus will be on the Delaware, or Lenape, Indian culture from both the archaeological and historic record. Archeologists have examined the rich Delaware River Valley to understand the lifeways of this tribe, which played a significant role in dealings with William Penn and the Quaker government and set the course for colonial relations with other tribes. The story of their displacement from Pennsylvania is fraught with conflict, political strife, and their survival despite tremendous odds against them. Workshop presentations will provide an overview of the

environmental setting, results of archaeological investigations at Delaware sites, and the historic events that resulted in conflict and removal.

The complete program and registration details will be available later this year on The State Museum, Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology and Pennsylvania Archaeological Council webpages.

Upcoming Conference Schedule

Compiled by Gary Coppock, Skelly and Loy, Inc.

Please note the following cancellations:

- **MAAC, March 19-22**
- **PAC/SPA, April 3-5**
- **SAA, April 22-26**

The PHA Abstract deadline has been extended to April 1.

Organization	Location	Date	Abstract Due Date	Web Address
SIA (Society for Industrial Archeology)	Bethlehem, PA	May 28-31, 2020	past	http://www.sia-web.org/
Archaeology, Climate Change, and the Anthropocene	Indiana, PA	Sept. 17-18, 2020	NA	https://iup.edu/anthropology/events/archaeology,-climate-change,-and-the-anthropocene/
PHA (Pennsylvania Historical Association)	Williamsport PA	Oct. 15-17, 2020	April 1, 2020	https://pa-history.org/
ESAF (Eastern States Archaeological Federation)	Shepherdstown, WV	Oct. 22-25, 2020	TBA	http://esaf-archeology.org/
CNEHA (Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology)	Plymouth, MA	Nov. 6-8, 2020	TBA	http://cneha.org/
PAC Business Meeting	State Museum, Harrisburg	Nov. 6, 2020 (am)	NA	http://www.pennarchcouncil.org/
PAC Fall Program – Corps of Engineers CRM Program in PA	State Museum, Harrisburg	Nov 6, 2020 (pm)	NA	http://www.pennarchcouncil.org/
PHMC Workshop in Archaeology – The Delaware (Lenape) Indian Culture	State Museum, Harrisburg	Nov. 7, 2020	NA	http://statemuseumpa.org/events/
SHA (Society for Historical Archaeology)	Lisbon, Portugal	Jan. 6-9, 2021	TBA	https://sha.org/
SAA (Society for American Archaeology)	San Francisco, CA	April 14-18, 2021	TBA	http://www.saa.org/

NEWS & ANNOUNCEMENTS

IUP Field School at the Squirrel Hill Site

Indiana University of Pennsylvania (IUP) will offer an Archaeological Field School this summer from May 18 to June 19, 2020 at the National Register listed site of Squirrel Hill (36WM0035), located in New Florence, Pennsylvania. Although the site has been intensively collected over the decades, subsurface deposits retain good integrity and have the potential to yield significant data regarding Monongahela village organization, cooking technologies, and regional trade networks. IUP conducted fieldwork at the site as part of our 2016 archaeological field school to train undergraduate and graduate archaeology students. Excavations confirmed the presence of a Johnston-phase occupation (ca. 1590 A.D.), revealed at least two earlier potential cultural components (ca. 1300 A.D. and ca. 400 A.D.), and demonstrated that the actual site boundaries extend beyond the Archaeological Conservancy's landholdings.



Students from Indiana University of Pennsylvania (left) and California University of Pennsylvania (right) smile from their unit at the 2016 IUP archaeological field school.

Excavations also indicated that occupation of the site was more complex than initially believed. Of particular interest, ground penetrating radar identified a large rectangular structure significantly different in both size and shape from typical Monongahela domestic structures. This summer's field school will focus on clarifying the nature of the pre-Johnston Phase occupations, determining how large the site was, finding the central plaza and/or site stockade; and ground-truthing the enigmatic rectangular structure identified in 2016.



Using ground penetrating radar at the 2016 IUP archaeological field school.

The field school will combine traditional excavation techniques with geophysical survey, shovel testing, and soil coring. Three courses are offered: 1) ANTH 320 (6 cr.), designed for undergraduates with no previous experience; 2) ANTH 520 (6 cr.), designed for graduate students with minimal or no previous experience; and 3) ANTH 740 (4 cr.), designed for advanced graduate students seeking supervisory experience. ANTH 740 students will design an independent research objective and supervise a small crew of undergraduate students to address their research question. A Public Archaeology Day and Veterans Day are being planned for those who wish to see the site (and get their hands dirty!) but not register for the entire course.

Class will run Monday through Saturday, 8:00am through 5:00pm. Rain days will be spent in the IUP lab

washing/analyzing artifacts and trying our hand at flintknapping and pottery making. Transportation to and from the site will be provided by IUP, with rides leaving from McElhane Hall. Housing is available through the IUP Office of Housing & Residence Life, or can be obtained individually in town.

For more information or an application, please contact Lara Homsey-Messer (lmesser@iup.edu), Bill Chadwick (wchadwic@iup.edu), or call the IUP Department of Anthropology at 724-357-2841. Additional information on the 2016 Squirrel Hill excavations can be found at <https://www.iup.edu/anthropology/research/excavations-at-the-late-monongahela-squirrel-hill-site/>.

Pennsylvania Archaeologist Book Reviews



With its next issue (Spring 2020 90(1)) the Pennsylvania Archaeologist is returning to the practice of including book reviews in each issue. Sarah Neusius will be taking on the role of Book Review Editor. Although she will be identifying books of interest for review and selecting people to write reviews for publication, please consider sharing suggestions of books for review and offering to write reviews on certain topics. There are a wide variety of book topics of interest to readers of the Pennsylvania Archaeologist. These include but are not limited to aspects of Pennsylvania prehistoric or historic archaeology or the archaeology of adjacent states, archaeological methods and practice, prehistoric technology, public education in archaeology, archaeological ethics, artifact collections and curation. Please contact Sarah at sraahneusius@gmail.com or sawn@auxmail.iup.edu to suggest books to be reviewed and to

offer help in reviewing particular kinds of books. If sending book review ideas, please be sure to provide complete publisher information so a review copy can be requested. Physical copies of books for review can be sent to Dr. Sarah Neusius, 1203 Arrowood Drive, Pittsburgh, PA 15243.

CURRENT RESEARCH

ArchaeologyX, the PaleoDigger Machine, and the Hunt for Deeply Buried Paleoindian Sites

Brian L. Fritz, Quemahoning LLC

Paleoindian sites with fluted points are not uncommon across Pennsylvania. However, only three sites in Pennsylvania have been proven to contain stratified deposits; Meadowcroft Rockshelter near Avella in Washington County, the Shawnee-Minisink Site along the Delaware River, and the Wallis Site along the Susquehanna River. Why are there so few stratified Paleoindian sites? It may be that very old stratified sites did not preserve along our stream banks. Streams and rivers meander in their channels, constantly destroying old terraces and making new ones. Paleoindians likely camped along streams and rivers just as later cultures did. But passing of 12,000 years gave the streams plenty of opportunity to meander across their valleys.

Retired Carnegie Museum archaeologist, Stan Lantz once said that the lack of known stratified Paleoindian sites may be due to our lack of effort in finding them. He suggested that we are not digging often enough and deep enough in river terraces, stopping short of the deepest and oldest deposits. Absence of preservation or not digging deep enough—either way this paucity of stratified sites limits our ability to answer important questions about cultural change from pre-Clovis through the Paleoindian-Early Archaic transition. More stratified sites are needed. Deep alluvial soils hold the greatest potential for containing early stratified sites, but testing deep soils is labor intensive and too often cost prohibitive.

My solution for finding deeply buried Paleoindian sites



A Paleoindian fluted point found on the Slickerman Bottom site (36SO304).

is a hydraulically powered bucket auger drilling machine that I designed and built. The PaleoDigger machine was specifically designed to conduct deep archaeological testing. It can dig STP-size test pits to a depth of 3 meters (10 ft). Soil is extracted from the hole in 10- or 5-centimeter increments and passed through a hydraulically powered rotary screen. It is the first machine of its kind and is presently patent pending.

Last year I launched a new project called ArchaeologyX along with a YouTube channel of the same name. ArchaeologyX represents my vision to find Paleoindian sites and advance methods of archaeology into the 21st century. It is intended to inspire a movement for new archaeological techniques and to serve as a platform for documenting my progress at building the PaleoDigger machine. My latest ArchaeologyX video shows the machine at work on the Slickerman Bottom



The PaleoDigger machine at work on the Slickerman Bottom site (36SO304), a known Paleoindian Site located along Beaver Dam Creek in Somerset County, Pennsylvania.

site (36SO304) located along Beaver Dam Creek in Somerset County, PA. A complete fluted point was found on this site some years ago. Two other Paleo sites are located nearby, including a site where my father, Allen Fritz, found the base of a fluted point (featured in my first ArchaeologyX video).

Check out the PaleoDigger machine video and join ArchaeologyX in the hunt for the first Americans. Dig Deeper!

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gqE4QSe69TA>

<http://archaeologyx.com/>

Have We Found the Fort at Fort Hunter?

Kim Sebestyen, State Museum, Section of Archaeology

Another season of excavation at Fort Hunter is finished, but 2019 turned out to be quite an exciting year! Thousands of 18th-century artifacts have been found over the past thirteen years of work at the site, however, few definite 18th-century features have been identified. This season brought evidence of a possible structural feature relating to the fort or even to a period associated with the first European inhabitants of this area.

The State Museum of Pennsylvania has been excavating around the 18th/19th-century mansion

house at Fort Hunter (36DA0159) for approximately one month every fall since 2006. This site, located in Dauphin County, approximately six miles north of Harrisburg, was first settled in the 1720s by four Irish brothers by the name of Chambers. Over the last 300 years, this property has served as a homestead, tavern, trading post, community meeting place, French and Indian War fortification, farm, and lastly as a historic site and county park. Archaeological excavations initially focused on the French and Indian War-period at the site but in the years since we have learned much about the Pre-Contact period, early settlement, and post-war occupations of this site.

Over the past several years, we have been moving our 5-foot by 5-foot excavation units as close to the north end of the mansion foundation as possible based on a slight increase in 18th-century artifacts in this area. The 2019 excavation was a continuation of units opened in 2018. In two of the units we needed to finish excavating the Pre-Contact occupation in the B-horizon. The other four units along the north wall of the house foundation were in varying stages of excavation and needed to be completed. These units were adjacent to the porch at the northwest corner of the mansion and have several modern intrusions including sewer and downspout drainage pipes cutting through them.

The general stratigraphy in this area of the site consists of a dark modern fill that is 1.0- to 1.3-feet thick that contains Pre-Contact through 20th-century artifacts; mainly nails, window glass, coal, debitage, and brick fragments. Under this lies a dark buried A-horizon that contains the same range of artifacts but with a



2019 Opening photo, showing the B-horizon (orange-tan), sewer pipe trench, and top of Feature 173 (dark stain to left and right of the exposed sewer pipe).

decrease in 20th-century artifacts and an increase in Pre-Contact artifacts. This is followed by a tan silty sand B-horizon that is 4.0-feet thick resting on Pleistocene cobbles. It contains Pre-Contact artifacts mainly dating to Late Archaic through Middle Woodland times, although Early Archaic (a Palmer projectile point), Middle Archaic (several bifurcate points) and possible Paleoindian artifacts (a lamace or scraper plane) have been recovered on site but out of context.

Many 18th-century artifacts were recovered from this area last year, noticeably in the buried A-horizon. Just below the buried A-horizon, two of these units (N60 W45 and N60 W50) encountered a thick layer of charcoal designated Feature 172. A second irregularly shaped dark stain, Feature 173, was also found at the bottom of the buried A along the east wall of unit N60 W45. Both of these features produced primarily 18th-century artifacts and were thought to have been completely excavated in 2018.

We began removing the B-horizon in levels; however, it soon became obvious that these levels, which should only have produced Pre-Contact Indian artifacts, were instead producing a mixture of prehistoric and historic artifacts. A reassessment of the situation led to the conclusion that this soil had been disturbed, and it was renamed Feature 192. Although it was thought that Feature 173 had been completely excavated last year

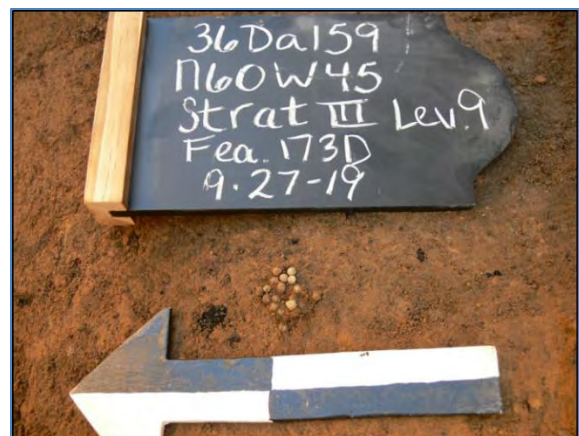
from along the east wall of N60 W45, removal of the overlying Feature 192 soils revealed that Feature 173 was still visible and even appeared to be growing larger and spreading west along the floor of the unit. Large rocks, bone fragments, small chunks of charcoal, and historic ceramics continued to emerge.

Many interesting historic artifacts were uncovered in Feature 173, including mid-18th-century ceramics, musket balls, cut animal bones, a horseshoe, copper fragments, straight pins, and a clasp knife. Tiny fish bones, flakes of spalled-off ceramic glaze, and a number of white seed beads (of the type that would have been traded with the Indians) were recovered from the feature floor. A total of two dozen beads was eventually recovered from the feature.

In another part of the feature, a swipe of the trowel cut across the top of what at first appeared to be a small mound of pebbles lying in the dirt. Closer inspection revealed that the pebbles were actually a pile of small caliber lead shot. From their position lying in a pile, it is likely they were once enclosed by a leather bag or shot pouch, which would have rotted away and left the lead contents intact.

At this point, the time allotted for our field work was up. However, due to the excitement over our finds we decided to stick it out another week in an attempt to complete the excavation of Feature 173 in units N60 W45 and N60 W50. Eight, 0.25-foot (3-in) levels of the B-like horizon (Feature 192) had been excavated, producing bone fragments, cobbles, cut rock, charcoal and 18th-century artifacts and exposing Feature 173 across the majority of the floor of N60 W45.

By this time, Feature 173 had resolved itself into a roughly rectangular shape measuring at least nine to ten feet long and four feet wide with a possible large corner post in the northeast corner. The north wall was very straight and perpendicular to the floor. The east wall was more irregular and sloping to the floor.



Pile of lead shot lying in the floor of the feature.

This feature appeared to represent a midden-like lense within a large hole excavated into the undisturbed B-horizon sometime during the mid-1700s. Very large pieces of charcoal were found throughout Feature 173, along with two large pieces of furnace slag from metalsmithing. Probing indicated that additional disturbed soils extend nearly another foot below Feature 173, indicating the mid-18th-century feature was dug at least 5.0 feet below the ground surface at the time of its excavation.

The most interesting finds of the season were recovered from the top levels of the midden feature during the last week of excavation. A large fragment of a Delft bowl base was recovered from the second level of the feature, as well as a strike-a-lite, a crucible fragment, more trade beads, a thimble with pins, and a beautiful pair of pewter and green glass cuff buttons. Amazingly, they are still connected by a tiny brass loop after 250 years in the ground.

Unfortunately, due to time restraints we had to pack up and leave the site before getting to the bottom of Feature 173/192. It is still unclear exactly what this feature represents since we did not get it completely finished. An early theory was that it may have been part of the defensive ditch that was described as encircling the blockhouse. Another more likely possibility is that it is a cellar of a structure, either related to the fort or to an earlier period, that was filled in by several separate fill events over a short time period.

The presence of furnace slag, metal objects, large amounts of charcoal, crucible fragments, and a

whetstone point toward the possibility of a blacksmithing operation somewhere in the area. Research indicates the presence of both a blacksmith and gunsmith on the property in the 18th century, but the location of the operation is not known. The small amount of burnt soil and slag and metal do not seem to indicate this is the primary location of a smithy, but who knows what next year will bring.

It's going to be very difficult to wait until the fall to get back out to the site. Next season we hope to uncover the entirety of Feature 173/192 by opening the adjacent units, including under the brick porch and exposing the top of Feature 173/192 to determine its size and shape. Hopefully even more amazing finds will be made, and we can get an answer to the function and age of this feature. Meanwhile, there is still work to complete in the lab, including having the charcoal samples and slag analyzed and possibly having rusty iron items x-rayed. These may be able to give us more information on the types of wood being burnt and chemical composition of the slag, as well as letting us see the objects beneath the rust.

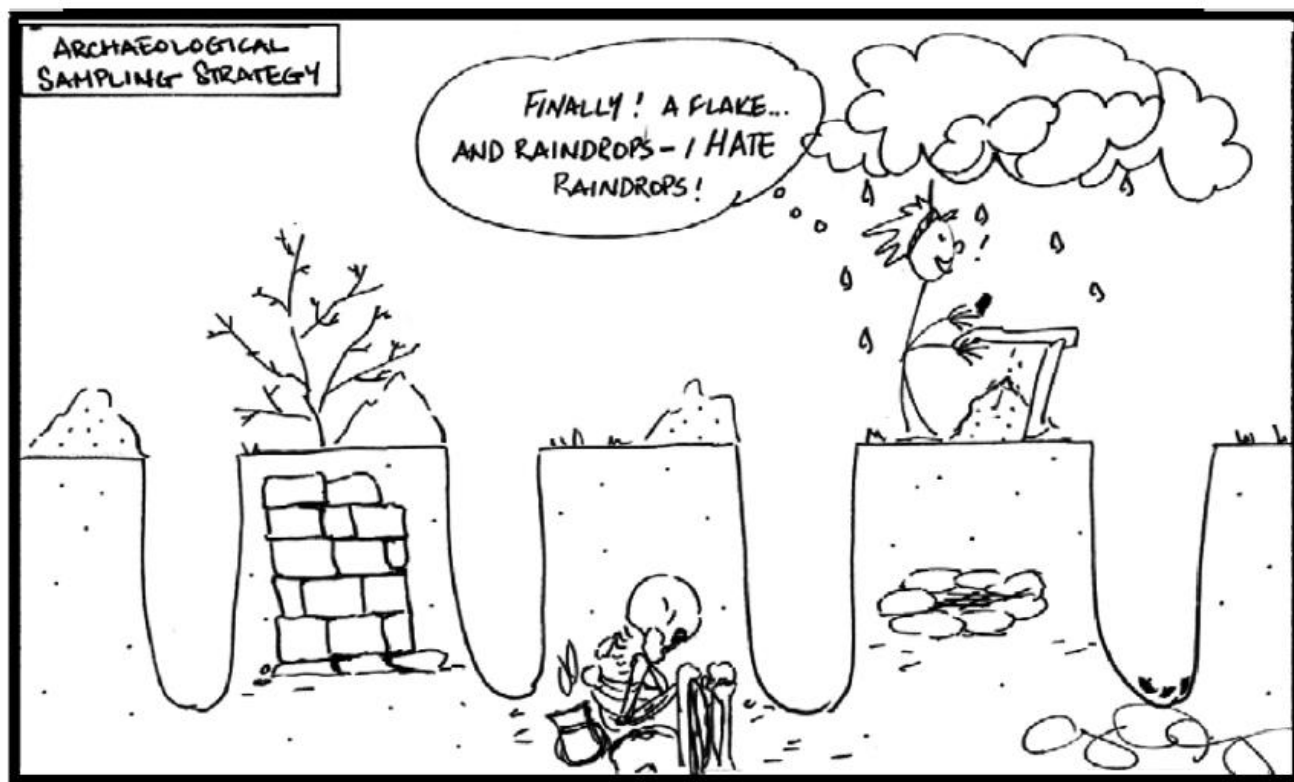
A more detailed article on these excavations titled "2019 Excavations at the Fort Hunter Site (36Da159): Have We Finally Found the Fort?" will appear in the Spring 2020 edition of the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology's journal, *Pennsylvania Archaeologist*. As always, the excavation will be open to the public in 2020, so be sure to come out and see if we have found the fort at Fort Hunter.



Top (l to r): Crucible fragment, scratch-blue white salt-glazed stoneware, pewter and green glass cuff buttons, tin-glazed earthenware; bottom (l to r): brass buckle, lead shot, seed beads, honey strike-a-lite.

THE BACK PAGE

Submitted by Angie Jalliet-Wentling



We are looking for photos and other "Back Page" suggestions! These can be nostalgic, funny, or puzzling.

PAC Newsletter, Spring 2020, Vol. 32, No. 1

Compiled by Gary Coppock, Skelly and Loy, Inc.
Design/Formatting by Hannah Harvey, PA SHPO

The PAC Newsletter is published twice a year to update members on PAC happenings, agency updates, announcements from firms and universities, and current research from around Pennsylvania.

Send submissions to: gcoppock@skellyloy.com



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**The
Archaeology of
Native Americans in
Pennsylvania**

Edited by
Kurt W. Carr, Christopher A. Bergman,
Christina B. Rieth, Bernard K. Means, and
Roger W. Moeller
Elizabeth Wagner, associate editor

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The Archaeology of Native Americans in Pennsylvania

Edited by Kurt W. Carr, Christopher A. Bergman, Christina B. Rieth,
Bernard K. Means, and Roger W. Moeller

Elizabeth Wagner, Associate Editor

Pennsylvania is geographically, ecologically, and culturally diverse. The state is situated at the crossroads of several geographic zones and drainage basins which resulted in a great deal of variation in Native American societies. *The Archaeology of Native Americans in Pennsylvania* is the definitive reference guide to rich artifacts that represent 14,000 years of cultural evolution. This authoritative work includes environmental studies, descriptions and illustrations of artifacts and features, settlement pattern studies, and recommendations for directions of further research.

Containing previously unpublished data and representing fifty years of collaborative findings gathered under historic preservation laws, the book is organized into five parts, reflecting five major time periods. Essential for anyone conducting archaeological research in Pennsylvania and surrounding regions, especially professionals conducting surveys and research in compliance with state and federal preservation laws, as well as professors and students engaging in research on specific regions or topics in Middle Atlantic archaeology.

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Part IV, The Late Prehistoric,
Protohistoric and Early
Historic Periods in Western
Pennsylvania
Part V, The Late Woodland
Contact Periods in
the Susquehanna and
Delaware Valleys of
Pennsylvania
Research Issues and
Recommendations for the
Future

Volume 3

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enter promo code **NATIVE30** during checkout to receive a 30% discount.

PAC Membership Requirements

Any person shall be considered for membership to the Council who satisfies the following requirements. Member categories and annual dues are described below:

Professional —

- A graduate degree in anthropology, archaeology, or a closely related field; or a Bachelor's degree in anthropology, archaeology, or a closely-related field, and two years of professional experience in a research, supervisory, educational, or administrative capacity.
- A professional interest in Pennsylvania archaeology. Interest must be documented by the applicant and should clearly demonstrate how the applicant's professional activity has contributed, or may contribute, to the advancement of Pennsylvania's prehistoric or historical archaeology. This documentation may include:
 - a. Authorship of professional or archaeological publications.
 - b. Authorship of archaeological papers presented at professional or professional/avocational meetings.
 - c. Authorship of archaeological contract or grant reports.
 - d. Development or implementation of archaeological educational or interpretive programs.
 - e. Administration or supervision of archaeological programs or projects.

Student —

- Enrollment in a graduate or undergraduate degree program in anthropology, archaeology or closely-related field.
- The applicant should have an interest in Pennsylvania archaeology. The applicant will submit a curriculum vita and proof of enrollment in a degree program. Student members will be voting members.
- Student dues are \$15/year.

Sustaining — Any active member may opt to become a sustaining member by paying \$50/year in dues.

Please Note: All members of the Pennsylvania Archaeological Council must also be members of the [Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology](#).

How to Apply

To apply for membership, please send a completed membership form and a CV or resume documenting that you meet PAC's membership requirements, as outlined in the constitution, to the Vice President:

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ASC Group, Inc
801 East Park Dr, Suite 102
Harrisburg, PA 17111
Phone (717)564-5705 Ext 113
Fax (717) 564-5709
email: mstanilla@ascgroup.net

The Membership and Ethics Committee will review new applications as they are received. Once your application has been approved by the Board, you will be contacted by the Secretary/Treasurer with a welcome message, including an invoice for dues—which must be paid in order to finalize your membership. New members will be announced at the PAC business meetings.

Payments received by July 1 will be applied to that calendar year. Payments received after July 1 will be applied to the next calendar year.



PENNSYLVANIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

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