



PAC Newsletter

Fall 2019

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PENNSYLVANIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

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A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

First, I would like to thank the Board members, who donate their time and effort without compensation. William Chadwick, Mike Stanilla, Gary Coppock, and Hannah Harvey have helped PAC in many ways, some of which are described below.

Since spring, the Board has taken a number of actions. In response to a resolution passed at the Spring Meeting, I co-wrote a letter with the President of SPA to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania's Office of Administration, regarding the mis-match of programmatic requirements of historic preservation archaeologists used at PennDOT and the PHMC and the minimum education and training specs in the job classification. The letter was copied to both PennDOT and PHMC. We did receive a response from OA on July 3rd, stating they were going to review the classification and asking for some additional information. This is encouraging, but nothing is assured and the process of updating a classification takes time.

Letters were also sent to Alma Adams of the North Carolina's 12 Congressional District endorsing the passage of the African-American Burial Grounds Network Act, introduced as HR 1179 February 13, 2019. (<https://www.congress.gov/bill/116th-congress/house-bill/1179/text>) The letter was shared with membership. The final letter was sent to Chairman Grijalva, Ranking Member Bishop, Chairman Haaland, and Ranking Member Young of the US House on June 26, 2019. In response to public comment, we sent comments to DCNR on their proposal to resolve conversions of Land and Water Conservation Funded State Forest Land. These lands had been permitted for gas drilling without Section 106 review as would be required by NPS policy. We requested that DCNR go through the Section 106 process with the Advisory Council for potential adverse effects to archaeological sites on State Forest Land.

In response to a PAC motion, I established an ad hoc board to explore a mentoring program. Members include: Any Covell-Murthy (Carnegie Museum), Bill Chadwick (IUP and PAC Board Member), Jonathan Burns (Juniata College), Joe Baker, and Angela Jaillet-Wentling (PennDOT). Joe Baker has offered to chair the initial meeting. The committee is charged with figuring out what a mentoring program would look like and how it would operate, and will bring their recommendations at a future meeting.

In response to what I and other archaeologists witnessed at the SAA Meetings in Albuquerque, I asked Board Member Bill Chadwick to chair another ad hoc committee to develop a policy on sexual harassment. We currently do not have a policy and I think we need one, in particular for meetings and symposiums we sponsor and other activities under our banner. If we can put together a suitable policy, we can also share it with other organizations and institutions. It's what professionals do. Bill brings experience from IUP as well as having resources at the University he can tap. The working group needs to broadly represent our membership in gender, age, and experience and positions. The challenge is to move thoughtfully and inclusively but to actually move forward.

Hannah Harvey has taken over as Secretary-Treasurer. In addition to having the books handed over from Lisa Dugas, she is participating in an audit as called for in the Constitution. Ken Basalik has graciously offered to audit our books without charge. Also, Hannah has taken some of the funds that have been sitting dormant in savings and that won't be needed immediately, and turned these funds into Certificates of Deposit for a year. This sounds dull, but the higher interest rate will add \$200 a year to our bottom line.

The Membership Committee is updating language on our web site and considering potentially new membership categories, especially an emerging professional category for students in school. (This would mesh well with a mentoring program.) The Committee includes Mike Stanilla, who as vice-president is the standing chair of the Committee, Chris Kula, Rick Geidel, and Hannah Harvey.

This report is contained in the PAC Newsletter, which doesn't simply write itself. Gary Coppock and Hannah Harvey deserve our gratitude for assembling and editing the Newsletter. Finally, in my previous report, I suggested we would survey membership on what PAC should be doing. Rather than sending out a formal survey, I put to all of you to submit ideas to any of the Board members.

Ira Beckerman, President

BEVERLY CHIARULLI HONORED BY PAC

At the Spring 2019 PAC Business Meeting, outgoing President Beverly Chiarulli was recognized for her many decades of service to the Council. The wording of the plaque says it all:

"For her many years of dedication and service, including three terms as Council President, several terms as a Board Member, and many years as an active participant in numerous Committees. Thanks Bev!"

2017-2019 PAC board presents plaque to out-going President Chiarulli. Left to Right: Gary Coppock, Lisa Dugas, Jonathan Burns, Bev Chiarulli, and Mike Stanilla.



PAC NEWS & ANNOUNCEMENTS

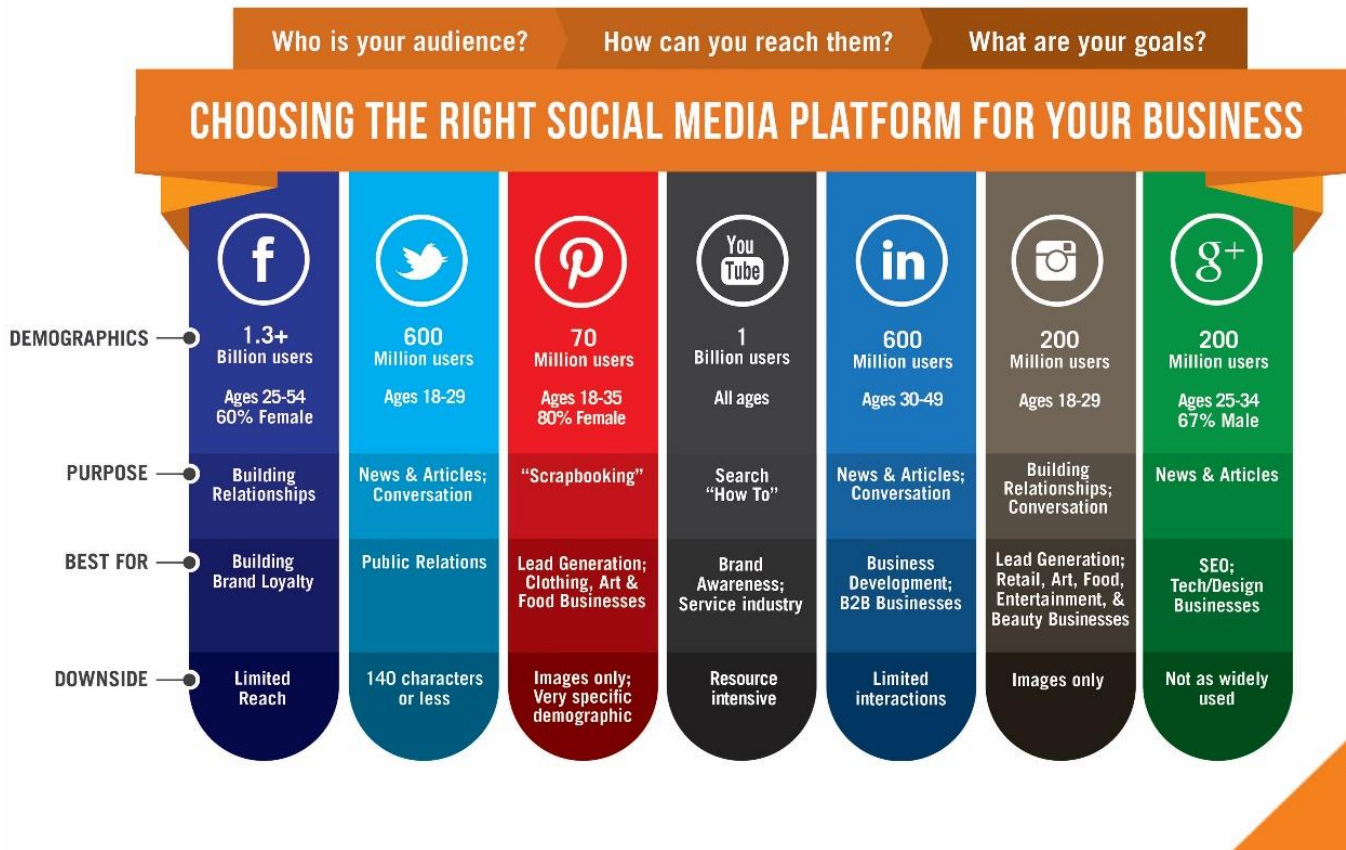


Figure 1 - Choosing the right social media platform: <https://us.accion.org/resource/choosing-right-social-media-platform-your-business/>.

Social Media Update

Jonathan Burns, Cultural Resource Institute, Juniata College

PAC has 723 total Facebook page followers (up 49 from 674 in the spring), while the LinkedIn business page stands at 49 followers—not surprising, given Facebook’s continuing popularity (see Figure 1). I am convinced that PAC could further benefit from social media (particularly Facebook) with a bit more organizational thought and intention, leading me to read a 2018 work titled “Social Media: How to Engage, Share and Connect” by Regina Luttrell, Rowman & Littlefield Publishers. In her book, Luttrell defines and stresses the importance of what she calls “The Four Quadrants of Public Relations” (see Figure 2), prescribing the incorporation of all four facets (media, community, business, and government) in public relations in order to achieve a higher level of strategic implementation an organization’s mission. Below are a few observations under each that might be relevant for PAC.

Media relations are a popular category for posts featuring archaeology and historic preservation. For example, the IUP and Juniata College archaeology field schools garner much media attention; and well they should since they are frequently high-profile educational projects that touch the hearts and minds of community residents. Social media facilitates the spread of such regional stories and highlights commonalities that run through all historic preservation projects.

Community relations cultivate awareness and interaction between an organization and followers (or like-minded people). In fact, community is at the heart of online activity. This is where positive impacts and community building efforts are on display, and where an organization can grow its support base. I have observed that much awareness and exchange of information is generated from following and interacting with the Facebook pages of other state archaeological councils—a way to remind us that we are not alone in our struggles or concerns.



Figure 2 - The Four Quadrants of Public Relations, (Luttrell 2018).

Social responsibility and accountability pervade today's non-profit landscape. Some of the more obvious aspects of business relations pertinent to PAC's operations include dues and committee work that enable the advancement of our mission. This is also, where we reinforce PAC's relevance and commitment to evolve in an ever-changing historic preservation landscape. While it may be advantageous to use social media to remind members of annual dues, perhaps it would also be useful to regularly post on committee work, legislative concerns, and volunteer opportunities.

In 2019, political relations are more important than ever, given recent budget cuts and attacks aimed at undermining existing historic preservation legislation. Agencies are seeing their budgets cut while new historic preservation needs mount. Social media is a megaphone to ensure that our concerns are heard and addressed.

One undeniable fact is that social media has altered public relations, removing traditional firewalls to feedback and opening channels for direct information flow. A double-edged sword, social media can help or harm an organization's image and ability to carry out its mission. A haphazard strategy of random posts does not maximize our potential as a transformative organization; being more cognizant of the facets of public relations could potentially advance our initiatives because it will allow us to more efficiently work together to coordinate our efforts. While there are now upper-level social media public relations positions in corporations and organizations, PAC can do a better job at disseminating useful information at the grassroots level with just a few committed administrators.

If you would like something posted to PAC's Facebook page, please feel free to e-mail me! Our mission is not an easy one, indeed our "spare" time is precious and valuable, but we all know that many hands make light work!

2019 Publications Update

Paul Raber, Heberling Associates, Inc.

The latest volume in the series Recent Research in Pennsylvania Archaeology is presently in production at the Pennsylvania State University Press, with an expected publication date in 2019. *Contact and Cultural Identity: Recent Studies of the Susquehannocks* brings together contributions by eight researchers on various aspects of Susquehannock studies. This is the first major update on Susquehannock archaeology since Barry Kent's 1984 book *Susquehanna's Indians*.

PAC and SPA members can buy this and available previous books in the series at a 30% discount. See the announcement at the end of this newsletter for more information and the discount code.



Mentoring and Career Development Committee Update

Joe Baker, Committee Chair

PAC's Committee on Mentoring and Career Development convened at IUP on 8/16/2019. Attendees included Bill Chadwick (IUP), Angie Jaillet-Wentling (PennDOT), Amy Covell-Murthy (Carnegie) and Joe Baker. The committee discussed mentoring models, challenges and opportunities in university departments, at public sector agencies, at museums and non-profits and in the private sector. The committee has proposed three action items for PAC to be completed in 2020. They include:

- Acting on, and if approved, implementing special membership categories for students and young professionals.

- Asking members to approach their alma maters in 2020 and try to formalize mentorship partnerships between alumni and currently enrolled students similar to the model in place at IUP. This could include appearing at and in job fairs at their alma maters.
- Building and maintaining a comprehensive list of available student internship opportunities in archaeology and related fields in Pennsylvania and the surrounding states, and making the list available via the PAC website, social media pages, and email list.

The recommendations will be discussed at the Fall PAC meeting and will hopefully be adopted and implemented. Many thanks to the committee members for their ideas and their time.

AGENCY UPDATES

PHMC – State Museum

12th Annual Public Excavations at Fort Hunter

Kim Sebestyen, PHMC

The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Section of Archaeology will be digging at Fort Hunter Mansion and Park for Archaeology Month 2019. The excavations, now in their 12th season, opened on Wednesday, September 4th in two locations on the Fort Hunter property. Fort Hunter was the location of a fortification during the French and Indian War. Based on historic documents, the Fort was built in 1756 at the confluence of Fishing Creek and the Susquehanna River in Dauphin County, five miles north of the state capitol. The "fort" likely consisted of a blockhouse with a defensive trench, officers' quarters, and a barracks for the soldiers, as well as a structure for storing supplies to be shipped north by river to Fort Augusta in current-day Sunbury.

In 2018, excavations centered on an area along the north end of the house's 1876 kitchen addition. Local folklore indicates that Mr. McAllister built his mansion over the remains of the French and Indian War block house. Although the fort was not definitively discovered last year, a large burn feature that likely dates to the period (possibly burnt wooden remains of the blockhouse?) was noted off the northwest corner of the mansion. The 2019 season will continue to focus on this area, as well as a location on the east side of Front Street behind the Centennial Barn. Topographical anomalies on aerial photos of this area indicate the possible location of former structures that will be investigated.



Volunteer holding grooved ax found during the 2018 excavations.



Liz Wagner, State Museum of Pennsylvania, excavating in the prehistoric occupation below the Fort Hunter levels.

Excavations will be open from 8:30am to 4:30pm on weekdays and during Fort Hunter Day on September 15. We will close for the season on October 4th, 2019. Volunteers and visitors from PAC are welcome! Please contact Kurt Carr at 717-783-9926 or kcarr@pa.gov.

Update on: *The Archaeology of Native Americans in Pennsylvania*

Kurt Carr, State Museum, Section of Archaeology

This publication has been in the works for almost 20 years and after several stops and starts, it is finally getting closer to publication. This comprehensive book will be published by the University of Pennsylvania Press. It contains eighteen chapters contributed by nineteen different authors, organized by the three major drainage basins and arranged chronologically. A detailed environmental overview is followed by a chapter devoted to the Paleoindian period; one chapter on the Early and Middle Archaic period; three chapters on the Late Archaic period, one for each of the major drainages – Ohio, Susquehanna and Delaware; three chapters on the Early and Middle Woodland period, one for each of the major drainages; four chapters on the Late Prehistoric period of the Upper Ohio drainage; and five chapters on the Late Woodland and Contact periods of the Susquehanna and Delaware drainages. There is an appendix that contains specific information on over 900 radiocarbon dates and a bibliography with nearly 2000 entries. This publication will run nearly 1000 pages and Penn Press will print in three volumes;

it will be sold as a set for about \$130. Publication date is anticipated for early spring of 2020.

Over the past seven years or so, the chapters were submitted to Penn Press and they were reviewed by at least three outside reviewers for content. The project has five editors; me, Chris Bergman, Christina Reith, Bernard Means, Roger Moeller, and an associate editor, Elizabeth Wagner who formatted all of the figures and tables. This group worked with the individual chapter authors on responding to comments from Penn Press. During the past year, Penn Press has edited the chapters for consistency in spelling, grammar and punctuation. In late January, they began sending us page proofs for our review. The bibliography was returned in

early August and all that remains is proofing the index, which will be completed by the end of August.

Needless to say, all of the authors have worked diligently to synthesize their material within a reasonable number of pages for their respective time period. The editors have poured over these chapters to make sure they represented a synthesis of the most important material in a readable fashion. Although it has taken a long time, I think we have put together a significant document that will be very useful to archaeological researchers in Pennsylvania and the Middle Atlantic region. It is a synthesis of the current state of knowledge in Pennsylvania and it reflects the research approach of Pennsylvania archaeologists. It does not contain a detailed description of every archaeological investigation conducted in Pennsylvania, although the bibliography probably contains references to these reports. Instead, it is a single source of base-line information that can be used as a building block for future research.

Publication of this book was aided by a Transportation Enhancement program grant funded by the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation and the Federal Highway Administration, generous support from The State Museum of Pennsylvania, a substantial grant from the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology and a very generous donation from Dr. Stanley Lantz.

I hope you will be pleased with the product.

PHMC – PA SHPO

Douglas McLearen, SHPO

The PA SHPO is in the process of developing a new electronic system, PA-SHARE, which will allow us to carry out consultation under Section 106 and the State History Code electronically. To better align our current business practices with how consultation will occur under the new electronic system, we will soon require that all submissions to initiate consultation use our Project Review form. Providing the PA SHPO with this form and detailed and accurate project information facilitates the review process and decreases response times. A copy of the form and guidelines for its completion are available on the Forms and Guidance page of the PA SHPO website.

New Staff

Our newest PA SHPO staff member is Casey Hanson. Casey came on board on April 15 of this year and is currently the western/north central regional archaeological project reviewer.



Casey comes to Pennsylvania from Texas where he served as the South Texas regional reviewer for the Texas SHPO. Prior to his time at the Texas SHPO, Casey worked in a variety of Cultural Resource Management settings including state agencies, large engineering firms, and small business CRM groups. Casey received his B.A. from Texas A&M University and his M.A. and PhD. from the University of Texas where his research interests focused on Spanish Colonial San Antonio.

Please welcome Casey!

Legislative Update

The PHMC executive office and our legislative liaison, Howard Pollman are tracking a number of bills, but HB 284/SB 372 - Amendments to the Pennsylvania History Code - are at the top of the list.

The key provisions of this legislation include:

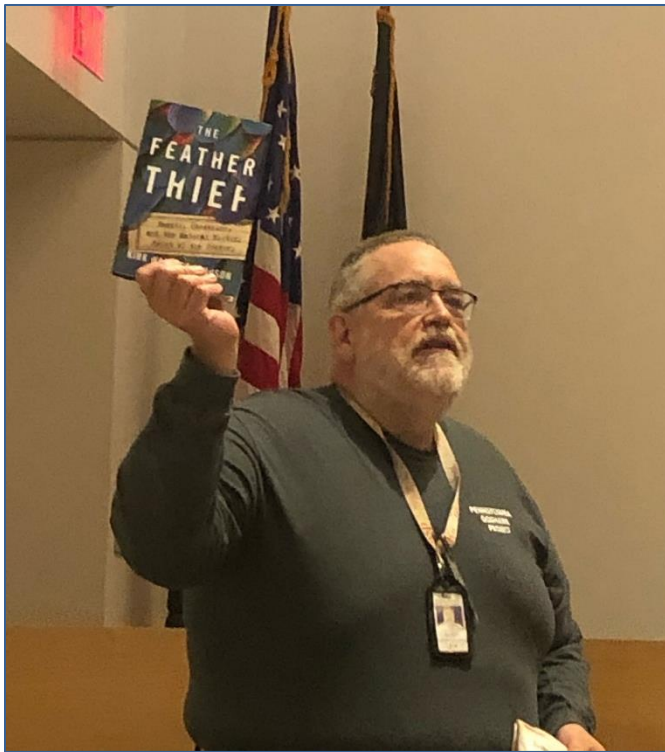
- Adding definitions for “Archival Records,” “the State Archives” and “State Archivist.”
- Removing language on the operation of the Conservation Center, which PHMC no longer operates.
- Modernizing the sale and disposition of property, as well as adding language on abandoned property on loan to PHMC.
- Including language that the State Archives shall be the official repository for the permanent and historically valuable public records of the commonwealth.
- Adding a new section on the protection and recovery of historical commonwealth and local government records, saving the commonwealth costly legal fees, and ensuring that government records remain in the hands of the government.
- Opening access to older public records after 75 years, unless specifically prohibited by law.
- Extending the maximum term of leases to 25 years, adding the term “residential” to listing of purposes, thus allowing for residential curators, who invest in/restore the property in exchange for living there.
- Removing from Title 37 certain historical properties that PHMC either has transferred or sold to other entities.

PennDOT

Kevin Mock, PennDOT

Staff Changes

As many of you are aware, Joe Baker retired from the Commonwealth after nearly 30 years of service: he had 20 years with PennDOT and another 10 previously at the SHPO where he ran the CAP program. While at PennDOT, Joe left an incredible legacy of mentoring the younger generation of archaeologists, many of whom are currently either working for the Commonwealth or employed by in the consulting community. Joe is also primarily responsible for creating the Pennsylvania Highway Archaeological Survey Team (PHAST). This program, which is a cooperative agreement between PennDOT and Indiana University of Pennsylvania, is incredibly profound: not only does it provide real-world experience for undergraduate and graduates students



Left: Joe Baker at his retirement celebration, showing off one of the parting gifts he received from his co-workers and friends, many of whom are PAC members. Right: Cathy Spohn in 2017, receiving an award from the American Cultural Resources Association (ACRA) for the archaeological work conducted by PennDOT and AECOM for the I-95 GIR Improvement Project in Philadelphia.



in cultural resources management, it also expedites PennDOT project delivery for smaller bridge and roadway projects.

Cathy Spohn, PhD also retired this past spring. She worked in District 6-0 for 25 years and probably will be most remembered for spear-heading all of the archaeological investigations on the I-95 reconstruction project in Philadelphia. Cathy will now be able to focus more of her efforts at Joanna Furnace where she has been volunteering for many years.

As a result of the all of the staff changes at PennDOT, we have had to make numerous personal changes. To bring everyone up to speed: Angie Jaillet-Wentling now oversees the PHAST program, while also serving as the archaeologist for District 11-0. Kristin Scarr has recently moved to District 12-0 and will also cover 9-0. Susanne Haney is the archaeologist for 10-0 and now also 1-0. Scott Shaffer has returned to his previous Districts of 2-0 and 3-0. Steve McDougal (who is now an officially delegated PennDOT Archaeologist) retains 8-0 and 5-0. PennDOT has two consultants (Mike Lenert from AD Marble and Lisa Benack from Skelly & Loy) temporarily covering 6-0 until a permanent replacement can be made. Likewise, Kevin Mock is covering 4-0 for the foreseeable future.

Public Involvement and Outreach

The two main venues PennDOT has for reaching the public for cultural resources management are our main PennDOT's cultural resources webpage and through ProjectPATH. Both of these websites are undergoing complete makeovers. The PennDOT CRM webpage can now be found at PennDOT's home page (penndot.gov) under "Projects and Programs." The page is now active and is being continually refreshed. The old CRM page will be abandoned with the ProjectPATH refresh (see below).

ProjectPATH will soon officially become just "PATH" (Pennsylvania Transportation and Heritage) and will be found at the new URL: path.penndot.gov. The updated site should be ready for launch by late September. In addition to the URL change, it will also feature an "Advanced Search" tab in place of "Projects" to make it easier for the user to find projects from the home page. Many of the behind the scenes pages will be merged and extraneous ones deleted. This is all an attempt to provide a more user-friendly environment.

We will continue to provide updates as we attempt to improve our public outreach. And, please feel free to email me with any suggestions you have on how we can improve our websites and better facilitate consultation.

These upgrades are also an important step as PennDOT begins its transition to being able to integrate PATH with SHPO's PA-SHARE. More to come on that for the spring newsletter.

Along with these other updates, PennDOT is in the process of officially removing its tribal handbooks as official PennDOT publications. The PennDOT Publication 591 (Tribal Handbook) has already been incorporated into our Cultural Resources Handbook. Publication 592 is the Tribal Handbook Appendix, which includes tribal histories and contact. This will become an internal document as reference material by PennDOT staff rather than a public document.

Policy Updates

PennDOT's Cultural Resources Handbook (Publication 689) is still being revised with a tentative date for completion this fall (2019). The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation has raised a disagreement about how FHWA and PennDOT are treating agreement documents. While FHWA and SHPO agree that PennDOT's program is functioning well, ACHP is now requesting that they be notified of all Memorandum of Agreements and Programmatic Agreements; the ACHP, however, does not want to be notified when PennDOT has a Letter of Agreement.

Last year, PennDOT notified FHWA and SHPO that alternative mitigation methods were being sought to avoid adverse effects to archaeological resources other than the standard geotextile and fill. One alternative that at the time seemed feasible was high-density polyethylene matting (think the interlocking mats from gym or wrestling in school). Both FHWA and SHPO agreed to use these mats, which have been successfully employed by various other industry sectors, they are still considered experimental at PennDOT. This has made it a bit of a challenge to deploy on highway/bridge projects. So, while we are still going forward with this in our toolkit, we have also received approval from both FHWA and SHPO to use timber matting. Timber matting is already an approved PennDOT material especially for wetland crossings and has been used on pipeline projects. We have developed specific requirements for using timber matting, so please work with your District Archaeologist or contact PennDOT Central Office for more information.

PHAST Update

As Joe Baker retired in May 2019, Angie Jaillet-Wentling picked up oversight of the PennDOT Highway Archaeological Survey Team (PHAST). The PHAST field crew kicked off their 2019 field season comprised of field director Brendan Cole, and crew members Janee Becker, Heather Lash, and Andrew Malhotra, all

graduate students in the MA Program for Applied Archaeology at Indiana University of Pennsylvania. This year's schedule includes a total of 12 PennDOT projects and one PHMC project scattered throughout the state, all of which will be completed by October 2019. The crew will be working the fall months on wrapping up curation and reporting of outstanding projects, as well as laying groundwork for next year's field season.

In the past, PHAST has chronicled their summer experiences and PennDOT projects in the IUP blog *Trowels and Tribulations*, so keep an eye out on upcoming blog posts to add to the list of earlier ones!

<https://iblog.iup.edu/trowelsandtribulations/2018/06/30/update-from-phast-by-ross-owen/>

<https://iblog.iup.edu/trowelsandtribulations/2018/06/10/where-in-the-world-are-iup-archaeologists-this-summer/>

<https://iblog.iup.edu/trowelsandtribulations/2017/11/30/tools-of-the-trade-actual-archaeology-at-pennDOT/>

<https://iblog.iup.edu/trowelsandtribulations/2017/08/31/my-summer-as-a-phast-intern/>

<https://iblog.iup.edu/trowelsandtribulations/2017/07/20/update-from-the-phast-crew-by-ross-owen/>

<https://iblog.iup.edu/trowelsandtribulations/2017/07/03/the-juniata-college-archaeology-field-school-by-chris-swisher/>

<https://iblog.iup.edu/trowelsandtribulations/2014/09/17/questions-from-the-pennDOT-highway-archaeological-survey-team-phast-lab-report-writing-angst/>



2019 PHAST crew: L-R: Janee Becker, Brendan Cole, Heather Lash, and Andrew Malhotra.

UPCOMING EVENTS

About the 2019 Archaeology Month Poster

The 2019 Archaeology Month Poster was designed by PAC member Tim Carn with input from Jim Herbstritt and Janet Johnson. The featured painting, which depicts Captain John Smith's encounter with the Susquehannock Indians in 1682, was created by local artist Linda Heberling under commission by Jim Herbstritt. Jim suggested this topic to PAC as a poster theme in anticipation of PAC's Susquehannock publication due this fall, and as a way to draw the public's interest towards the story of the Susquehannock Indians. PAC, as an organization, would like to give a big "thank you" to Jim for allowing us to use his painting as the basis for this year's poster.



More information regarding the painting, including a detailed educational key describing each of the elements in the image (including the garb, gear, tats, gulls, dogs, rays, and sturgeon) can be found at: <http://pennsylvaniaarchaeology.com/ArchMonth.htm>. To access the detailed descriptions, click on the Key to Numbers.

About the Artist:

Linda Heberling grew up in Clearfield County, PA but moved with her family to Tulare, California in 1962. Linda graduated with a BFA from Kutztown State College in 1978. She and her husband, Keith, live in Berks County in an 1800's log home that they moved and restored. Linda has taught Spanish in the Tulpehocken Area School District for immigrant students since 1994. Her paintings have appeared in Pennsylvania Magazine, Pennsylvania Archaeologist and privately published books. She has participated in local juried art shows and her most recent works were featured as a solo exhibitor at the Reading Public Museum's "Berks Now" event.

Fourth Annual Western Pennsylvania Workshop in Archaeology

“Perishable Technologies: the importance of organics for expanding our understanding of the Past”

Saturday, October 5, 2019, 11:00 AM – 4:00 PM

Meadowcroft Rockshelter and Historic Village, Avella



The archaeological record is biased towards those remains that are resistant to decomposition. While chipped stone tools, ceramics, bone and antler tools can tell us about certain activities, perhaps the most culturally sensitive component of population's material culture, organic artifacts, tend to be missing. This year's workshop will feature presentations by archaeologists and museum staff members that discuss organic artifacts found within different types of archaeological sites, their manufacture, and their preservation and curation once removed from their archaeological context.

Additional Activities: An expert flintknapper will demonstrate stone tool manufacture, there will be a weaving and basketry making demonstration, plus other activities!

Sponsored by the Meadowcroft Rockshelter and Historic Village, the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology and the Heinz History Center

For more information visit: <https://www.heinzhistorycenter.org/events/archaeology-day-at-meadowcroft-oct-5>.

ESAF Conference

Thursday, October 31 to Sunday, November 3

Sheraton Bucks County, Langhorne

The Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology is hosting the 86th Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archaeological Federation, October 31-November 3, 2019 at the Sheraton Bucks County in Langhorne, PA. Thursday afternoon there will be an optional free tour of the I-95 Girard Avenue Interchange Archaeology Center. Directions to the center will be provided. Friday and Saturday will have a full program of papers highlighting regional projects. Saturday's program will feature a memorial session to the late Dr. Brian Jones.

Banquet lecture: *Recent Forensic Case Studies within the Chesapeake System* - Dr. Douglas W. Owsley

Douglas W. Owsley, Ph.D. is Curator of Biological Anthropology at the Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History. As a forensic anthropologist, Owsley has consulted with individuals, organizations, and government agencies to excavate and reconstruct skeletal remains, identify the deceased, and determine the cause of death. Notable cases include analysis and identification of Jeffrey Dahmer's first victim; excavation and study of the H. L. Hunley Confederate submarine in Charleston Harbor; excavation of the historic Jamestown Colony; analysis and identification of 82 victims of the siege at the Branch Davidian compound near Waco, Texas; processing and identification of US servicemen killed during Operation Desert Storm; and research, analysis, and identification of individuals buried in 17th-century iron coffins discovered in the Chesapeake Bay area of Maryland and an apartment complex in the Columbia Heights area of Washington, D.C.



For registration and program details, visit <https://esaf-archeology.org/annual-meeting.html>.

PAC Business Meeting

Friday, November 8, 2019, 9:30 AM – 12:00 PM

Susquehanna Room, State Museum of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg

The next PAC business meeting will be held on Friday, November 8 in the Susquehanna Room of the State Museum from 9:30 to 12:00. A meeting reminder and agenda will be sent to members a month in advance.

2nd Annual PAC Fall Program

“The Challenges of 20th Century Archaeological Resources”

Friday, November 8, 2019, 1:30 PM – 4:30 PM

Susquehanna Room, State Museum of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg



The 2nd annual PAC Fall Program, entitled *The Challenges of 20th Century Archaeological Resources*, will include a series of case studies (listed below) leading into a group discussion about the issues related to the identification, significance, and management of these resources. A full program and abstracts for this PA SHPO-organized symposium will be sent to members and posted on the website in the near future.

Twentieth Century Archaeological Sites, the Good, the Not so Good, but not the Ugly – Ken Basalik, Ph.D. (CHRS Inc)

“I’ve Been Workin’ on the Railroad” The Archaeology of an Early 20th Century Section House, York County PA – Joe Baker, Genevieve Everett (White Mountain National Forest)

You’re Killing Me Smalls: Defining Three Twentieth Century Archaeological Site Types and Research Themes – Scott Shaffer (PennDOT)

Education and Collaboration at Camp Michaux (Michaux State Forest, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania) – Maria Bruno (Dickinson College), Joe Baker

Management of Cultural Resources: Case Studies in the Allegheny National Forest – Amanda Rasmussen and Zaakiyah Cua (ANF)



Following the program, please join us for a PAC happy hour at the Federal Taphouse from 5-7!

PHMC Workshops in Archaeology

Saturday, November 9, 2019

State Museum of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg

On November 9th, 2019 the Section of Archaeology in partnership with PAC will present the Annual Workshops in Archaeology Program at The State Museum of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg. As a continuum to last year's Workshop's which focused on the Susquehannocks we will be exploring the story of the Monongahela Indians.

Beginning around 1000 AD, they were the dominant Indian culture in southwestern Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio and northern West Virginia. Their distinctive pottery, circular houses, maize dominated diet, ring-shaped village patterns and social organization provide archaeologists with an interesting picture of the lives of these people. Both their origins and disappearance will be examined. What factors played a role in the transition

from living in small farmsteads growing a variety of plant foods (sunflower, maygrass, squash) to living in large stockaded villages with maize as the most important element in their diet? The mystery of what caused the demise of the Monongahela during the Protohistoric period (1590 – 1635 AD) has been debated and researched by archaeologists for decades. Our panel of experts will explore the archaeological record of this group and share new data and insights into these questions.

How does the story of the Monongahela differ from other Indian tribes in the Middle Atlantic region such as the Susquehannock Indians or their Delaware Indian neighbors? What role did the environment, economy and arrival of the Europeans play in the survival of these groups? These questions and many others will be explored during this fascinating program.

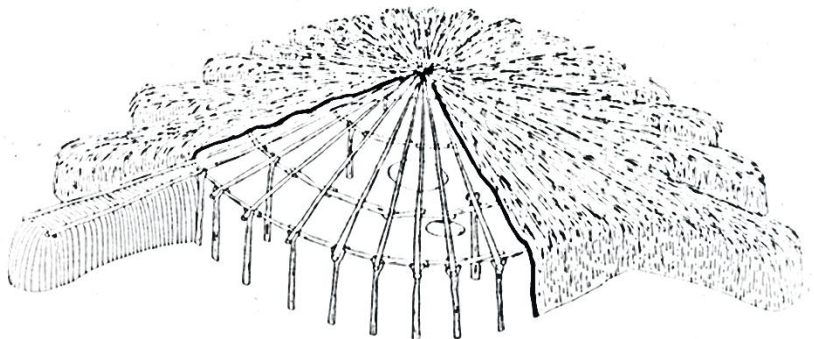
The program also includes a flint-knapping demonstration, instruction in artifact identification and site recording, and admission to The State Museum of Pennsylvania. Archaeology and history enthusiasts are encouraged to attend this informative program that will provide additional insight into the story of the Monongahela Indians and Pennsylvania's past.

Please visit <http://statemuseumpa.org/event/19archwrk/> for more information, to view the full program, or to try the new **online registration** option!



Flint knapper Steve Nissly (right) discusses tool production while other attendees enjoy coffee and donuts at the 2018 Workshops.

Rendering of a Monongahela petal-shaped structure at the Foley Farm Site (36GR0052) by Jim Herbstritt.



2020 PAC Symposium

The Archaeology of Blacksmith Shops Friday, April 3, 2020

Ramada Inn, Ligonier and Compass Inn
Museum, Laughlintown

In conjunction with the SPA Annual meeting, the PAC Symposium will be held Friday April 3 at the Ramada Inn in Ligonier, PA. Prior to the Symposium (noon to 1:00 pm) a wrap luncheon buffet will be available for \$17.64 (Includes turkey or chicken wrap, garden salad, potato salad, iced tea/coffee/tea and a dessert. You will pay the hotel on your own that day). The Symposium this year will be a workshop: *The Archaeology of Blacksmith Shops*. The workshop is part of the FHWA/PennDOT 's mitigation commitments for the adverse effect to 36IN0463 McQuilkin Blacksmith Shop in Indiana County.



Early 20th-century blacksmith shop in Reynoldston, NY (Reynoldston Research and Studies 2011).

The workshop will consist of an introductory presentation by archaeologists from the Markosky Engineering Group Inc. followed by a tour of the *Compass Inn Museum* in nearby Laughlintown. There will be a special blacksmith demonstration with a focus on what to look for at these types of sites and what can be learned from them. A shuttle from/to the Ramada Inn will be provided (donations to defray cost will be accepted). The entrance fee to the museum is \$10.00. This can be paid in advance through the SPA Annual Meeting registration (via PayPal on the SPA website) or can be paid that day.

For more information see: <https://www.pennsylvaniaarchaeology.com/AnnualMeeting.htm>.

Upcoming Conference Schedule

Compiled by Gary Coppock, Skelly and Loy, Inc.

Organization	Location	Date	Abstract Due Date	Web Address
Western PA Workshop in Archaeology	Avella PA	October 5, 2019	NA	https://www.heinzhistorycenter.org/meadowcroft/
PAH (Pennsylvania Historical Association)	Indiana PA	Oct. 17-19, 2019	past	https://pa-history.org/
SIA Roebling Chapter – Great Falls Symposium on the Industrial Archaeology of the NY/NJ Area	Paterson NJ	Oct. 26, 2019	past	https://www.roeblingsia.org/symposia.html
ESAF (Eastern States Archaeological Federation)	Langhorne PA	Oct. 31- Nov. 3, 2019	past	http://esaf-archeology.org/
CNEHA (Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology)	Lake George NY	Nov. 7-10, 2019	past	http://cneha.org/
PAC Business Meeting	Harrisburg	Nov. 8, 2019 (am)	NA	http://www.pennarchcouncil.org/

Organization	Location	Date	Abstract Due Date	Web Address
PAC Fall Program – The Challenges of 20th-Century Archaeological Resources	Harrisburg	Nov 8, 2019 (pm)	NA	http://www.pennarchcouncil.org/
PHMC Workshop in Archaeology – The Monongahela	Harrisburg	Nov. 9, 2019	NA	http://statemuseumpa.org/event/19archwrk/
SHA (Society for Historical Archaeology)	Boston MA	Jan. 8-11, 2020	past	https://sha.org/
MAAC (Middle Atlantic Archaeological Council)	Ocean City MD	March 19-22, 2020	TBA	http://www.maacmidatlanticarchaeology.org/
PAC Business Meeting	Ligonier PA	April 3, 2020 (am)	NA	http://www.pennarchcouncil.org/
PAC Symposium - The Archaeology of Blacksmithing	Ligonier PA	April 3, 2020 (pm)	NA	http://www.pennarchcouncil.org/
SPA (Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology)	Ligonier PA	April 3-5, 2020	NA	https://www.pennsylvaniaarchaeology.com/
SAA (Society for American Archaeology)	Austin TX	April 22-26, 2020	past	http://www.saa.org/
SIA (Society for Industrial Archeology)	Bethlehem PA	May 28-31, 2020	Jan. 31, 2020	http://www.sia-web.org/
PAH (Pennsylvania Historical Association)	Williamsport PA	Oct. 8-10, 2020	past	https://pa-history.org/
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/

CURRENT RESEARCH

Archaeology in Action as Veterans Outreach at Fort Ligonier

Angie Jaillet-Wentling, PennDOT

On August 3 and 4, 2019, Fort Ligonier (36WM0071) hosted two veterans groups in an outreach program put together by Dr. Jonathan Burns, Juniata College, Cultural Resource Institute, Angie Jaillet-Wentling, PennDOT, and Schott Shaffer, PennDOT. On Saturday, volunteers from Team Rubicon (veterans and first responders focusing on disaster relief) and their families helped to excavate portions of a trench measuring 50-cm by 5-meters and helped metal detect

to try to aid in the attempts to locate one of the artillery batteries or the line of communication. On Sunday, volunteers from The Mission Continues (a veterans service organization) helped screen, map, and backfill the excavations. Most of the recovered artifacts appear to date to the 20th and 19th centuries and were recovered from the A horizon. Both bedrock and fill deposits were encountered with some indications that disturbances may be related to the late 20th century amphitheater seating known to have been in the area.

A total of approximately sixteen volunteers were present on Saturday and ten on Sunday with a number of curious museum and site visitors stopping by. At



Laying out and explaining the research goals for the event, Dr. Burns and Scott Shaffer explain techniques to the volunteers. Photo taken by: Michelle Ufner.

least one young aspiring kindergartner/archaeologist brought along his Mickey Mouse adventure kit complete with a trowel and pick. Team Rubicon volunteer Timothy Smith, Master Sergeant, US Air Force (Retired), wrote to express his thanks saying "I for one had an absolute BLAST." On leaving the site Sunday afternoon, the volunteers were invited to attend a lecture by US Army veteran and artist-in-residence, Elise Wigle-Wells, who created a number of pieces as part of her work entitled HER, focusing on the timeless experiences of women in war and conflict, and featured throughout the fort's spaces.

Between the unfailing support of Fort Ligonier staff, collaboration between professional and avocational archaeologists, and the positive experiences and reactions from the veterans groups, we hope to do it again! Looking forward to next year, Dr. Burns plans to return with a field school for students in the summer as part of ongoing research. Additionally, we're hoping to host more veterans on-site in the coming years as part of the ongoing public and veterans outreach efforts. This year's event was covered by Pittsburgh's Tribune Review (TribLive):

<https://triblive.com/local/westmoreland/veterans-help-with-archaeological-dig-at-fort-ligonier/>

An Update on the Archaeology Field School at Stroud Mansion

Jonathan Burns, Cultural Resource Institute, Juniata College

The Juniata College undergraduate archaeology field school was conducted at Stroud Mansion in conjunction with the Monroe County Historical Association (MCHA) from June 17 to July 7, 2019. The partnership materialized from the MCHA's desire to evaluate the potential for below ground cultural resources in the yard of their property at Stroud Mansion (36MR0290), located at 900 Main Street, Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania. Our goal was to assist with the investigations and mitigation of extant cultural resources such as Stroud Mansion's outbuildings, Fort Hamilton (1756-1757), or potentially much older prehistoric Native American occupations. Funded in part by a PHMC Keystone grant, the project serves as a model for efficient collaboration between the non-profit, the state agency, and a private liberal arts college. Nine undergraduate students were trained in basic field methods while excavating test units under the supervision of Professor Jonathan Burns (Juniata College) and two graduate Teaching Assistants, Haley Hoffman (William and Mary College) and Charles Edwards (Indiana University of Pennsylvania).

The Georgian-style structure, constructed by the town's founder Jacob Stroud in 1795, chronicles several eras of occupation after serving as the founding family's residence (see Appel 1997). The building was used as

a tavern from 1837-1852. From 1853 to 1880 the mansion, then managed by the Stroud heirs, was used for unknown purposes. From 1880 to 1889 the structure was occupied by the Reverend Theophilus-Heilig. After standing vacant for two years while under the management of absentee owners, it was purchased by the Everitt family in 1892. In 1920 the property was purchased by the Women's Club of Stroudsburg, and in 1926 it became the headquarters for the MCHA. Although the PHMC marker for Fort Hamilton is located in front of Stroud Mansion, historic accounts place it one-half block north of Stroud Mansion, at the intersection Church Alley and North 9th Street.

In the fall of 2018 preliminary investigations, which entailed the excavation of eight shovel test pits, produced 2,200 artifacts—mostly 19th Century ceramics, but with traces of prehistoric lithic scatters—including a “textbook” Palmer Projectile Point (ca. 9500 to 8500 B.P.). Shovel testing offered a glimpse of the complex and artifact rich deposits that occur over what appear to be in-place outwash deposits. A more complete understanding of the site's stratigraphy came from the field school, where a more expansive excavations revealed convergent aprons of cellar fill, historic structure interiors, and an intact fining-upward sequences of loose cobbles, pebbles, and sands.

During this summer's twenty-day field school project, 24 one-meter test units were placed in blocks of four (each 2 x 2 meters) and excavated to sterile outwash cobbles—some to a depth of 2.4 meters below ground surface. Four of the six blocks revealed foundation remnants that likely date to the earliest phase of construction on the property—likely the original summer kitchen and barn. Two additional test units

explored architectural features adjacent to the foundations. Most of the recovered artifacts are early 19th Century ceramics, both English wares like Wedgewood Black Basalt and domestically produced Philadelphia Slipware. This highly visible archaeological project received copious attention by the regional media as well as praise from PA State Senator Mario Scavello after a site tour.

Several aspects make the project an ideal paring with an archaeological field school, first being the mutually beneficial partnership between MCHA, the PHMC, and Juniata College; second, the complex stratigraphy of the Stroud Mansion property; third, the site's proximity to Colonial-era Fort Hamilton; and fourth, students are involved in the entire project from fieldwork to cataloging and research. It was bound to be an excellent educational experience being the building site of Stroud Mansion in 1795—no doubt, the possibility for activity area spillover from the fort would have been a highly prized bonus. The project was successful in documenting the earliest historic occupation of the property while delivering high-impact experiential learning opportunities for students. During the lab work phase, student technicians will process and catalog the large (approx. 20,000+) data recovery collection amid the 2019/2020 academic year in Juniata College's Cultural Resource Institute (CRI) lab in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania.

Appel, J. C.
1997 *The Stroud Mansion House: Its Owners and Residents 1795-1920*. Monroe County Historical Association.



Left: Block Exposure of the Stroud Mansion Summer Kitchen Foundation and Interior Floor. Right: Senator Mario Scavello and MCHA Executive Director Amy Leiser learn about historic ceramics from graduate student Haley Hoffman.



Frankstown Intersection project- A view of the same marker stones along the retaining wall before and after its replacement. Note that PennDOT right of way extends 6.5 feet beyond the face of the wall.

Navigating Historic Burials

Susanne Haney, PennDOT

In 2017, the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 9-0 completed construction of two projects, one in Blair County and one in Somerset County, where there had been concerns about impacting Euro-American burials. For both projects, steps were taken before and during construction to ensure that there would be little to no impact to any potential burials and for both a *Plan of Action* was developed to spell out exactly how burials would be dealt with if they were encountered. PAC was a consulting party on the Somerset County project.

As part of the SR 022 Sec 42S Frankstown Intersection Improvement project in Frankstown, Blair County, a circa 1939, 700-foot long failing retaining wall along the eastbound lane of US Route 22 and adjacent to the lower section of Geeseytown Cemetery, was replaced. Although the new wall was designed to be replaced in the same location with essentially no new excavation into the cemetery, there were still concerns that burials could be affected when the old wall was removed. Additionally, it was unclear as to whether burials had already been impacted during the wall's construction because some of the marker stones were immediately adjacent to the wall, and PennDOT's existing right of way is 6.5 feet beyond the wall. A 1939 roadway plan indicated the grave line was 2 feet from the wall, and a total of 74 markers are within PennDOT right of way.

Due to circumstances, the only way to proceed was to gather as much information about the existing conditions, prepare for any scenario, then monitor during construction. Information on existing conditions was gathered via 8 test units and 15 small test probes to determine the depth and width of the existing wall footing and amount of previous disturbance. A

cemetery plot map provided some information of who was buried along the wall, but some burials were unmarked, and some plots were shown as empty. A local genealogist had determined that there were 500 undocumented burials. Prior to construction, 34 marker stones were temporarily moved to prevent damage by equipment and flying debris. A number of the markers had condition issues, and eight were compound stones, which required that they be moved in a specific way. All the stones to be moved were mapped, photographed and assigned a number. To provide guidance on moving and re-setting the stones, a *Monument Conservation Plan* was developed.

Due to the extremely tight construction schedule, the *Plan of Action* was very detailed, and any possible scenario was discussed beforehand so that there could be immediate action with little to no delays to construction. The archaeologists who were monitoring had the expertise to positively identify human bone or bone fragments on the spot, which was critical since a cow astragalus had been recovered from one of the test units and deer bone had been found on the surface. Everything needed to recover human remains was on-hand during construction including twelve 27" long by 14" wide by 10.5" deep wood coffins and unbleached muslin.

Fortunately, all that was encountered were wood fragments from the 1939 wall form, backfilled utility pole features, base supports for some of the monuments, an *in-situ* utility pole remnant, and the ends of three grave shafts. One grave shaft feature had an intruding backfilled utility pole feature. The shaft features were mapped and covered with geotextile before the area was filled. A stamped survey marker was placed on the ground above each shaft. After the new wall was constructed, the moved marker stones were restored to their original location.

As part of the SR 281 Sec 020, Gilmore to Welsh Hill Road project, in Friedens, Somerset County, a failing concrete retaining wall was removed and the hillside graded back. The decision to remove the wall had come after the project had already been Let, so there was only seven months to consult with interested parties, including PAC, then identify and remove any burials. In addition to the burials, a 19th century historic domestic site was in the APE and was evaluated. PennDOT had been tipped off to possible burials behind the wall by a resident who mentioned it to Brian Fritz. Brian, in turn notified the District Archaeologist that the retaining wall may have been built to protect old graves.

The retaining wall was across the street from Friedens Cemetery. Oddly, the oldest headstones in the cemetery, were not perpendicular to the roadway, but on an alignment that angled directly toward the retaining wall suggesting that burials could have continued into the area of concern. Research determined that any burials would likely be of Pennsylvanian Germans and date to the late 1700's or early 1800's, which would have been prior to the cemetery's formation. Research also determined that the wall was built in 1928 to help support a small barn subsequent to improvements to the road around 1926. Ground penetrating radar and conductivity results showed that there were at least three grave shafts within the APE. After Phase I and II excavations, which were also to investigate a potentially eligible 19th century historic domestic site, the number of possible burials was set at no more than 15 if stacked burials were present.

During Phase II excavations, two burial markers and one marker fragment were recovered. None of the stones appeared to have been engraved. According to the adjacent landowner, when the barn had been torn down in the 1960s, several tombstones were discovered beneath the floor. She assumed they were related to her grandfather's work delivering milk because he had a refrigerated truck and transported corpses as needed.

Prior to excavating the potential graves, plans were made to reinter any remains in the old cemetery across the street so long as an apparently empty part of the cemetery

was cleared for unmarked burials by stripping the Ap horizon. Alternate plans would be to reinter at the newer cemetery about one mile to the north. As in the Blair County project, every possible scenario and detail was accounted for including an *Authorization to Enter* from the adjacent landowner in case burials were partially within the right of way.

Fortunately, excavations only identified three empty truncated grave shafts and three nails. A monitor was present during construction, but nothing was found. There was a rumor that the Department of Highways moved burials in the 1920's but there was no evidence to support that. These burials were probably shallow and may have been simply a family burial plot. It appears they had been moved in the early to mid-1800s, possibly when the cemetery was officially formed. Later, in the early to mid 20th century, the grave shaft features were apparently truncated. This may have occurred when the barn was constructed, or as part of other activities within the adjacent historic site.

Be aware that burials can be almost anywhere including within PennDOTs existing right of way. Graveyards and cemeteries, particularly older ones, are almost always larger than they appear, and often have undocumented and unmarked burials. In addition to coordinating with any church, cemetery association, and caretaker, work with the county corner and local funeral director to secure the proper permits prior to removing burials. For more information on these projects, the *Monument Conservation Plan* for the Blair County project, and the *Monitoring Reports* for both projects are available on PATH at <https://www.paprojectpath.org/>.



Gilmore to Welsh Hill Road project. A view of old Friedens Cemetery looking toward the area across Route 281 where a retaining wall (at arrow) was removed.

Exploring Archaeology and Partnerships through Intern Work

Hannah Harvey, PA SHPO

This summer, staff from the PA SHPO helped to mentor a whopping 9 interns, some of whom were supported through partnerships with other agencies and offices. Of these, 5 worked on various archaeology-related projects ranging from cultural resources management plans, to data analysis and research, to site recording. It has been a whirlwind of energy, hard work, and some fun(!), and we wanted to celebrate their work with the rest of the community.

PASS Archaeological Research Intern

Doug Riethmuller, an MA student in Anthropology at Binghamton University (SUNY), was the SHPO's first-intern solely dedicated to the Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey program. Doug was hired through the Pennsylvania Heritage Foundation using funds from a FEMA mitigation.



Doug Riethmuller (center) on a site visit in Michaux State Forest, pictured with Wesley Foltz, Caledonia State Park (left) and Paul Nevin, Zimmerman Center and SPA Chapter 28 (right).

Much of his work involved research to support and inform the SHPO's plans to expand PASS into an active statewide archaeological survey and education program. Doug's main projects included: an updated analysis of the effects of Act 70, a broad-based comparison of statewide survey programs across the US, and the beginnings of an article about the 1970s-80s PHMC Regional Survey program.

In studying how other states operate survey programs, Doug wrote: "These 'surveys' take a variety of forms, with Illinois having almost 60 employees, to Maryland having a few. Many valuable lessons (overexpansion, underfunding) were gained by learning about the

surveys that no longer exist. Seeing the positive benefits of what has been accomplished (public involvement, site identification, regional studies) by active surveys of any size fully illustrates the need for Pennsylvania to move in that direction."

PennDOT Cultural Resources Interns

This summer's Harrisburg-based PennDOT archaeology interns were Delaney Resweber, a Historic Preservation major at the University of Mary Washington, and Anna Shoemaker, an Anthropology/Archaeology major at Millersville University.

Delaney and Anna had two main projects. The first was to add the native American trails described by Wallace to CRGIS, which can now be seen as pink "Aggregate Files" in the historic resource layers. In addition to refining the trail mapping, they created summary pages for each path based on the information in Wallace's book. Their second project supported PennDOT and SHPO's continuing efforts to address cultural resources concerns earlier in the planning process for unscoped projects on the TIP. The interns worked with SHPO staff to develop a methodology for identifying sites, high probability areas, previously-surveyed areas, and other disturbance in the vicinity of PennDOT projects. They also conducted research and analysis of information in the SHPO's files to provide recommendations on a range of special concerns (i.e. incomplete survey coverage, need to re-delineate site boundaries). The methodology developed and piloted by the interns will be used by SHPO staff to create data products for PennDOT planners and engineers.

In between these projects, Delaney and Anna also completed QAQC of scanned PASS forms from 17 counties.



Anna Shoemaker (left) and Delaney Resweber (right) hard at work in the SHPO offices.

DCNR Cultural Resources Intern

For the second year in a row, the SHPO has partnered with DCNR to host an intern to help with developing a cultural resources management plan for Ridley Creek State Park in Delaware County. This year DCNR hired Mike Stettler, a Public History major at Shippensburg University, to continue the project.

Ridley Creek State Park contains 25 historic farmsteads dating from the 17th through 20th centuries, the remains of an 18th century milling community, and a 19th-20th century feldspar quarry and processing facility. Since the park was listed, several previously-intact properties have deteriorated to the point that they are better managed as archaeological sites today. Staff survey conducted in 2018 recorded 16 new sites.

Mike's project involved: organizing the survey information, inventorying archival materials held at the park office, creating documentation for archaeological sites and historic resources, and assessing the contributing status and areas of significance for each resource within the park. His work helped provide a clear understanding of the resources within the park and will allow DCNR to develop a management plan for addressing threats, prioritizing maintenance, and interpreting the resources at Ridley Creek.

State Museum Veigh Collection Intern

The State Museum's Section of Archaeology is currently processing the recently donated collection of avocational archaeologist Fred Veigh, which contains artifacts from over 250 previously-recorded sites and 1,867 additional collection loci in 19 counties. One result of this project is that we have the opportunity to add potentially hundreds of archaeological sites to the PASS files. The amount of work necessary to complete site records for a project of this size is beyond the current capacity of State Museum and SHPO staff.

PHMC Keystone intern Andrew Shriner, a Public History major/Anthropology minor at Shippensburg University, worked with the State Museum and SHPO staff to complete site records for nearly 60 "new" sites in Somerset county—all from the Meyersdale topo quadrangle! He also updated and corrected the records for numerous other sites. Thankfully it wasn't all just CRGIS, as Andrew indicated that he enjoyed "the chance to learn some of the characteristics of different points from multiple periods and areas of Pennsylvania."

To sum it up:

20 state survey programs researched
85 new sites added to the PASS files
140+ Native American paths mapped in CRGIS



Andrew Shriner (left) and fellow intern Alaina Helm helping to explain artifact analysis during a Nature Lab program at the State Museum.

866 PennDOT projects with a potential to impact 748 recorded sites analyzed
4,940 scanned site forms uploaded to CRGIS

The interns' work each summer is essential in advancing key PHMC and PennDOT initiatives, and we cannot thank them enough for their hard work, creativity, and good spirits!

Experimental Archaeology - Scrape, Scrape, Scrape

Alaina Helm, Intern at the PA State Museum

I have been interning with the Section of Archaeology over the summer and am a Junior at Oberlin College in Ohio. During the past several weeks I have been working with Dr. Kurt Carr on an experimental archaeology project studying the preference of lithic materials for scraper composition in the archaeological record. The goal of the project was to determine if there was a logic behind Paleoindians preference for jasper and chert in their scrapers. Alternative materials such as metarhyolite and argillite were often available from closer localities and used intensively for other types of tools during later times in the transitional period, so why not use these materials for scrapers?

Although numerous articles have been published documenting wear on scrapers, there appears to be no such article comparing wear between different scraper materials. We obtained new scrapers from flint knapper Steve Nissly in the specified lithic materials. Our experiment consisted of scrapers composed of argillite, metarhyolite, jasper, normanskill chert, quartzite, and Onondaga chert. Each scraper was measured, weighed, traced, and photographed at the beginning of



Scraping apparatus.

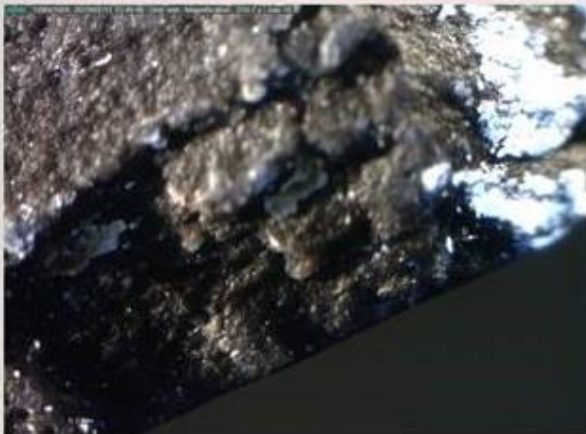
the experiment. Photographs were taken from several angles and at a high power (of around 200x magnification) using a Dino-Lite digital microscope. A white colored pencil marked the location on each scraper where measurements were recorded to ensure measurements were as consistent as possible. Scraping was done in increments of 500 scrapes with a stroke length of 32 cm. The length was clearly marked with a sharpie on the wood board to be scraped. The scrapers were used on soft woods of the conifer family, and a new section of wood was chosen for each scraper. Soft wood was chosen as opposed to hide because it is easier to acquire and would create wear faster as it is a harder material. The end scrapers were hafted using a pair of pliers while wrapped in softened rawhide, which allowed us to repeatedly haft and unhaft the scrapers for photographing and measuring in a manner that would have been difficult with traditional hafting methods.

Scraping sessions were organized with two sets of scrapers, with one scraper of each type used by a group of volunteers and museum staff and one scraper was used by just me. Scrapes were counted in intervals of twenty with a check mark for every twenty scrapes to ensure that the number of strokes was accurately counted. For the scrapers used by multiple people, we gathered groups of around four people who would take turns scraping until 500 scrapes were reached, then the scraper would be unhafted, measured, and photographed with the digital microscope. When scraping individually, I would take breaks around every forty scrapes to prevent hand and wrist fatigue and ensure consistency. Scrapers used in a group were each scraped a total of 5000 times, scrapers I was scraping were each scraped 3000 times. At the conclusion of scraping, the gouge each scraper had created in the wood was measured for depth at its deepest part.

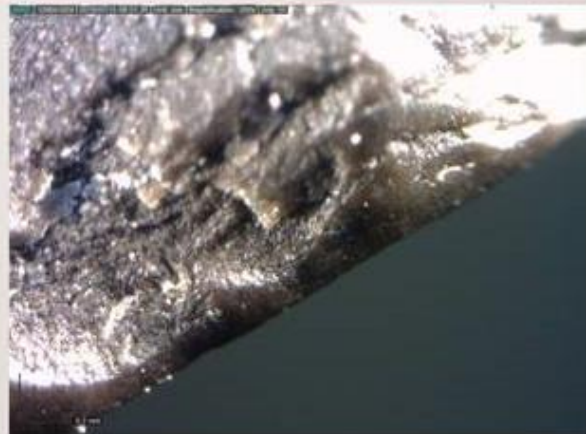
Our results show that argillite and metarhyolite are the least effective lithic material for scraping, while quartzite and jasper are better, and chert is best. The depth of the gouge each tool created while being used directly reflects this conclusion with the shallowest gouges created with argillite and metarhyolite and the deepest with chert varieties. The effectiveness of the different types of scrapers is further supported in observable edge rounding under high magnification. With argillite and metarhyolite appearing more rounded sooner. This supports the possibility that native peoples chose to search farther afield for materials better suited for their tool use even though other materials could more easily be acquired.

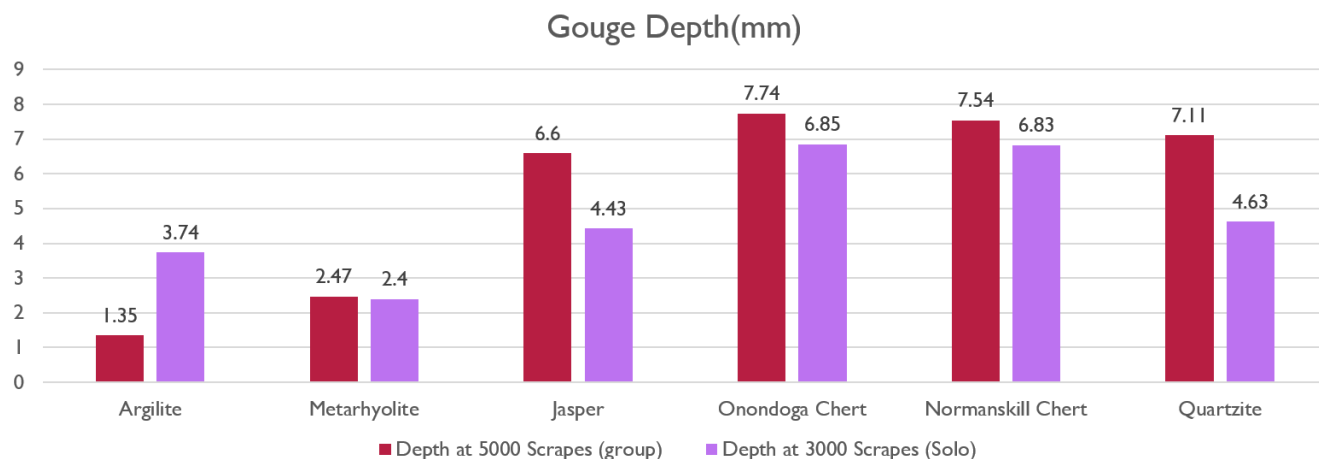
This experiment was an interesting way to learn about lithic wear and get hands on experience with

ARGILLITE SCRAPER BEFORE SCRAPING



ARGILLITE SCRAPER AFTER 500 SCRAPES





Graph comparing gouge depth by lithic material type and number of scrapes.

experimental archaeology. It allowed me to experience the nuances of designing an experiment and the difficulties in separating wear in differing lithic types. I learned a lot about aspects of experimental archaeology often not fully appreciable without the experience to back it up, which will inform the way I approach any similar projects in the future. For example, on paper, scraping something 1000 times does not seem to be much until you realize that the individual scraping will need breaks. It is nice to occasionally switch up activities as well to make such experiments easily endurable. I hope that my experiences in performing this experiment will allow me to build upon future projects and better predict their nuances and hope that perhaps further experimentation could further add to the results of our research.

utilizing the course of Tulpehocken Creek. George Washington was very interested in the project, and is known to have stayed twice on the property to observe construction. Rubble from a destroyed canal lock was observed. In areas where the canal prism did not follow the stream, remnants are visible.

In the 19th century dolomite and limestone was mined on the property and transported out via the canal. A small hamlet of Italian quarrymen assisted in the activities in the 19th century. Testing identified domestic artifacts associated with a dwelling that was used by one of the quarrymen families. Elsewhere, the probable smithy location was identified, including and numerous slag and metal fragments in a midden in context.

A series of prehistoric occupation areas was also noted across the property, in some cases overlapping the historic resources. The sites encountered include

Investigations at Tulpehocken Plantation

David Rue, Rue Environmental LLC

Tulpehocken Manor is a large 19th-century mansion located along Tulpehocken Creek near Myerstown in Lebanon County, Pennsylvania. The 125-acre tract associated the mansion is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Rue Environmental LLC completed Phase I archaeological investigations within the tract for proposed expansion of an aggregate quarry. The author has seldom seen such a concentration of historic and prehistoric resources in one area. The mansion is a quality structure built in the late 19th century. However, a smaller stone building on the property was first built in 1730 from stone quarry to the southern part of the property. The building had an arched opening through which a millrace flowed. In the 1790s, the Union Canal was constructed through the property, in some cases



View of Tulpehocken Manor, located near Myerstown in Lebanon County.

36LE0279 and 36LE0555-0559. Projectile points suggest Late Archaic, Transitional, Early Woodland, and Late Woodland occupations. Many of the artifacts were made of jasper, obtained from sources located ca. 35 miles to the northeast. One of the prehistoric habitation sites (36LE0555) contained in intact soil stratum located beneath the same historic midden noted at the smithy site discussed above.

New Jersey SHPO Sponsors Projects with Relevance to Archaeological Research in Pennsylvania

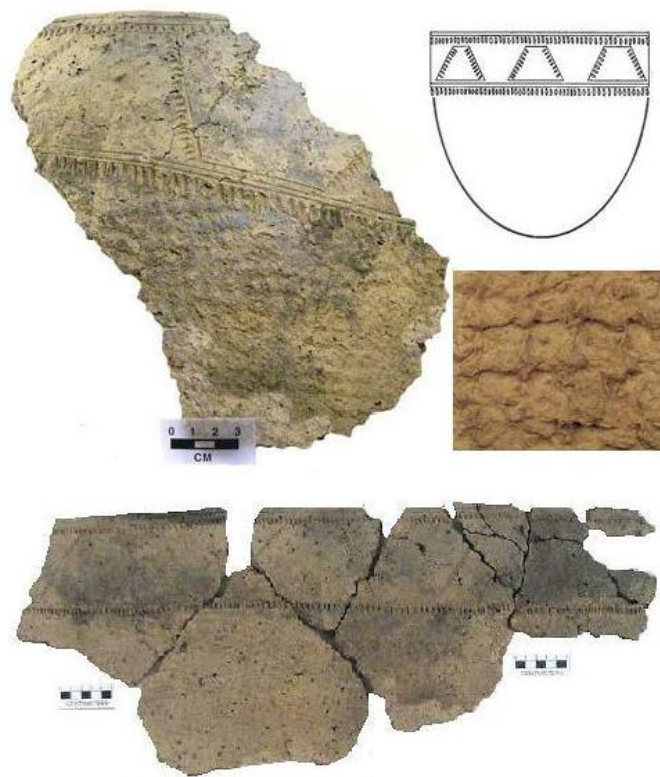
R. Michael Stewart, Temple University and the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office

The New Jersey Historic Preservation Office has sponsored a review of published and unpublished materials related to the Native American archaeology of the Upper Delaware Valley as part of an alternative mitigation. The reviews form the basis for a series of four volumes. Three of the volumes are described below while the fourth, which deals with sources of materials (lithics, steatite, mica, clay, copper, fossils) used by native peoples, is in progress.

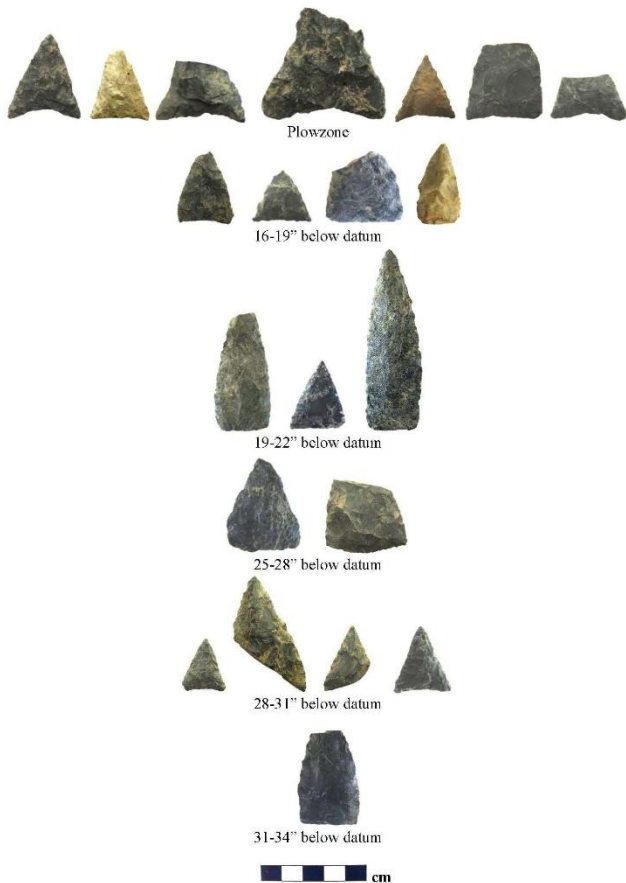
Volume one of the series presents a compilation of references are published works focused strictly upon, or referencing some aspect of the archaeology of the Upper Delaware Valley (Stewart 2018a). Included are regional syntheses and major works from adjacent areas that provide a broader context in which to better understand the nature and development of the native cultures of the Upper Delaware. Older county histories and map references are listed as many include mentions of Indian settlement locations, burials, artifact finds, and useful descriptions of the environment, plant, animal and mineral resources. The latter complement more recent published references to: historic and paleoenvironment; area geology; and soil surveys which have relevance for sources of lithics used in tool production, clay, and materials used as temper in the production of pottery. Included are references to lithic sources that exist beyond the Upper Delaware but are frequently represented in the artifact assemblages found there and related attempts at geochemical sourcing.

The second volume presents a compilation of 401 dates serves as the basis for extensive

discussions of a variety of topics and recommendations for future research relevant both to the project area and broader Middle Atlantic Region (Stewart 2018b). The report consists of seven chapters: Introduction and Radiocarbon Baseline, Bifaces, Pottery, Distinctive Materials/Artifacts, Faunal Remains, Botanical Remains, Conclusions. A master list of dates is organized by state, county, and site designation. Additional tables organize dates on the basis of artifact categories. Among the numerous topics discussed are typological issues: problems with existing chronological sequences for a number of biface and pottery types and confirmation of others; comparisons with regional dates and sequences; use in migration hypotheses. Commentary regarding the adoption of pottery technology during the Transitional Archaic and its relationship with the prolonged history of use of steatite bowls is extensive as are discussions of the use of plant and animal resources and domesticates. Evidence for the cultural distribution of wild plant species is presented. The early use of maize is reliably dated from



Views of rim and upper portions of a shell tempered and net impressed pot from Feature 10 at 36PI0004. Also shown is a sketch of the zoned design element that repeats across the rim and a clay impression of the netting used to impress the pot's exterior surfaces. This type of pottery is unusual in the area and may relate to Abbott Zoned Incised wares. Residue adhering to the pot is AMS dated to 1440+/-30 BP (AD 617 calibrated median). The scale in the lower image is 5cm.



A sample of triangular points from ongoing excavations by Don Kline at the Middle Archaic through Late Woodland Sibum site, Delaware Water Gap, Pennsylvania, revealing their persistence through time. In the Upper Delaware Valley project area, triangular points are associated with five, pre-Late Woodland dates ranging from 6340+/-70 BP to 3920+/-95 BP. Sites in the greater Delaware Valley, Middle Atlantic and Northeast regions provide evidence that triangular points are not limited to assemblages post-dating AD 600. They also are known to be part of Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, and Early Woodland assemblages.

AD 165 to AD 813 (medians of calibrated dates) with six problematic dates relegating its first appearance to the Transitional Archaic.

In volume three Stewart reviews, summarizes, and critiques the variety of approaches that have been used in predictive modeling, highlighting what appear to be best practices, and providing recommendations for how future models might be more effectively constructed and employed. The goal is not to establish a one-size-fits-all predictive model. Rather, it is to increase practitioners' awareness of the variables that can impact how native peoples distribute their activities across landscapes, how these variables might be integrated into models and related field methods, point out approaches that are not working or over-simplified, and recommend some field, analysis, and reporting

practices that should become standards in cultural resource management (CRM) investigations. A review of trends in the use of predictive models in the broader Middle Atlantic Region provides contextual background for the examination of practices in the Delaware Valley and especially the Upper Delaware of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and New York. How sites are defined, and existing state guidance on the use of models and related field methods are considered. Biases inherent in the generation of models based on known site distributions and settings are addressed as is the quality of the environmental data employed, the impact of artifact collectors on the visibility of archaeological resources, and the nonrandom location of survey tracts defined by CRM projects.

Electronic copies of the reports can be downloaded from the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office website:

https://www.nj.gov/dep/hpo/1identify/arkeo_upper_del_val.htm

Stewart, R.M.

2018a References Relevant to the Archaeology of Native Americans in the Upper Delaware Valley of New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania. New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, Trenton, New Jersey. 122 pages.

2018b A Radiocarbon Foundation for Archaeological Research in the Upper Delaware Valley: New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and New York. New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, Trenton, New Jersey. 331 pages, 70 figures, 30 tables, and an extensive bibliography.

2019 Predictive Modeling of Native American Site Locations: Upper Delaware Valley Practices in Regional Perspective. New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, Trenton, New Jersey. 174 pages, 13 figures, 50 tables, extensive bibliography.

Phase III Excavations at Site 36WM1126

Andrew Wyatt, AECOM

Data recovery excavations (Phase III) at Site 36WM1126 for the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation's (PennDOT) Yukon Interchange Project (Project), SR 0070, Section L10, in South Huntingdon Township, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania were completed on June 6, 2019. Site 36WM1126 is a plowed, unstratified Native American



Backstrum Side-Notched projectile points from Block 1 (Ap horizon).

site located on a terrace of Sewickley Creek. The site was provisionally dated to the Early Woodland sub-period based on the recovery of four putative Forest Notched projectile points. Phase III excavations were conducted in two fieldwork sessions. Hand excavation of the Ap horizon and upper subsoil in a 6 x 6-meter excavation block (Block 1) was conducted as well as mechanically assisted removal of the Ap horizon and subsequent feature excavation in other portions of the site.

Hand Excavation: Block 1 was located at the northern required right-of-way (ROW) boundary and measured 6 x 6-meters, but was expanded to the north to fully expose Feature 5. Thirty-eight 1 x 1-meter units were excavated in Block 1. The Ap horizon and upper 0.1-meter level of subsoil in Block 1 yielded a total of 912 artifacts. Debitage comprised the majority of these artifacts ($n=861$), followed by chipped stone tools other than projectile points ($n=11$), projectile points ($n=6$), fire-cracked rock (FCR, $n=29$), hammerstones ($n=2$),

pottery ($n=2$), and cores ($n=1$). Projectile points conformed to the Backstrum Side-Notched type, which is diagnostic of the Late Woodland sub-period, circa A.D. 600-900.

A single feature was identified in Block 1. Feature 5 was a roughly circular hearth that measured approximately 2.4 meters in diameter. This feature was heavily plow-truncated and extended from 0.05 to 0.14 meters into the subsoil. Although a total artifact count from Feature 5 awaits flotation and water-screening of fill from the feature's east half, 320 artifacts were recovered from the west half. The majority of these were pottery ($n=111$), followed by debitage ($n=103$), FCR ($n=100$), bone ($n=5$), projectile points ($n=1$), and other chipped stone tools ($n=1$). The projectile point (Figure 4) is not temporally diagnostic; however, the pottery conforms to the Watson Cordmarked and Plain varieties, which generally date to the Middle Woodland through Late Woodland subperiods, circa A.D. 100-900. A number of wood charcoal samples were obtained from Feature 5 and will be submitted for radiometric dating.

Plowzone Removal: Mechanical excavation was followed by hand clearing of the remaining Ap horizon and resulted in an exposure of approximately 558 square meters of subsoil surface for the identification of features. A total of 30 soil anomalies were identified, nine of which were clearly Native American in origin. Hearths were the most common feature type; however, a large amorphous feature (Feature 26) was also identified that contained abundant FCR, debitage, and charcoal. This feature may represent site midden deposited in a depression that survived the effects of plowing.

The Phase III Report will be prepared by June 2020.



Left: Block 1, Feature 5 east profile. Right: Feature 27 (hearth) facing west.

IN MEMORY

A Tribute to Barry Kent

Kurt Carr, Jim Herbstritt, Janet Johnson, and Steve Warfel

We are deeply saddened at the passing on May 8th of our dear colleague, mentor and friend, Dr. Barry C. Kent. He was the Pennsylvania State Archaeologist between 1966 and 1986 and shaped what has become the state-wide archaeological program for the Commonwealth. Barry was instrumental in the design and installation of much of the Hall of Anthropology and Archaeology on the 2nd floor of the museum. His extensive field work and research led to significant contributions in Susquehannock Indian culture history, Archaic projectile point analysis, gunflint technology, and experimental lithic analysis. Barry's regional archaeology program organized at universities in the 1970s and 1980s expanded archaeological site survey in the state and assisted with compliance projects. He also initiated public outreach programs such as the Archaeology exhibit at the annual Pennsylvania Farm Show. Always the teacher and mentor, Barry shared his knowledge freely with professional and avocational archaeologists alike.



Above: Barry assisted SPA members in investigation of historic Dritt House (36YO0033) in 1998.



Left: Barry working with local children at the Frey-Haverstick site (36LA0006) in 1975.

THE BACK PAGE

Submitted by Joe Baker

Blast from the past...In 1994 I put Fred Kinsey in the bow of my canoe and took him to the Bare Island to re-visit the Kent-Halley site that he, Barry Kent and Dave Halley had dug in the 1950's. It was the first time Fred had returned since the excavation. I got some wonderful stories from that day, almost none of which are appropriate for a nice little family-friendly newsletter like ours. It was a great time, and I'll never forget it!



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

PAC Newsletter, Spring 2019, Vol. 31, 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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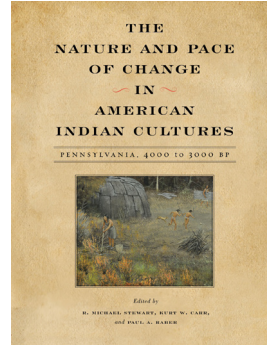
Forthcoming Fall 2019

Contact and Cultural Identity Recent Studies of the Susquehannocks

Edited by Paul Raber

The native group that Europeans encountered when they first entered the Susquehanna Valley had resided there since the late fifteenth century. The group has become known as the Susquehannocks, a people with origins or close affinities, including a shared language, to the Iroquois of what is now New York State. They became key agents in the fur trade centered on beaver pelts and thereby incurred the wrath of the Iroquois Confederacy, which conducted a campaign of sporadic warfare against them. Conflict and the relentless pressure of European settlement led to the eventual defeat and dispersal of the Susquehannocks. Remnants of the original nation living at Conestoga Town near Lancaster were massacred in 1763 by the Paxton Boys in reprisal for Indian attacks during Pontiac's War. From early historical accounts and the intensive study of their village sites, archaeologists and ethnohistorians have built a fairly comprehensive picture of Susquehannock life, ably summarized in Barry Kent's 1984 book *Susquehanna's Indians*, but then-prevailing excavation techniques and perspectives limited our knowledge of Susquehannock society and the consequences of contact with non-Native cultures. This book offers a fresh, contemporary account of the group based on new technology, new archaeological data from a variety of settlement sites, and new interpretive perspectives developed over the past thirty-five years. These developments have led to a reassessment of many aspects of Susquehannock life and are represented in the contributions to this book, which place the Susquehannocks in a modern anthropological context.

Contributors are Marshall Becker, April M. Beisaw, Jasmine Gollup, James T. Herbstritt, Lisa Marie Lauria, Dean R. Snow, Robert Wall, and Andrew Wyatt.

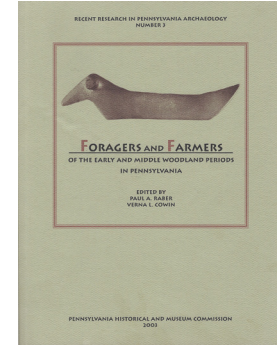


The Nature and Pace of Change in American Indian Cultures Pennsylvania, 4000 to 3000 BP

Edited by R. Michael Stewart,
Kurt W. Carr, and Paul A. Raber

\$17.47 paper (reg. \$24.95)
152 pages | 18 b&w illus. | 8.5 x 11 | 2015
ISBN 978-0-271-07095-7

Building upon sixty years of accumulated data, corrected radiocarbon dating, and fresh research, scholars are reimagining the ancient environment in which native people lived. *The Nature and Pace of Change in American Indian Cultures* will give readers new insights into a singular moment in the prehistory of the mid-Atlantic region and the daily lives of the people who lived there.



Foragers and Farmers of the Early and Middle Woodland Periods in Pennsylvania

Edited by Paul A. Raber and
Verna L. Cowin

\$17.47 paper (reg. \$24.95)
142 pages | 27 b&w illus. | 8.25 x 11 | 2003
ISBN 978-0-89271-109-3

The essays in *Foragers and Farmers of the Early and Middle Woodland Periods in Pennsylvania* reflect a range of recent thought and research on what Paul Raber describes as one of the most "enigmatic periods of Pennsylvania's prehistory." The essays represent a variety of viewpoints and approaches to the period, from the site-specific to the synthetic, and they include evidence from all parts of the commonwealth.

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B. A professional interest in Pennsylvania archaeology. This 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:

1. Authorship of professional archaeological publications.
2. Authorship of archaeological papers presented at professional or professional/avocational meetings.
3. Authorship of archaeological contract or grant reports.
4. Development or implementation of archaeological educational or interpretative programs.
5. Administration or supervision of archaeological programs or projects.

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Principal Investigator, Archaeology
ASC Group, Inc
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Harrisburg, PA 17111
Phone (717)564-5705 Ext 113
Fax (717) 564-5709
email: mstanilla@ascgroup.net

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