



PAC Newsletter

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PENNSYLVANIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

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A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Please note: The views expressed below do not represent the SAA, RPA, or PAC. They are my own.

Sitting here on a late February morning, I've been reflecting on a February 8th webinar I attended that was sponsored by the Society for American Archaeology. Titled, the "Future of Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Archaeology in the United States," it was intended to be an expansive review of where CRM is going. Sitting through the webinar, virtually all of the speakers zeroed in on staffing, more specifically the current and anticipated lack of both field crew and directors and principal investigators, exacerbated by the expected demands of the Build Back Better Act and the more recent Inflation Reduction Act.

Most of the discussion outlined the problem in stark terms, but few practical remedies were offered, mostly revolving around better pay and improving the public perceptions of archaeology in general, with the goal of enticing undergraduates to take up the cause.

I think we could agree that improving the pipeline to a new generation of archaeologists is necessary. I think we also could all see that better pay should improve the attractiveness for archaeology as a living. But having spent my career in CRM as an agency manager, having spent my career hiring and developing archaeologists, I do have some strong opinions on both the problems, which by the way has taken a few decades to develop, and the potential solutions, all of which require much more than tapping your emerald slippers together and wishing it so.

What Are the Problems?

Beginning on the problem side, there are a few stubborn facts related to the practice of archaeology. First and probably foremost is that archaeology is a labor-intensive enterprise, and labor is expensive. Technology has nipped at the corners: GPS replacing transits and alidades; drones and LIDAR replacing aerial photography; tablets replacing paper forms. Yet, to date, no one has figured out a way to expedite finding artifacts in the ground, so the process of surface survey and shovel test pits, and test units will continue to consume many hours of our attention. On the back end, there is artifact processing, cleaning, cataloguing, and curating. And this doesn't even take into account the end goal of making sense of

it all, although a wag could suggest that CRM rarely gets there anyway, so why worry. We may reach the point where AI can assist in artifact identification, but in 2023 we aren't there. And for reasons below, AI might well lag behind. Labor costs still represent the bulk of expenses for any archaeological undertaking, especially in CRM. In the United States, even where the pay is poor, archaeology is an expensive proposition. Pay equity, by which I mean pay commensurate with other fields requiring similar knowledge and skills, won't make archaeology less expensive.

The second problem, one which we all acknowledge in different ways, is that archaeology is a knowledge discipline. It is like a practice akin to medicine or law. Experience matters. More experience usually (although not always) translate into more skill. We have acknowledged this through making Secretary of Interior Standards more stringent than any other historic preservation field, requiring a master's degree as a minimum for professional qualification. We have acknowledged this by placing emphasis on field schools and a long apprenticeship. We have acknowledged this by pushing a trade-like training progression from field crew to crew chief, to project director to principal investigator. I would argue that there is a deeply psychological reason for the emphasis on practice and experience. At its core, archaeology is a field of deep curiosity, an n-dimensional chess game with an impossible goal – telling the history of peoples who are no longer there to tell those stories, relying heavily on the unwritten record of scraps of material culture, tumbled in the ground in chaotic and/or predictable ways (thank you, Michael Schiffer). The hunt for that story is what differentiates us from cultural anthropologists, sociologists, historians, and pot hunters. I would argue that the quest for those histories is what marks a true archaeologist. And it is that quest that makes us all compulsive in utilizing any and every technique or discipline out there to achieve our goals.

In the field and in the lab, the question of “what am I seeing” is immediately followed by “why am I seeing it” and “why is it here and not there?” To complicate the training of an archaeologist, more of the same experience is not helpful, but different experiences are. Digging 10,000 shovel test pits really doesn't teach you more about stratigraphy than digging 100. Learning flakes, cores, and tools from one kind of meta-rhyolite is one thing, but differentiating flaked tool types from all the stone used in a region is something else. Stratigraphy has so many “gotcha” moments that seeing a process the first time is both exhilarating and confusing. Almost no archaeologists have “seen it all.” Back to whether AI can help us. AI appears to be very good at predicting what you already know, regurgitating truths about the mean. This is largely because AI relies on past experience to predict the future experience. AI is much less skilled at figuring out surprises. And archaeology is if anything, a sequence of surprises.

Licensure – One Solution

What is the point of this long digression into the complexities of our profession? It's this. We are facing a national crisis in workforce numbers. It is coming too quickly. The entire archaeological community needs to work together to address this now. We cannot rely on methods of education and training that have served us for a generation. It's clearly not working. It's too slow and too inefficient. The Academy has largely dragged its feet in adapting its educational focus and methods. What is needed now is a focused and consistent effort that will necessarily sacrifice exactitude and precision for broadly effective measures.

The general building blocks to create an archaeologist have been there for a long time: graduate education and hands-on experience. The Register for Professional Archaeologists have established standards for each, but we haven't done what other professions have done – specific course content requirements, testing, and most importantly, licensure. Licensure, the same way doctors and dentists are licensed, the same way lawyers are licensed, the same way electricians are licensed. Fields that require greater skills than archaeology, fields that have greater consequences, all have a minimum agreed upon standard to enter into that profession. The standard(s) are both national and statewide. And these standards are written into state laws, along with the infrastructure necessary to implement them, e.g., governing boards. We have neither the baseline standards nor the state-sanctioned licensing. I think the root of our problems is our inability to measure our competence in a field as far-ranging, as problem-solving, and as squishy as ours. And to definitively state who is in and who is out. Other difficult fields have managed to do so.

What is the impact of not having formal licensure? In my former life, in the land of engineers at PennDOT, we had a lot of employees who had civil engineering degrees but were not PE's, i.e., professional engineers.

From the [National Society of Professional Engineer's website](#):

What makes a PE different from an engineer?

- *Only a licensed engineer may prepare, sign and seal, and submit engineering plans and drawings to a*

public authority for approval, or seal engineering work for public and private clients.

- *PEs shoulder the responsibility for not only their work, but also for the lives affected by that work and must hold themselves to high ethical standards of practice.*
- *Licensure for a consulting engineer or a private practitioner is not something that is merely desirable; it is a legal requirement for those who are in responsible charge of work, be they principals or employees.*
- *Licensure for engineers in government has become increasingly significant. In many federal, state, and municipal agencies, certain governmental engineering positions, particularly those considered higher level and responsible positions, must be filled by licensed professional engineers.*
- *Many states require that individuals teaching engineering must also be licensed. Exemptions to state laws are under attack, and in the future, those in education, as well as industry and government, may need to be licensed to practice. Also, licensure helps educators prepare students for their future in engineering.*

Speaking about lives affected by civil engineers, all you need to do is look at Turkey and Syria and the disregard for building codes to see what kind of consequences can arise. At PennDOT, engineers that were not PEs were limited by job description. At the highest levels of management, PennDOT could have an administrator who was not a PE. When they did, they necessarily created a second equivalent position whose only responsibility was to be the PE when needed.

An occupation more closely related to archaeology is geology. Professional geologists are also licensed, and the [National Association of State Boards of Geologists](#) lets us know what's at stake:

Unqualified geologists, who are employed in jobs that affect the public, place an undue risk on the health, safety and welfare of that public. The risks include:

- *The possibility of an error that will cause a loss of life or property*
- *The higher costs of supervision*
- *The costs of repeating incorrect and incomplete work*
- *Lower cost/benefit ratios brought about by an inability to do efficient work*

The national organization for professional geologists, the AIPG, was formed in 1963. In Pennsylvania, their licensure came in 1992. It still operates effectively. The Society for American Archaeology was formed in 1932, the American Anthropological Society in 1902, the Archaeological Institute of America in 1879, and the Society for Historical Archaeology in 1967. In 1976, SOPA (Society of Professional Archaeologists), the precursor to RPA was formed in response to the challenges of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974. Thirty years after AIPG, licensure for professional geologists was established in Pennsylvania. Today state licensure for geologists is in place for 40 of the 50 states. Fifty years after the establishment of SOPA, no states have archaeological licensure. Licensure for archaeologists only exists elsewhere outside the US, such as in several Canadian Provinces.

You may well say that engineering or geology is a hard science, and it is unfair to compare it to archaeology. In Pennsylvania, here are some of the occupations that require a state license: accountants, auctioneers, barbers, real estate appraisers, crane operators, funeral directors, landscape architects, massage therapists, psychologists, and car salespeople, not to mention those in the medical profession. Tell me honestly, if these occupations require state licensure, why should archaeologists be exempt?

Not having licensure comes with real costs. In Pennsylvania, there is no job title "Professional Archaeologist." The archaeologists hired by the Commonwealth are hired under related but non-equivalent job titles, such as historic preservation specialist or museum curator, and which have much lower standards, with pay commensurate with those lower standards.

Of what worth is archaeology? We don't save lives in the operating room, or design bridges that won't collapse, but frankly most professionals in other fields are rarely called to this level of accountability. Computer programs design most of our bridges, with engineers monitoring the process. I do believe that archeology has a necessary place in the discussion of our national history, not just in complying with Section 106. Frankly, archaeologists have done a poor job explaining our value to society. Hell, we can't even get our national organization (SAA) to value the one part of archaeology – CRM – that *is* valuable to society. *Should a bunch of dilettantes playing in the dirt get paid? Nah!* And then we complain about our pay comparable to other fields, and why students aren't flocking to us.

Lack of minimum standards is reflected in our work product. It is uneven at best. Some practitioners that 10 out of 10 archaeologists would agree are unqualified to conduct archaeology continue to be employed and contracted.

We have no way to police this because we have no ruler to use, either to measure or to smack with. The flip side of lack of common minimum standards is that anyone and everyone is qualified. Anyone can claim to be a professional archaeologist (and do). If you belong to RPA, there is an internal process, but no one is required to belong to RPA.

Finally, there's the lack of respect as a legitimate discipline. A professional engineer can claim a "PE" after their name, and it is backed up by state law. PE's have great responsibility, but also have earned respect. The same with geologists, or architects. We can put an MA or PhD after our names, but speaking from experience, that doesn't guarantee any level of competence. We disrespect ourselves by not having a national minimum competency standard. Then we complain that our profession has no respect with agencies or the public.

Licensure presumes a common standard, and although implemented state by state, is generally established nationally. Wouldn't adopting the NPS standards do the trick? NPS standards are a start but is probably too loose to be effective. And there is a glaring omission in the standards for any knowledge of the National Historic Preservation Act or Section 106, under which the vast majority of archaeological work is done. Finally, what does adopting mean? The Park Service has talked about revising the standards for several decades with no final outcome. Without a national infrastructure to enforce the standards, the NPS standards are just some pieces of regulation tucked away in a sea of other regulations; the Park Service has demonstrated its inability to be the organization to scaffold that structure.

This is where the SAA, and SHA, and RPA could be effective. These groups should define the national minimum standards of knowledge and practice required to be a professional archaeologist. These are the groups with the standing to undertake this national effort. I keep saying the word national because smaller regional or state efforts will only create confusion. Yes, I understand that field methods in Arizona are not the same as in Pennsylvania, but if I am in Arizona and talking with an archaeologist there, we both speak archaeology. We understand each other.

Licensure and national minimum standards would align all of us on a common standard and allow a coordinated effort to establish licensure in each state. From this we could establish who can and cannot be a professional archaeologist, state by state. Universities would clearly know what coursework would be needed. Those interested in offering an education in archaeology that could actually lead to a job would pay attention. Governmental job descriptions could be aligned with professional needs. Licensure would be a pathway to pay equity. The common standard would also facilitate reciprocity between states, enabling an archaeologist licensed in Pennsylvania to work in New York or Ohio, or beyond. However, until we establish national minimum standards, we are going to be flailing away on small and limited efforts.

If we are going to develop the workforce needed for the future of CRM, we need better national ground rules and efficiencies in all of our programs. Frankly, we can't afford to waste one course or one day in the field for the benefit of training our future archaeologists. Before students commit to a career in archaeology, they deserve to know precisely what they need to know and do to be considered a professional.

For Part II: Shortening the Educational Trail, click [here](#).

Ira Beckerman
President

Editor's note: For this issue, the President's Message is reprinted from a recent blog post by Ira Beckerman, which can be read [here](#).

Special Thanks...

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PAC UPDATES

Social Media

Jonathan Burns, Cultural Resource Institute, Juniata College

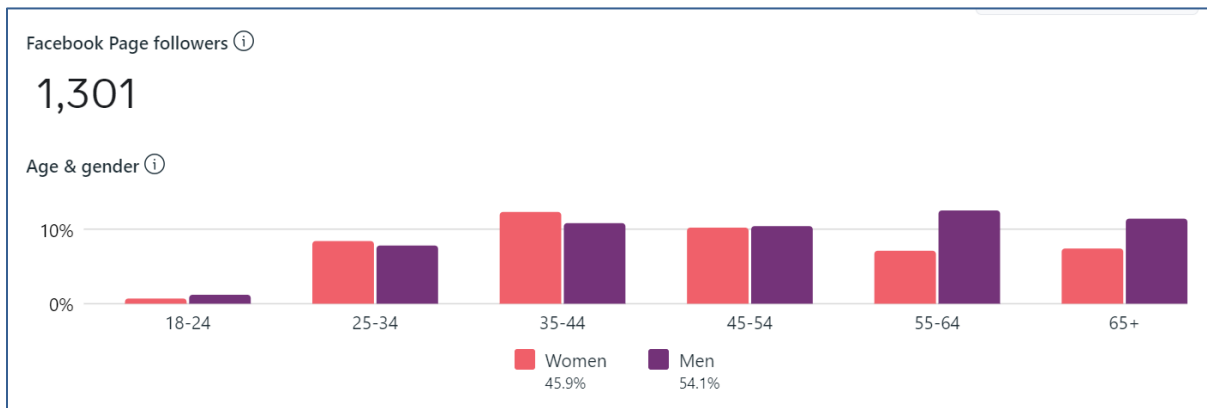
PAC's social media reach continues to grow, with 1,301 Facebook Page followers. The demographic distribution reveals some interesting trends—like women followers outnumbering men in two age categories, 25-34 and 35-40. The council welcomes new members and continues to advocate for historic preservation. Social media is an effective way to promote our mission and to showcase the diverse archaeology done across the commonwealth. The job market for CRM technicians is projected to significantly increase beyond 2030, and social media can provide vital connectivity for PAC initiatives like student training and mentoring opportunities. Let's get connected moving forward!

Membership Update

Jonathan Libbon, SWCA Environmental Consultants

Since the Fall 2022 Newsletter, PAC has welcomed Seth Mitchell to the Council. Welcome Seth!

PAC serves an important role for the professional archaeology community in Pennsylvania. If you know any archaeologists who are not members or have fallen behind in their membership, please encourage them to join. If there are any questions regarding membership, feel free to reach out to Jonathan Libbon at jlibbon@swca.com.



AGENCY UPDATES

PHMC - PA SHPO

Casey Hanson, Archaeology Supervisor

PA SHPO has a new Western Region reviewer, Kristen Walczesky, PhD. Kristen joins us after spending the last four years working with the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma where she first served as their tribal archaeologist and then the museum curator for their new cultural center. Kristen obtained her BA in anthropology and GIS from the University of South Carolina-Columbia, her MS in historical archeology from Illinois State University, and her PhD in anthropology and historic preservation from the University of Florida.

As suggested above, there are now three environmental review regions at the PA SHPO, Kristen has the Ohio River drainage, Justin McKeel reviews the Susquehanna, and Casey Hanson has the Delaware

River. The review regions align with PennDOT districts and a map of the regions can be found [here](#).

PA SHPO also hired Ben Harvey as our new National Register Coordinator, and he is finalizing the hire of a new National Register reviewer. PA SHPO is also hiring a Preservation Incentives Division Manager, details of that position can be found on the [Commonwealth of PA jobs website](#).

The 2022 Annual Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey (PASS) Report is complete and can be read [here](#).

Finally, our office and the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR) entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) last fall and we are currently training DCNR delegates. Please see the DCNR-agency update for more details.



New SHPO Staff: Kristen Walczesky and Ben Harvey.

Legislative Update

Last December the White House held a series of Tribal Summits and among numerous initiatives, announced that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers intends to rescind Appendix C and instead rely on ACHP's regulations and joint USACE/ACHP guidance for implementation of Section 106. The USACE intends to coordinate closely with Tribal Nations and ACHP throughout this rule making effort.

PHMC submitted a white paper to the Governor's office regarding the PHMC's role under Section 106 and the State History Code and the potential impacts on staff and workload as a result of the Infrastructure Act. The Governor's office has not issued a response and we will update membership when they do.

PHMC – The State Museum of PA

Kimberly Sebestyen and Janet Johnson

New Hires at The State Museum of Pennsylvania

The State Museum of Pennsylvania is happy to announce that the position of Museum Director has been filled. Ms. Angelica Docog will be joining us at the end of March 2023. She will be coming to us from her position as the Executive Director of the Polish Heritage Center, and she was formerly Executive

Director of the Institute of Texan Cultures at the University of Texas at San Antonio. Ms. Docog has roots in Pennsylvania, having completed her undergraduate degree at Seton Hill College in Greensburg. Please join us in welcoming her back to Pennsylvania.

The Section of Archaeology is still in the process of hiring a new Senior Curator to replace Kurt Carr, who retired in the fall of 2021. We are hoping to announce his replacement this spring!

Intern interviews for the Keystone Summer Internship position for the summer of 2023 have been completed. The selected intern will perform various duties in the archaeology lab including assisting in the processing of artifact collections, artifact identification, and general curation activities as well as learning the process of recording and updating sites in the PA-SHARE system. The internship will last approximately 10 weeks between May 15 and August 20, 2023.

Save the Date! - 2023 Annual Workshops in Archaeology

State Museum of Pennsylvania, 300 North Street, Harrisburg
Saturday, October 28, 9 am to 5 pm

The theme of this year's program for the workshops has



Angelica Docog is the new director of the State Museum of Pennsylvania. Image courtesy of <https://www.aamg-us.org/angelica-docog/>.

not yet been decided but will center on an important aspect of Pennsylvania's diverse and interesting archaeological past. The workshops will be held in conjunction with the PAC Fall Business Meeting, which will be held on Friday, October 27 at The State Museum. Be sure to save the date!

The Section of Archaeology is Open for In-Person Visits

The Section of Archaeology is now open for scholarly research in our labs and offices and for deliveries of collections. Please contact Janet Johnson at janjohnson@pa.gov for more information or to set up an appointment for research or collection delivery.

PennDOT

Kevin Mock, Lead Archaeologist

Policy Updates

PennDOT has finalized its Delegation Programmatic Agreement in February 2023 with the Federal Highway Administration and the three branches of the United States Army Corps of Engineers that cover Pennsylvania (Pittsburgh, Baltimore, and Philadelphia); the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the State Historic Preservation are

signatories, and the Pennsylvania Archaeological Council is a concurring party. Some highlights of this new PA: provides for a streamlined process, similar to that for FHWA, for state funded highway and bridge projects when the USACE is the lead federal agency; the ACHP is automatically notified of adverse effects (PennDOT had already been doing this but is now codified in the PA); an agreement document is now required when having an adverse effect on an archaeological resource when archaeology is deferred into final design; added several additional exemptions from further Section 106 review including referencing the Federal Railroad Administration's program comment; Appendix C exemptions now become Appendix A exemptions; the emergency procedures process is streamlined and the procedures are removed as an appendix; training requirements have been reduced or modified and are now an attachment rather than an appendix so that they can be modified in the future without having to modify the entire PA. This new Delegation PA can be found on [PennDOT's cultural resources webpage](#).

Staffing News

PennDOT remains fully staffed with 12 cultural resources professionals: six archaeologists (Hannah Harvey, Susanne Haney, Arron Kotlensky, Steve McDougal, Kristin Scarr, and Scott Shaffer) and six architectural historians (Jeremy Ammerman, David Anthony, Don Burden, Heather Gerling, Keith Heinrich, and Monica Harrower) working in the Engineering Districts; one archaeology supervisor (Kevin Mock) and one architectural historian supervisor (Kris Thompson); and a Section Chief (Kara Russell). Contact and location information for PennDOT's cultural resources staff can be found on our cultural resource's webpage.

Annual Report

PennDOT is in the process of completing its annual report for 2022 to FHWA, SHPO, and ACHP as a requirement of the Delegation PA. However, we can share some preliminary numbers: PennDOT exempted 497 projects from further Section 106 review (per the criteria in Appendix C of the PA). Of these 293 were for federal highway-aid funded projects and 204 were solely state funded. PennDOT also had 193 projects where a "no effect" determination was made (117 for FHWA projects, 76 state funded); 28 projects with "no adverse effect" determinations (23 for FHWA projects, 5 state funded), and 14 "adverse effect" determinations (11 for FHWA projects, 3 state funded). In general, these numbers are fairly consistent from years prior and across the Engineering Districts. Once the report has been reviewed by FHWA and SHPO, it will be made available for public review and posted on our website.

PHAST

Susanne Haney, PennDOT

As noted in the fall 2022 newsletter, after a late start, the Pennsylvania Highway Archaeological Survey Team (PHAST) was up and running this past summer and completed Phase I survey for five PennDOT projects and Phase IA Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey at two PHMC properties. For the crew, the highlight of the season was the PHMC surveys at [Graeme Park](#) in Montgomery County and [Peace Church](#) in Cumberland County. Without giving much away, and as a promo for a presentation at the upcoming Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology annual meeting by PHAST field director Amanda Telep, I'll simply say that the survey results were very interesting.

Looking ahead, Elaina Vories, who has a B.A. in anthropology and minor in photography from the University of South Carolina, Columbia, has been selected as our 2023-2024 PHAST field director. Elaina recently completed an internship at Francis Marion National Forest in South Carolina and will begin her graduate studies at Indiana University of Pennsylvania this upcoming fall. We have three PennDOT ESTI positions available to fill our 2023 field crew and are looking forward to what this summer's field season will bring.



Elaina Vories will be the 2023-2024 PHAST field director.

DCNR

Angie Jaillet-Wentling, Cultural Resources Program Coordinator

Working with the PA SHPO, DCNR finalized their Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on October 27, 2022, to guide cultural resources review and management at the agency. In addition to in-house coordination by DCNR and PA SHPO, more than 27 different consulting parties were consulted including state and federal agencies, non-profit preservation and archaeological organizations, and Federally Recognized Tribes and Nations. DCNR's Cultural Resources Program and PA SHPO developed a two-part training module for delegates and interested personnel offered over four dates in September, October, and November 2022 delegating 19 individuals at DCNR. Two spring trainings in March and April 2023 should train and delegate another 40-50 individuals in the use of the MOU.

In partnership with the Student Conservation Association, the PA Outdoor Corps staffed its Cultural Resources Crew (CRC) this past year. The CRC provides support to the DCNR CR program by helping to preserve, interpret, and manage the shared public heritage of all people to the benefit of future

generations, while also providing training and mentoring to aspiring archaeologists and preservationists helping them build successful careers in land and resource management. The CRC is led by Kate Peresolak, M.A., RPA, and consisted of crew members Miriah Amend, Isaiah Cullum, and Haley Rumbel. From March-November, they completed approximately 25 different projects/trainings with an estimated savings of approximately \$500,000 to include:

- 8 compliance projects (archaeological and architectural surveys)
- 5 curation/cataloguing projects (archaeological and artifact collections)
- 4 inventory or recordation projects (historic resources/survey)
- 3 untold stories projects (oral history collection; segregated CCC identification/surveys at Pymatuning and Penn-Roosevelt)
- 5 training opportunities (Phase I/II excavation methods; conference or summit attendance; chainsaw training; blacksmith training; metal-detecting; public outreach)
- Inventoried or recorded 166 new resources (above- and below-ground) and updated another 6 previously recorded resources



Left: Historic Resource Recordation of the Air Glow Observatory, Forbes State Forest (Photo credit: Kate Peresolak). Right: Metal Detector Training/Public Outreach at the Friendly Fire Incident Site, Fort Ligonier (Photo Credit: Angie Jaillet-Wentling).

The schedule for the coming year's field season (March-December) is already filled with another year's worth of projects in the queue. The crew will be returning to expand the initial exploratory work at Penn-Roosevelt and Pymatuning State Parks, where two segregated Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) Company 361, S-62 PA Camp (ca. 1933-1935) and Company 2312-C, NP-11 PA (ca. 1935-1938) were located. Archaeological methods like pedestrian reconnaissance and surface survey, metal detecting, and more traditional excavation techniques seek to expand on the untold stories of our citizens, past and present.

DCNR's CR Program also expanded to include an annuitant (retired professionals working for the Commonwealth in a reduced capacity in retirement),

Mr. Joe Baker. Joe's work with DCNR has been focusing on his continued mentorship of the crew, public outreach initiatives and opportunities, as well as helping to advise staff on policy. An architectural historian position was recently posted (closed on February 20, 2023) to fill an above-ground position complementary to the program's existing staff.

As we work towards developing our cultural resources program at DCNR, we look forward to working with other partners in preservation to ensure that our actions align with our intent. Should you have any questions or concerns regarding DCNR's Cultural Resources Program, please contact Angie Jaillet-Wentling via email at ajailletwe@pa.gov or by phone at 717.798.2753.

UPCOMING EVENTS

PAC Spring Business Meeting

Friday, April 14, 2023 – Dubois Country Club/Comfort Suites, Dubois, PA

The next PAC business meeting will be held on Friday, April 14 from 9:30 to 12:00, in conjunction with the [Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology's Annual Meeting](#). A meeting reminder and agenda will be sent to members in advance of the meeting.

Please note: The hotel restaurant will not be open at noon, but SPA has arranged a lunch that includes a "Build your own sandwich" buffet (2 sandwiches, 1 side, chips and beverage). Price is \$17.50 and lunch attendees will need to pre-register and pay as part of their SPA registration. **Lunch tickets will not be available at the door.**

2023 PAC Symposium and Roundtable on Emerging Professionals

Preparing Future Archaeologists to meet the Growing Demand for CRM Professionals
Friday, April 14, 2023 – 1:30-3:30 PM – Dubois Country Club/Comfort Suites, Dubois, PA

The US cultural resource management (CRM) industry will grow substantially over the next decade, both in terms of funds allocated and the size of the labor force. Between 2022 and 2031 annual spending will increase from \$1.46 to \$1.85 billion, largely as a result of the newly-passed federal infrastructure bill, leading to the creation of nearly 11,000 new full-time CRM positions. About 70% of these will require advanced degrees but based on current graduation rates there will be a significant deficit of qualified applicants.

At the same time, many archaeology programs at universities and colleges across the country and throughout Pennsylvania are being shut down, scaled back, or combined with other programs. Firms and agencies facing increasing demands for their services are finding it increasingly hard, if not impossible, to find qualified archaeologists just when they need them most. Public agencies at all levels—federal, state, tribal, and municipal—have recently struggled to fill open positions. Few candidates applied and those that did frequently lacked the skill sets and experience the agencies desperately need.

This roundtable brings together leaders in industry, academia, and state and federal agencies to discuss how to adequately train the next generation to meet the growing national need and also capitalize on what could be CRM's "golden decade". Topics to be discussed include (1) reversing the trend to close or shrink current graduate programs; (2) reorienting academic programs to prioritize the skills deemed most critical for the next decade of CRM work; (3) creating partnerships and training opportunities between academic programs and CRM firms to increase the number and diversity of students in the CRM pipeline, and (4) better integrating academic and applied archaeology to leverage the vast amount of data that will be generated in the next decade to best benefit the public and descendent communities.

Participants:

Jonathan Burns (Juniata College)
Ben Ford or Lara Homsey-Messer (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)
Amy Covell-Murphy (Carnegie Museum of Natural History)
Justin McKeel, Kristen Walczesky &/or Casey Hanson (State Historic Preservation Office)
Seth Mitchell (Stantec)
Steve Tull (AECOM)
Wade Catts (South River Heritage)
Angie Jaillot-Wentling (Department of Conservation and Natural Resources)
Susanne Haney (PennDOT/PHAST)

CRM Expo

Friday, April 14, 2023 – 6-9 PM – Dubois Country Club/Comfort Suites, Dubois, PA

Are you feeling a little cabin fever this winter? Seen the recent CRM forecast and are either excited about it (i.e., job seekers) or depressed (i.e., someone trying to hire someone)? PAC has a solution! At the annual meeting in DuBois this year, the PAC is pleased to announce a CRM expo from 6-9 pm on Friday, April 14. The goal of the Expo is to create an informal space to grow the CRM community in Pennsylvania, interact with emerging professionals and students, as well as establish a venue for CRM professionals to network. For this event, PAC is targeting emerging professionals as well as students who may be interested in a career in CRM. The intent is to provide these groups with access to CRM professionals to ask questions, get tips on how to apply for jobs, learn more about the industry, and build a network. Hors D'oeuvres and drinks will be provided during the Expo.

We are excited about this new initiative and look forward to seeing everyone in Dubois!

SPA Field Trip: Archaeology of Civil War Battlefields and Sites

June 8-11, 2023

SPA is working on a fun and exciting long weekend together learning about Civil War history and archaeology. Some details are still being worked out, others may change, but the general outline of what we are doing should be as described. Check out the [SPA website](#) for the most current information and registration. Contact Sarah Neusius (sraahneusius@gmail.com) or John Nass (nass81@breezeline.net) with questions.

The field trip will begin with a group dinner and orientation at Sweeney's Tavern in the Historic Farnsworth House Inn in Gettysburg, which is housed in a building predating the Civil War. As the website indicates, the inn offers everything from ghost tours to candlelight dinners. It should be a good place to start our weekend and is only a few blocks from our hotel, the 1863 Inn of Gettysburg.

On Friday, we'll be up early, eating the complimentary breakfast and checking out of our hotel. Then our bus will take us to Antietam National Battlefield in Sharpsburg, MD. It looks like the Visitor's Center renovations will not be completed by the time of our trip, but we will stop at the temporary Visitor's Center and get oriented. At 10 AM we are planning a talk by Stephen Potter, retired Regional Archaeologist for the NPS National Capitol Region. He held that position for 36 years and is in an excellent position to tell us about archaeology done at Antietam and how it has enriched understanding of this key Civil War battle. We also will do a partial driving tour of the battlefield and have our picnic lunch while there.

In the afternoon, we will visit Harper's Ferry National Historical Park and the town of Harpers Ferry, WV. We are still working on a possible presentation on and/or tour of the armory that was excavated within the last decade. This is, of course, the site of John Brown's raid. Whether or not we have a formal tour, we can explore the NPS interpretative areas as well as a little of the town. At the end of the afternoon, we are heading to nearby Winchester, Virginia where our hotel is the Fairfield Inn and Suites. Dinner will be on your own or with other participants close to our hotel or possibly in historic downtown Winchester via a cab ride.

On Saturday, following our complimentary breakfast and checking out of the hotel, we plan to briefly visit one of the Civil War battlefields in the Shenandoah Valley, the Fishers Hill Battlefield. It is here that Major General Phillip Sheridan's forces defeated Major General Jubal Early's army and began a two- week long scorched earth campaign in the Shenandoah Valley in September 1864.

After Fishers Hill, we will go on to Manassas National Battlefield Park where we will view the film at the Visitor's Center and have a short walking tour to some of the ruins of structures that figured in one or both of the Civil War battles at Manassas. We'll have our picnic lunch at Manassas, and first thing in the afternoon, we will have a presentation from Karen Orrence, archaeologist with the National Capitol Region, NPS. Karen will be telling us about the discovery of a surgeons' pit at Manassas and the long saga of the dealing with what was found there from which NPS archaeologists learned a lot of lessons.

A little after 2:00 PM, we plan to head back to Gettysburg. We expect to arrive in the late afternoon in time to go to the National Military Cemetery where many Civil War dead are buried. There are resources we can use for a self-guided tour here before we re-check into the 1863 Inn for the evening. Dinner and socializing in downtown Gettysburg will be on your own or with other participants.

Sunday morning, we will again have the free hotel breakfast and then the bus will take us to the Visitor Center for Gettysburg National Military Park where we will view the film, visit the museum, and see the famous Cyclorama painting. We are scheduled for a 10:00 AM presentation on archaeology and metal detecting recently done at Devil's Den and Little Round Top, as well as an artifact show and tell given by Jeff Irwin, Cultural Resource Manager, and Kaitlyn Ball, Archaeological Technician for the Park.

We will have a picnic lunch together and do at least a partial battlefield tour. We are still exploring options for how we will do this tour. Participants with their own cars may wish to explore the battlefield more on their own, but the bus back to New Stanton will be leaving by mid-afternoon.

We hope you can tell that the trip is going to give us fabulous exposure to Civil War and Military archaeology and history. Don't miss it.

Upcoming Conferences and Events

Compiled by Gary Coppock, Skelly and Loy, Inc., A Terracon Company

Organization	Location	Date	Abstract Due Date	Web Address
Society for American Archaeology (SAA)	Portland, OR	March 29 - April 2, 2023	Past	http://www.saa.org/
PAC Spring Business Meeting	Dubois, PA	April 14, 2023	NA	http://www.pennarchcouncil.org/
PAC Symposium and Roundtable on Emerging Professionals	Dubois, PA	April 14, 2023	NA	http://www.pennarchcouncil.org/
PAC CRM Expo	Dubois, PA	April 14, 2023	NA	http://www.pennarchcouncil.org/
Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology (SPA)	Dubois, PA	April 14-16, 2023	March 18	http://www.pennsylvaniaarchaeology.com/
Delaware Archaeology and History Symposium	Dover, DE	April 22, 2023	Past	https://www.delawarearchaeology.org/
Society for Industrial Archeology (SIA)	Grand Rapids, MI	June 7-11, 2023	Past	https://www.sia-web.org/sia-2023-conference-grand-rapids-michigan/
Pennsylvania Historical Association (PHA)	Camp Hill, PA	Oct. 26-28, 2023	Past	https://pa-history.org/meeting/2023/
PAC Fall Business Meeting	State Museum, Harrisburg	Oct. 27, 2023	NA	http://www.pennarchcouncil.org/
PAC Fall Program – Topic TBA	State Museum, Harrisburg	Oct. 27, 2023	NA	http://www.pennarchcouncil.org/
State Museum of Pennsylvania Workshops in Archaeology – Topic TBA	State Museum, Harrisburg	Oct. 28, 2023	NA	TBA
35 th Annual Jumonville French & Indian War Seminar	Hopwood PA	TBA – November 2023	NA	https://braddockroadpa.org/seminar/
Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology (CNEHA)	Montreal, Quebec Province, Canada	TBA	TBA	https://cneha.org/conference.html
Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA)	Oakland, CA	TBA	TBA	https://sha.org/

FIELD SCHOOLS

IUP Field School at Newport

Ben Ford, Chair, Anthropology Department, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

Indiana University of Pennsylvania (IUP) will be hosting an historical archaeological field school at the site of Newport, Indiana County, from May 15 to June 23, 2023. The field school is Register of Professional Archaeologist certified.



Founded in the late 18th century and abandoned in the early 19th century, Newport was a river town shipping goods from the surrounding area down the Conemaugh River to Pittsburgh. The site presents an excellent opportunity to learn about early life and commerce in western Pennsylvania. This will be the third field school at the site and will focus on exploring several previously identified buildings and prospecting for other portions of the town. Students will learn a variety of methods including shovel test pits, geophysical survey, excavation units, artifact identification, and photogrammetry.

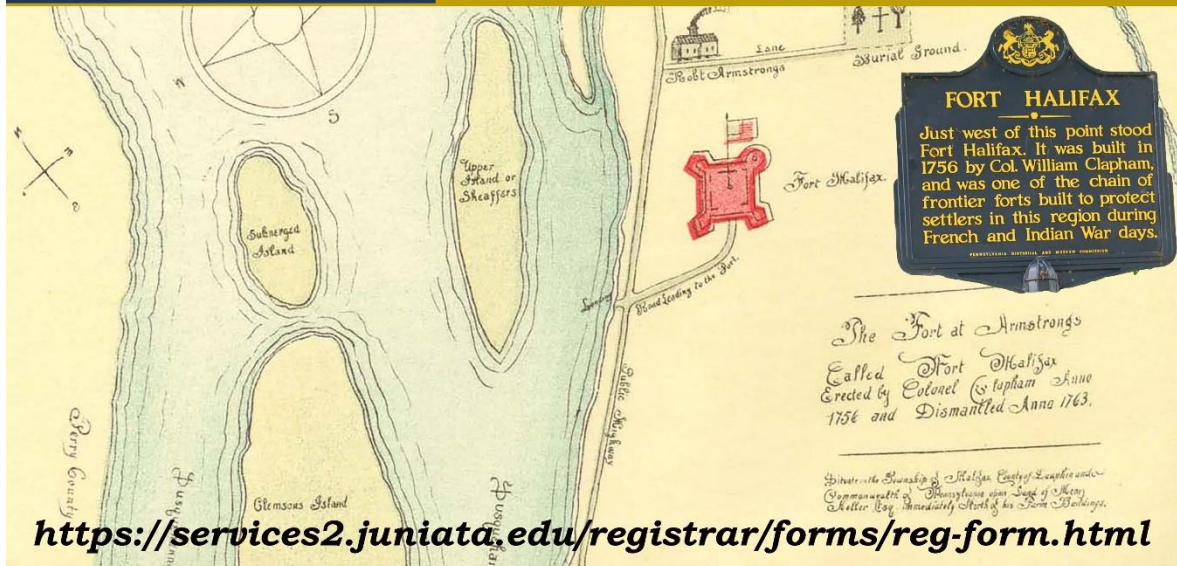
Three concurrent field schools will be offered this summer: ANTH 320, Archaeological Field School (6 credits), is an introductory field school teaching basic archaeological methods, including excavation, survey, recording, and laboratory processing. ANTH 520, Archaeological Field School (6 credits), same as ANTH 320 but for graduate credit. ANTH 740, Advanced Archaeological Field Methods (4 credits), provides advanced instruction in survey and excavation, with an emphasis on the application of research designs to field settings and the logistics of supervising field projects. ANTH 740 is intended for students who have previously completed an archaeological field school.

For more information contact Ben Ford, ben.ford@iup.edu, 724-357-2733.

Registration is open to all and available through IUP: <https://www.iup.edu/summer/>.



*Fort Halifax Rediscovery
Archaeological Field School
June 4 - June 24, 2023
AN-353 (4 credits)*



<https://services2.juniata.edu/registrar/forms/reg-form.html>

Learn valuable field skills while uncovering history! Join the discovery! Register by March 20!



*Cost: \$2100 (includes dig kit)
Accommodations: Camping at Fort Halifax Park, PA
For More Information email: burns@juniata.edu*



RESEARCH & ANNOUNCEMENTS

Sheep Rock Shelter Historical Marker

Paul Raber, Heberling Associates, Inc.

Most of us are familiar with the historical markers that line Pennsylvania's roads and commemorate notable events, people, and trends in the Commonwealth's history. Thanks to a recent effort by the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology, spearheaded by Ken Burkett, we can look forward to a growing list of markers that recognize and promote the state's archaeological heritage.

The most recent addition to the archaeological markers is one highlighting Sheep Rock Shelter (36HU0001). The site now lies some 50 feet below the surface of Lake Raystown in southern Huntingdon County but was the focus of a multi-year program of excavation in the late 1960s under the direction of Joseph Michels of Penn State University and Paul Heberling of Juniata College, following some initial reporting and testing by Melville Corl, John Witthoft, and Fred Kinsey. Despite the importance of the site as a capsule of Pennsylvania's precontact history, no final report was ever prepared and no marker had been placed for the site. As a result, one of the most significant sites in eastern North America now lies largely unrecognized beneath the waters of Lake Raystown.



Sheep Rock Shelter excavation.

A few miles to the east and currently beneath Lake Raystown lies the Sheep Rock Shelter site. The site was excavated over two seasons in the late 1960s by a team from the Pennsylvania State University and Juniata College. Their efforts revealed deep, stratified archaeological deposits representing the remains of successive Native American camps over a time span of nearly 10,000 years, tracing major changes in Native life from small mobile groups exploiting wild plants and animals for food and shelter, to later farmers living in nearby villages and hamlets.

The site displays a deep stratigraphic profile spanning at least the Early Archaic through the early Historic periods. Exceptional conditions of preservation allowed the recovery of organic items like cordage, bone, cultigen remains, and basketry rarely found in rockshelters in the northeastern US. The site produced the earliest radiocarbon date in the Juniata River Valley and an essentially unbroken precontact stratigraphic sequence. The preliminary report and Michels' summary article in the *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* characterize the site as representing a series of seasonal base camps, but little subsequent analysis has been completed.

Recently Paul Raber of Heberling Associates and Jonathan Burns of Juniata College prepared a nomination for a marker to commemorate the site that has been accepted by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. In cooperation with the US Army Corps of Engineers at Raystown Lake Recreation Area and the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, the installation of the marker is planned for this September at Raystown Lake. The marker will be placed along State Route 26 near its intersection with Seven Points Road. The marker will alert passing visitors to the thousands of years of precontact life embodied in the artifacts and other remains from Sheep Rock Shelter, some of which were recovered by

the 1960s Penn State University/Juniata College investigations and now available for future research at the State Museum of Pennsylvania. The rest now lies beneath the lake's waters.

Western Pennsylvania Native American Rock Art Survey

Ken Burkett and Brian Fritz

Only a few special places still exist in Pennsylvania where the prehistoric inhabitants left evidence of their activities on the undisturbed natural landscape. Carved into the exposed faces of boulders, rock ledges, and caves are images representing humans, animals, mythological creatures, and abstract geometric forms. Known as petroglyphs, these inscribed symbols provide us with a glimpse into the minds of Pennsylvania's earliest inhabitants. Petroglyph sites allow us to look beyond their ordinary stone and bone artifacts and examine the less-tangible aspects of their spiritual and religious worldviews.

On August 3, 1749, Captain Pierre Joseph Celoron de Blainville wrote in his journal that he buried a lead plate signifying the French claim to the Ohio Country under "an immense stone upon which certain figures are rudely enough carved." This boulder is today known as the Indian God Rock petroglyphs site located along the bank of the Allegheny River 8.5 miles downstream from Franklin. Chaplain of the Celoron expedition, Father Joseph Pierre de Bonnecamps, described the rock in more detail; "we buried a 2nd plate of lead under a great rock, upon which were to be seen several figures roughly graven. These were the figures of men and women, and the footprints of goats, turkeys, bears, etc., traced upon the rock."



Tom Rabbit (left) and Ken Burkett (right) examining turkey track figures carved into the surface of a large boulder known as the Traister Petroglyphs site (36CL103) located in Clarion County, Pennsylvania.

Beginning in 1958, Carnegie Museum archaeologist, James L. Swauger conducted a decade long survey of Native American rock art in the upper Ohio River watershed covering portions of Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, and Maryland. His work culminated in the publication of his book titled "Rock Art of the Upper Ohio Valley" in 1974. Swauger's book is an inventory of the known petroglyph sites, most of which he personally visited. The book provides a description of the petroglyphs found at each site, a description of each site's location, and a background history of the site's discovery, visitation history, and present condition. In addition to his book, Swauger's extensive records, notes, and photographs were archived at the Carnegie Museum Annex. However, this extensive collection of Native American rock art information was never transmitted and recorded into the Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey records maintained by the PHMC.

The Western Pennsylvania Native American Rock Art Survey was launched in November of this year. The goal of this new initiative is to revisit the known rock art sites, update Swauger's documentation of each site, and record the information into the PHMC's archaeological site database. The project also seeks to develop a set of standards for evaluating the eligibility of rock art sites for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The project is directed by Ken Burkett and Brian Fritz. Funding for the project is provided through a PHMC Keystone grant and a generous donation needed to meet the 50% grant match. The grant will be administered through the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology.

The first outing took place on November 14, 2022. Ken Burkett, Brian Fritz, and Tom Rabbit visited the Traister Petroglyphs site (36CL103) located near Rimersburg, Clarion County. Ken Burkett documented this very site 41 years ago. Ken noted how difficult it was to see the figures after four decades of weathering. The purpose of this site visit was to experiment with different photographic techniques and to devise a strategy for recording the figures engraved into the rocks. In the past, it was a common practice to chalk the figures making them visible to the camera. This method is now disfavored within the rock art community, reasoning that chalking is a form of defacement and has the potential for degrading a fragile resource. Photographing the figures without chalk is a real challenge, a problem that we hope to solve with portable lighting and some high-tech computer software. We will keep SPA and PAC updated as the project progresses.

THE BACK PAGE

WHAT'Z IT?



This vintage artifact was found in our APE near Wilkes-Barre.



What is it?

Find the answer at the end of the newsletter.

PAC Newsletter, Spring 2023, Vol. 35, No. 1

Compiled by: Gary Coppock, Skelly and Loy, Inc., A Terracon Company (gcoppock@skellyloy.com)
Design/Formatting by: Hannah Harvey, PennDOT

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.

PAC Officers and Board Members, 2021-2023

President: Ira Beckerman
Vice-President: Jonathan Libbon
Treasurer/Secretary: Hannah Harvey
Executive Board:
Amy Covell-Murthy
Casey Hanson



Follow us on LinkedIn:
<https://www.linkedin.com/company/pennsylvania-archaeological-council/>



Follow us on Facebook:
<https://www.facebook.com/PennsylvaniaArchaeologicalCouncil>

CRM Expo!

Looking for a Job in Cultural Resource Management? Not sure what to do with your Archaeology Degree? You should check out the Pennsylvania Archaeology Council's CRM Expo!

When: Friday (April 14), 6 to 9 pm

Where: Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology Annual Meeting
Dubois Country Club, 10 Lakeside Avenue, Dubois, PA
15801

What: The Pennsylvania Archaeology Council is hosting an informal networking event for cultural resource management firms, state organizations, and professional archaeologists. This is an opportunity to build your professional network, apply to entry-level positions, and learn more about CRM

Questions: Check out: <https://pennarchcouncil.org/>

OR reach out to Jonathan Libbon (jlibbon@swca.com)

Cash Scholarships are available to support travel and attendance!



ANNOUNCING THE 2023 SPA FIELD TRIP



Archaeology of Civil War Battlefields and Sites

Join us June 8
(evening) - June
11, 2023

We can finally travel again and are planning to explore Civil War archaeology together. Please plan on exploring military archaeology with the SPA for three days visiting Civil War battlefields and museums while learning about how archaeology in our national parks and sites can inform understanding of Civil War history. Visits to Antietam National Battlefield, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Fishers Hill National Battlefield, Manassas National Battlefield Park, and Gettysburg National Military Park with interpretation from NPS archaeologists are planned.

The cost of everything is higher post pandemic, but we still are able to offer members this trip at cost. The SPA member fee of \$400 covers bus fare, all entrance fees, dinner on 6/8 and three box lunches. Members may bring one guest for the SPA fee, with additional guests or non-members paying \$450. Participants are responsible for booking their own lodging at trip hotels and for dinners and incidentals (estimated cost per person double occupancy is \$ 215 + taxes at our group rates). All registrations and fees are due no later than 5/8/23, and all hotel rates are good only until 5/8/23 as well. Additional information will soon be available on the SPA website www.pennsylvaniaarchaeology.com, and sent to Chapters for distribution. Contact Sarah Neusius (sraahneusius@gmail.com) or John Nass (nass81@breezeline.net) with questions.

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:

Jonathan Libbon
SWCA Environmental Consultants
80 Emerson Lane, Suite 1306
Bridgeville, Pennsylvania 15017
email: jlibbon@swca.com

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

Member Information Form

- New Member
 Updating Information

Member Type:

- Professional (\$35)
 Student (\$15)
 Sustaining (\$50)

Name: _____

Company: _____

Work Address: _____

City: _____ **State:** _____ **Zipcode:** _____

Work Phone: (_____) _____ - _____

Home Address: _____

City: _____ **State:** _____ **Zipcode:** _____

Home Phone: (_____) _____ - _____

Preferred E-mail: _____

I am currently a member of the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology

- Yes
 No

Please send dues via PayPal or send a check made out to the **Pennsylvania Archaeological Council** to:

Pennsylvania Archaeological Council
c/o Hannah Harvey
1031 Belleview Avenue
Pottstown, PA 19464

Reach out to **PACSecretaryTreasurer@gmail.com** with any questions.

What's It? Mystery Artifact

Gary Coppock, Skelly and Loy, Inc., A Terracon Company



Answer: 1972 Bally Ticker Tape Bingo Pinball Machine

Bally got its start in Chicago as a maker of coin-operated games during the Great Depression. Bally founder, Ray T. Moloney named his first pinball machine Ballyhoo, after a popular men's humor magazine. In January 1932 the Ballyhoo pinball machine made its debut, selling over 50,000 units in its first seven months. Soon Moloney's factory employed nearly 1,000 workers, many of whom were young women. Humorist Will Rogers, upon leaving a Chicago coin machine trade show, quipped "We will win the next war in a walk if they let us shoot marbles at 'em." Due to Bally's creation of an improved electronic slot machine, the firm supplied 90 percent of the slot machines in Las Vegas by mid-century. Then, in 1985 a Bally stockholder and real estate developer named Donald Trump (45th president of the United States), threatened a hostile takeover. Trump, who already owned two Atlantic City casinos, wanted to add Bally's Park Place Hotel to his holdings. Bally responded by out maneuvering Trump. At that time, New Jersey regulations prohibited ownership of more than three casinos. Bally moved quickly to purchase the Golden Nugget. As a result, if Trump were to take over Bally, he would have ended up with four casinos, one more than the law allowed. By the late 1980s Bally struggled to make a profit and began defaulting on loans. In 1988, the company sold off its amusement games division to a competitor, WMS Industries. The new Bally's Corp, having no connection to the original Bally other than its logo, was, by 2020, operating nearly a dozen casinos, and by 2021 its sports betting services had become programming for the former Fox Sports of the regional TV network.

Long story short, though 51 years old, the Bally Ticker Tape Bingo Pinball Machine of Wilkes-Barre PA is not eligible for listing in the NRHP. Interesting story though.

Source: Clayman, A. 2023 *Bally MFG Company, est. 1932*. Made in Chicago Museum.

<https://www.madeinchicagomuseum.com/single-post/bally-mfg-co/#:~:text=In%201988%2C%20Bally%20sold%20off,of%20jobs%20from%20Chicago%20began.>