



Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey

Annual Site Reporting Activity in 2019



Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey Annual Site Reporting Activity in 2019

Summary

In 2019, 425 new archaeological sites were added to the Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey (PASS) files. This is a substantial shift from previous years that showed a downward trend in site recording numbers. Approximately half of these sites were recorded through cultural resource management (CRM) projects. While it is typical for CRM to be the primary source of new sites, 2019 saw increased contributions from other parts of the archaeological community such as museum collections, university research, and long-time avocational archaeologists.

Site Recording Sources

The two primary sources of new sites in 2019 were CRM projects and the State Museum's ongoing work to process donated artifact collections. Together these accounted for over 75% of new sites. The counties that saw the greatest increase from CRM work were Elk, Butler, Westmoreland, Washington, and McKean. Where CRM projects added 217 new sites, the State Museum's project to process the Veigh collection added 108 previously unrecorded sites, not to mention many updates to existing sites, in Indiana, Washington, and Somerset counties. Of these, 78 new sites were added to Somerset county—all on the Meyersdale topographic quadrangle!

Sources of New Archaeological Sites in 2019

Source	Sites Recorded
CRM	217
Individual Recorders	20
Other Organizations	1
SHPO Digitization and File Cleaning	27
SHPO Survey	10
SPA	14
State Museum Collections	109
University Projects	27

Although lesser numbers of new sites came from universities and individual recorders who are not affiliated with the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology (SPA), recording from both categories increased during 2019. University-based research projects that contributed new information included:

- A graduate thesis from Monmouth University that focused on documenting sites on Broad Mountain in Carbon County
- Juniata College's recordation and excavation of the Stroud Mansion in Stroudsburg, Monroe County
- Ongoing documentation of the South Mountain rhyolite quarries by Paul Marr of Shippensburg University
- A project undertaken by Historic Preservation students at Bucks County Community College to record and update sites in Bucks County that were originally excavated in the 1970s and 1980s

Members of the SPA, representing five different chapters, recorded a total of 14 sites in Armstrong, Butler, Fayette, Lancaster, Luzerne, Lackawanna, and Somerset Counties. These included rock

Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey Annual Site Reporting Activity in 2019

shelters, lithic scatters, an iron furnace, an 18th century tavern, and a 19th century schoolhouse. Some of these sites are currently undergoing investigations, while others were documented based on provenienced artifact information obtained at estate auctions.

Various projects that contributed to the PASS files in 2019 are highlighted here.

Fred Veigh Collection

Andrea Carr, The State Museum of Pennsylvania, Section of Archaeology



Mr. Veigh taking field notes, PHMC investigation of the Nash Site (36CN0017).

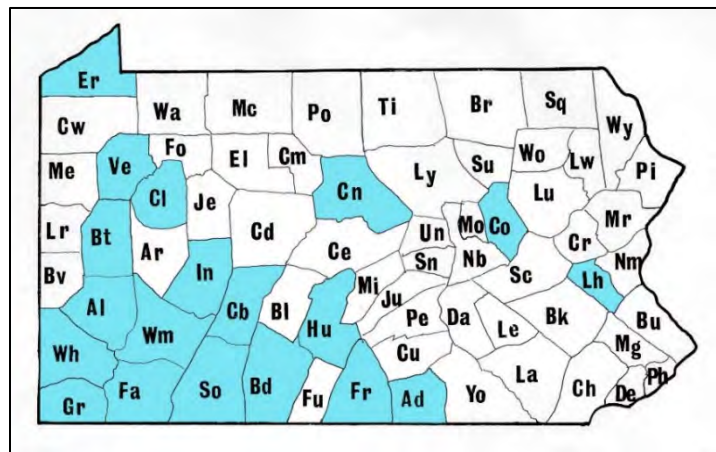
The Veigh Collection was donated to The State Museum of Pennsylvania, Section of Archaeology in 2016. Due to its significant potential contribution to site distribution studies, the lab has made processing and recording proveniences from the donation a high priority.

William Frederick (Fred) Veigh (December 29, 1949-January 25, 2016) received his education and training in archaeology at the University of Pittsburgh, as a field crew member on PHMC investigations in the 1970s, and as a Field Associate of the Carnegie Museum in subsequent years. For most of his

adult life, he was a prolific avocational archaeologist and an active member of the SPA. Mr. Veigh meticulously labeled the artifacts and thousands of artifact boxes, containers and bags in his private collection with site information and a number designation system he developed to keep track of each surface collected location by state, county and USGS topographic map quadrangle.

The donation contains predominately Pre-Contact archaeological material from 19 counties concentrated most densely in the southwestern region of the Commonwealth. Small assemblages from

Adams, Allegheny, Bedford, Butler, Cambria, Clearfield, Clinton, Columbia, Erie, Fayette, Franklin, Green, Huntingdon, Indiana, Lehigh, and Venango were inventoried in 2018, representing 74 archaeological sites and 76 non-site collection loci. A handful of new sites from Indiana county were added to PASS files as a result of this work, however additional site record updates are forthcoming. Most of the collection—the largest and best documented portion of the donation from Somerset, Washington and



Counties represented in the Fred Veigh Collection.

Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey Annual Site Reporting Activity in 2019

Westmoreland counties—has yet to be inventoried, although great headway was made last year.

During the Meyersdale bypass project in the 1990s, Fred was a valued local consultant for the CRM community and worked as a crew member at some point. The sheer volume of his collection from this area reflects this knowledge, as 2019 was the lab's year of the Meyersdale quadrangle from Somerset County. Through coordination with the SHPO, employment of a summer intern and the dedication of our volunteers and staff, the lab was able to inventory over 68,000 artifacts, record 78 new sites and 57 non-site collections, and update 57 PASS files in this quad alone.

There are still approximately 1550 collection loci (locations) from 17 quad maps in Somerset County to process but expect Veigh collection-related PASS records from Washington and Westmoreland County sites to increase the most in 2020. It is our current goal to fully process collections from these two counties in the next year as the loci count and total artifact volume are on par with the Meyersdale quad collected materials in the donation.



Veigh Collection Mount of Diagnostic Points and Artifacts from Little Chartiers Creek Loci, Washington County, surface collected between 1970 and 1980.

At the end of 2019, the lab shifted focus to the Washington East quadrangle of Washington County and recorded 25 new sites along Little Chartiers Creek. We are in the process of updating existing site files too, many of which contain previously unrecognized or poorly documented Early and Middle Archaic components. The image above of Mr. Veigh's artifact mount from this area is a snapshot, an incomplete picture of his dedication to archaeological survey. He thoroughly surface collected drainages, such as Little Chartiers Creek, and retained all artifacts of cultural significance by site location, from the smallest chert flake or historic pottery sherd to the largest ground stone tool, not just the diagnostic points and tools that he assembled in cases. As the donation is processed and preserved, we honor Mr. Veigh's memory and continue his legacy through recording and updating site files in PASS and ensuring the availability of his collection for future archaeological research at The State Museum.

Avocational Archaeologist Contributes to Pennsylvania State Records

David Peters, Archaeological Society of Maryland and Archaeological Society of Northern Chesapeake

In 2019, I submitted 46 archeological site survey forms for prehistoric sites in Chester, Lancaster, and Berks Counties to the PHMC's State Historic Preservation Office. Twenty-eight sites were pre-recorded sites and 18 were new sites. I am currently working on mapping and recording another 40 sites in southeastern Pennsylvania that I plan to submit in the near future. I always believed that the information I had would be valuable to the Pennsylvania state archeology office, therefore I kept very detailed notes from the beginning, intending to turn the information over the state one day.



Artifacts from various sites in southeastern Pennsylvania.

My collection was originally gathered by surface collection on farm fields, all with the landowner's permission, between 1968 and 1985. The prehistoric collection consists of stone axes, tools, projectile points, pottery, banner stones, celts, and hammerstones from the Archaic and Woodland periods. There is one Paleo fluted point in the collection from Berks County.

I was born and raised in Pennsylvania and worked in the Philadelphia area until 1991 at which time I graduated from college and moved to northeastern Maryland. I have had a lifelong interest in the field of archeology with a special interest in Native American history and culture of southeastern Pennsylvania. I am a member of the Archeological Society of Maryland (ASM) and one its local chapters, the Archeological Society of the Northern Chesapeake (ASNC). I serve on the board of the ASNC, and I earned the Certified Archeological Technician title through the ASM. The training and certification program for archeological technicians, referred to as the CAT program, was created by the ASM to give avocational archeologists formal and extended in-depth training in the techniques

and goals of professional archeology without having to complete a formal academic degree program. Participants are provided technical training in both field and laboratory work in conjunction with a periodic lecture/workshop series and required reading materials drawn from the important works in archeology in general and in Maryland in particular. The coursework includes training in laws pertaining to archeology and ethics in archeology. There are required hours in laboratory and field work and analysis. There are opportunities to do public outreach presentations, publish papers, attend symposiums, collaborate with professionals, and interact with the Maryland Historical Trust. CAT candidates work under the direction of a professional archeologist who acts as a mentor until the candidate presents their work to the panel of the ASM prior to being awarded the certification. The program takes approximately 3-4 years on average to complete. In addition to my CAT certification in 2018, I hold a Bachelor's in Electrical Engineering from Villanova University in Pennsylvania and a Master's degree in Technology Management from the University of Maryland. I am a recently retired Program Manager with the US Department of Defense.

Otter Timber Management Project

Rebecca Knapp, Allegheny National Forest, Marienville District

The Otter Timber Management Project (ER No. 2016-1786-047) is located in western Elk County, on the Allegheny National Forest. The project is largely based around timber harvesting, but the project proposal also involves stream and fish habitat improvements, road construction and decommissioning, recreation site improvements, and increasing wildlife habitat. The initial project proposal involved over 1,000 acres of ground disturbing activities, and most of the impacted areas were unsurveyed or inadequately surveyed. As a result, archaeological surveys were undertaken in 2016, 2018, and 2019; the surveys identified 25 archaeological and architectural resources and re-identified 18 previously identified resources.



An abandoned logging railroad grade within the Otter Project.



A dense scatter of historic ceramics at 36EL0430, a historic residential site inhabited from c. 1825- c. 1925.

The Otter Project contains examples of most of the types of archaeological sites and historic structures found on the Allegheny National Forest. The majority of the sites identified were historic: lumber camps, oil and gas sites, and residential sites. The only precontact sites identified within the Otter Project were small open habitation sites. Rockshelters are also common on the Forest, and a growing number of large open habitation sites and villages are being identified to the north and west, particularly along the former Catawba Trail. The only historic structures identified in the Otter Project were railroads, which are by far the most common historic structures on the Allegheny National Forest. Powerhouses are also found on the Forest, but none were identified in Otter.

Bucks County Fills in Some Gaps

Meagan Ratini, Bucks County Community College and AECOM



Staircase uncovered at the Wynkoop House in 1977.

As part of the process of learning about various preservation fields, students and volunteers from the Historic Preservation program at Bucks County Community College spent some time in 2019 updating the recordation of sites dug in the past fifty years of archaeology at the college. More than simply maintaining internal records of investigated sites, current Bucks professors wanted to make the college's research more accessible. This has included organizing paperwork, scanning slides and documentation, and writing PASS form updates for five sites. Three of

the sites—the Wynkoop House (36BU0470), the Dautcher Ice House (36BU0471), and the Diehl Pottery (36BU0472)—had been investigated in the 1970s and 1980s but never received site numbers. Assemblages from two other sites, the Lightfarm Site (36BU0186) and the Moore Pottery Works (36BU0060), were excavated between the mid-'80s and 2000 and have been the subject of ongoing research at the college, but until now had only preliminary site forms completed. The Lightfarm Site now represents the only known site with a pre-contact component in Nockamixon Township, reinforcing the importance of studying legacy collections for gaining a more complete picture of the past.

Broad Mountain Upland Sites Project, Carbon County

Jennifer Falchetta, A.D. Marble

The Broad Mountain upland sites archaeology project was conducted for my master's thesis at Monmouth University. The research was motivated by two factors; first, several precontact upland archaeological sites which had been disturbed through unauthorized excavations were recorded and reported by a local avocational archaeologist and second, the landform which contained the upland sites also included the Nesquehoning Creek Site (36CR0142), a stratified multi-component site on the Lehigh River. The goal of the project was to collect as much information possible about precontact period upland



Bifurcate Site (36CR0160), Kirk Stemmed Projectile Point.

Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey Annual Site Reporting Activity in 2019

occupations on Broad Mountain and compare that data to the Nesquehoning Creek Site, and to assess a method of locating and documenting small, upland archaeological sites through the identification of unauthorized excavations and informant data in lieu of traditional methods. Through the project, a total of 17 new archaeological sites were recorded with PASS. The project resulted in new insights into lithic material choice and settlement patterns within the project area. The project also successfully utilized data collected from sites that were identified through obvious signs of collecting activity. While data collected from the sites was limited it was sufficient to use for analysis when compared to previously recorded sites' data within the project area.

SHPO Survey Activities

The PASS program is continuing to document sites on public lands, facilitate site recording among collectors, and provide educational talks about archaeology and site recording to university and avocational groups. In 2019 the SHPO hosted its first intern dedicated solely to the PASS program, and a large portion of the intern's work was to research survey program models in other states. Stay tuned for more developments in 2020!

Ten new sites were added to the PASS files through SHPO staff and intern site visits that were conducted in partnership with DCNR. These included seven sites in Laurel Hill State Park that broadly represent different eras in the park's history: early 19th century industries, 19th-20th century farmsteads, and CCC-built recreation camps. Taking a very modern twist on archaeology, we also recorded three 20th century petroglyph sites in the Michaux State Forest.

For more information, please contact us at ra-crgis@pa.gov!

Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey
Annual Site Reporting Activity in 2019

County	1/1/2020	1/1/2019	New	Deletions**	Density*
Adams	585	577	8	-	1.11 sites / sq. mile
Allegheny	761	749	12	-	1.05 sites / sq. mile
Armstrong	587	581	6	-	0.90 sites / sq. mile
Beaver	413	411	2	-	0.94 sites / sq. mile
Bedford	348	347	1	-	0.34 sites / sq. mile
Berks	983	976	7	-	1.14 sites / sq. mile
Blair	130	129	1	-	0.25 sites / sq. mile
Bradford	357	357	-	-	0.31 sites / sq. mile
Bucks	472	466	6	-	0.77 sites / sq. mile
Butler	524	507	18	1	0.66 sites / sq. mile
Cambria	219	218	1	-	0.32 sites / sq. mile
Cameron	72	72	-	-	0.18 sites / sq. mile
Carbon	176	157	19	-	0.44 sites / sq. mile
Centre	569	566	3	-	0.51 sites / sq. mile
Chester	1057	1036	21	-	1.39 sites / sq. mile
Clarion	210	210	-	-	0.35 sites / sq. mile
Clearfield	116	116	-	-	0.10 sites / sq. mile
Clinton	229	227	2	-	0.25 sites / sq. mile
Columbia	59	59	-	-	0.12 sites / sq. mile
Crawford	489	489	-	-	0.48 sites / sq. mile
Cumberland	231	229	2	-	0.42 sites / sq. mile
Dauphin	267	259	8	-	0.52 sites / sq. mile
Delaware	188	187	1	-	1.02 sites / sq. mile
Elk	438	401	37	-	0.54 sites / sq. mile
Erie	348	346	2	-	0.43 sites / sq. mile
Fayette	589	583	6	-	0.73 sites / sq. mile
Forest	351	339	13	1	0.84 sites / sq. mile
Franklin	454	442	12	-	0.60 sites / sq. mile
Fulton	80	80	-	-	0.18 sites / sq. mile
Greene	498	498	-	-	0.86 sites / sq. mile
Huntingdon	232	232	-	-	0.26 sites / sq. mile
Indiana	484	477	7	-	0.59 sites / sq. mile
Jefferson	198	198	-	-	0.30 sites / sq. mile
Juniata	132	127	5	-	0.34 sites / sq. mile
Lackawanna	86	84	2	-	0.19 sites / sq. mile
Lancaster	1628	1619	9	-	1.72 sites / sq. mile

Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey
Annual Site Reporting Activity in 2019

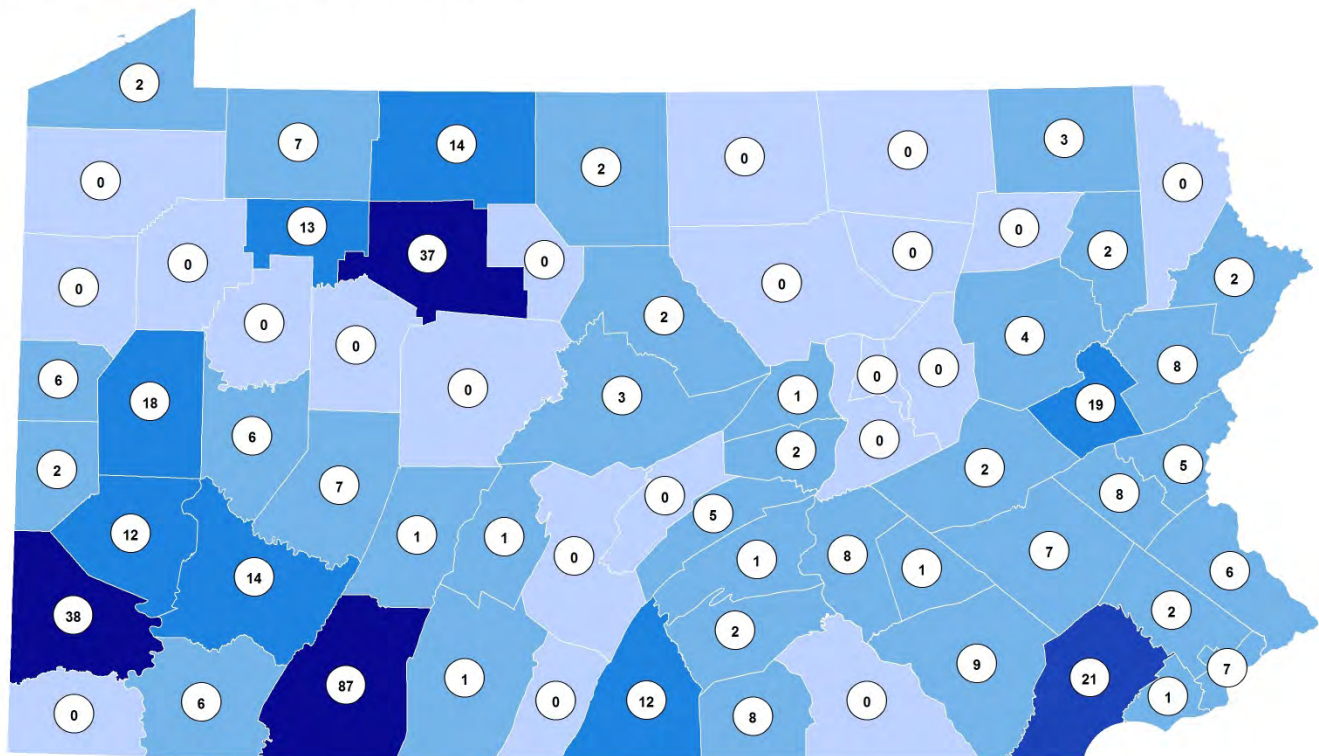
Lawrence	349	343	6	-	0.95 sites / sq. mile
Lebanon	567	566	1	-	1.56 sites / sq. mile
Lehigh	376	368	8	-	1.08 sites / sq. mile
Luzerne	348	344	4	-	0.39 sites / sq. mile
Lycoming	354	354	-	-	0.29 sites / sq. mile
McKean	323	312	14	3	0.33 sites / sq. mile
Mercer	275	275	-	-	0.41 sites / sq. mile
Mifflin	120	120	-	-	0.28 sites / sq. mile
Monroe	296	288	8	-	0.48 sites / sq. mile
Montgomery	498	496	2	-	1.00 sites / sq. mile
Montour	94	94	-	-	0.72 sites / sq. mile
Northampton	357	352	5	-	0.95 sites / sq. mile
Northumberland	200	200	-	-	0.44 sites / sq. mile
Perry	90	89	1	-	0.16 sites / sq. mile
Philadelphia	240	233	7	-	1.86 sites / sq. mile
Pike	271	269	2	-	0.50 sites / sq. mile
Potter	53	51	2	-	0.05 sites / sq. mile
Schuylkill	100	98	2	-	0.13 sites / sq. mile
Snyder	298	296	2	-	0.91 sites / sq. mile
Somerset	493	406	87	-	0.46 sites / sq. mile
Sullivan	33	33	-	-	0.07 sites / sq. mile
Susquehanna	229	226	3	-	0.27 sites / sq. mile
Tioga	182	182	-	-	0.16 sites / sq. mile
Union	151	150	1	-	0.47 sites / sq. mile
Venango	326	326	-	-	0.48 sites / sq. mile
Warren	687	680	7	-	0.76 sites / sq. mile
Washington	1798	1760	38	-	2.10 sites / sq. mile
Wayne	308	308	-	-	0.42 sites / sq. mile
Westmoreland	1162	1148	14	-	1.13 sites / sq. mile
Wyoming	129	129	-	-	0.32 sites / sq. mile
York	470	470	-	-	0.52 sites / sq. mile
TOTALS	25737	25318	425	5	0.57 sites / sq. mile

*Density is measured as “x sites / 1 square mile.” It is calculated by dividing the number of recorded sites in the county by the area of the county in square miles.

**One site was deleted in Butler County because additional testing demonstrated that it should be combined with another site. Forest and McKean County deletions stemmed from duplicate site numbering, or removal at the request of the ANF.

Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey

Newly Recorded Sites during 2019



New Sites per County



New Sites per County



Map displaying the number of new sites recorded in each county last year.

Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey
Annual Site Reporting Activity in 2019

Twelve Counties with the Greatest Increase in Sites during 2019

Ranking	County	Number Recorded	% of Total Increase
1	Somerset	87	20.47%
2	Washington	38	8.94%
3	Elk	37	8.71%
4	Chester	21	4.94%
5	Carbon	19	4.47%
6	Butler	18	4.24%
7	McKean	14	3.29%
7	Westmoreland	14	3.29%
8	Forest	13	3.06%
9	Franklin	12	2.82%
9	Allegheny	12	2.82%
10	Lancaster	9	2.12%
Total		294	69.18%

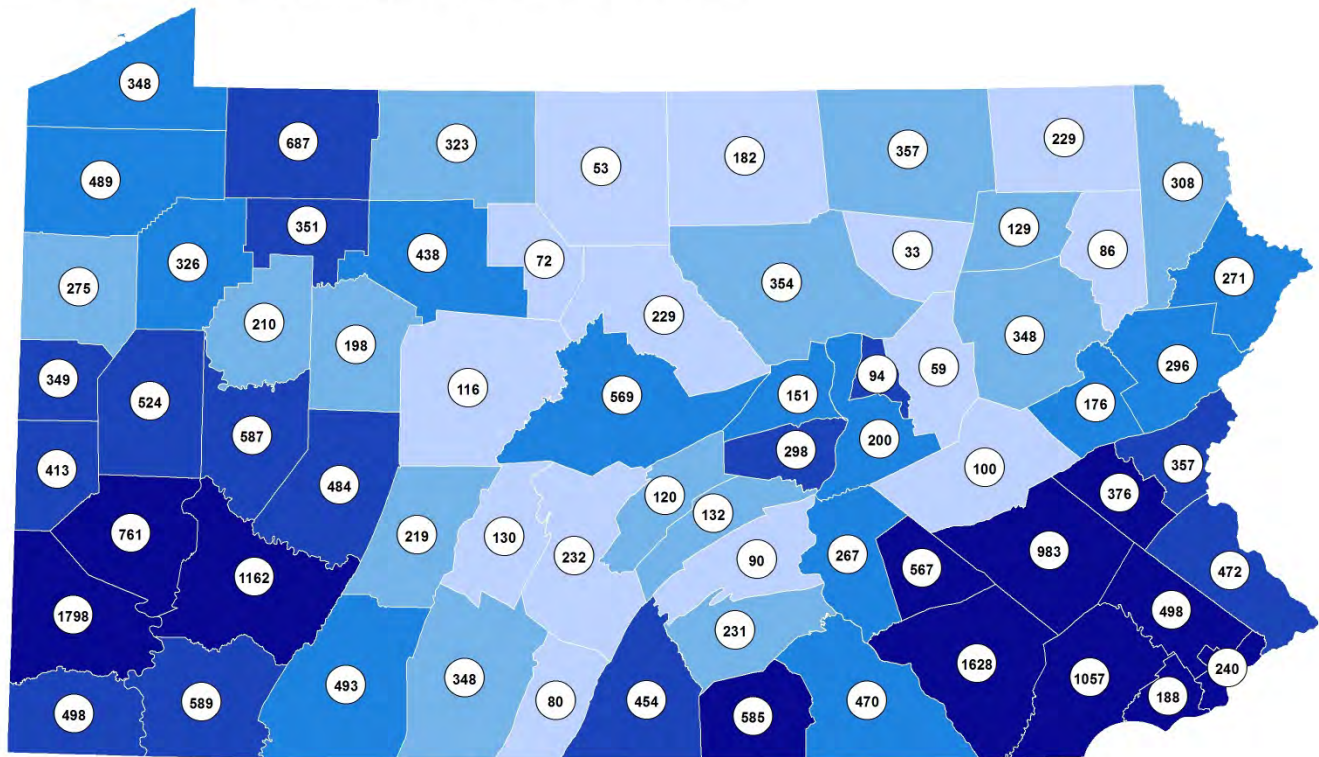
Ten Counties with the Greatest Density of Recorded Sites

Ranking	County	Sites / Sq. Mile
1	Washington	2.10
2	Philadelphia	1.86
3	Lancaster	1.72
4	Lebanon	1.56
5	Chester	1.39
6	Berks	1.14
7	Westmoreland	1.13
8	Adams	1.11
9	Lehigh	1.08
10	Allegheny	1.05

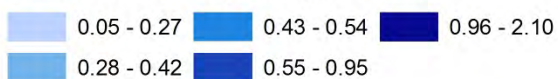
Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey
Annual Site Reporting Activity in 2019

Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey

Site Densities and Counts as of January 1, 2020



Number of Sites per Square Mile



Sites per County



 Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

Map displaying site densities and total counts per county.

Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey
Annual Site Reporting Activity in 2019

Ten Counties with the Highest Numbers of Recorded Sites

Ranking	County	Number	% of Total Sites
1	Washington	1798	6.99%
2	Lancaster	1628	6.33%
3	Westmoreland	1162	4.51%
4	Chester	1057	4.11%
5	Berks	983	3.82%
6	Allegheny	761	2.96%
7	Warren	687	2.67%
8	Fayette	589	2.29%
9	Armstrong	587	2.28%
10	Adams	585	2.27%
Total		9837	38.22%

Ten Counties with the Lowest Numbers of Recorded Sites

Ranking	County	Number	% of Total Sites	Observations
67	Sullivan	33	0.13%	<i>No change from 2018</i>
66	Potter	53	0.21%	
65	Columbia	59	0.23%	<i>No change from 2017</i>
64	Cameron	72	0.28%	<i>No change from 2016</i>
63	Fulton	80	0.31%	<i>No change from 2018</i>
62	Lackawanna	86	0.33%	
61	Perry	90	0.35%	
60	Montour	94	0.37%	<i>No change from 2016</i>
59	Schuylkill	100	0.39%	
58	Clearfield	116	0.45%	<i>No change from 2018</i>
Total		783	3.04%	