Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology Annual Meeting
April 10 - 12, 2015

Final Program Schedule (papers only)

Saturday: April 11, 2015

8:00-8:40 AM  SPA Business Meeting
8:50-9:00  Welcome

Morning Sessions  Judson Kratzer, Moderator

9:00-9:20  Glass, Floods, and “Gov’ment Work”: Finding Blairsville’s Industrial Past
           Hannah E. Charlton

9:20-9:40  Technological Style and the Style of Consumption at Quaker Domestic Sites: The Link between
           Religious Values and the Archaeological Record of The Society of Friends
           Michael L. Young

9:40-10:00  Colonial Archaeology at Fort Lyttelton (36FU42): A Mission-Oriented Field School Approach
            Jonathan A. Burns

10:00-10:20  Some Piscataway Terms in Henry Fleet’s Journal
              David Sorg

10:20-10:35  BREAK

10:35-10:55  The Middle and Late Woodland Components at the Muncy Creek Site, Lycoming County, PA
              David Rue

10:55-11:15  Preserving the Past: One Collection at a Time
              Janet R. Johnson

11:15-11:35  Documenting the Late Prehistoric in West Central Pennsylvania: Further Study of the Johnston Site
              (36IN2)
              Sarah W. Neusius, Beverly A. Chiarulli and Phillip D. Neusius

11:35-11:55  The Prehistory of Fort Hunter: Recent Investigation of 36DA159
              Paul A. Raber

12:00-1:30 PM  LUNCH – On your own: Buffet available in hotel or restaurants nearby

Afternoon Sessions  Joe Baker, Moderator

1:30-1:50  The AD Wood Site: a French Creek-phase Occupation in Western Pennsylvania
           Bill Black
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**Sunday: April 12, 2015**

**Morning Sessions** Tom Held, Moderator

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Abstracts (In order of presentation)

Glass, Floods, and “Gov’ment Work”: Finding Blairsville’s Industrial Past
Hannah E. Charlton, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

South Blairsville’s riverfront property was once home to productive industries. Today, all but the faintest vestiges of its dynamic heritage are obscured by forest growth. Of particular interest is the history of the Columbia Plate Glass Company, which operated from about 1903 to 1935. During this time, the glass factory provided a major boost to the local economy and supported the growth of a village of worker housing known as Tin Town. Broadly speaking, the factory’s importance is also tied in with trends in labor movements and the expanding automobile industry. However, shortly after the factory’s abandonment the site was purchased by the Federal government as part of a regional flood control project. This paper explores the site’s history, Federal management, current integrity as assessed by LiDAR and field-checking, and potential directions for future research.

Technological Style and the Style of Consumption at Quaker Domestic Sites: The Link between Religious Values and the Archaeological Record of The Society of Friends
Michael L. Young, RGA, Inc., Cranbury, NJ, University of Leicester, Leicester, UK

This paper considers archaeological theory pertaining to style, and technological style, and how these may be applied to consumption and production at Quaker domestic sites. This research focuses on the role of religious values, beliefs, and tenets at Quaker sites and their transformations through time. The full potential of the archaeological contribution to issues surrounding the varying degree of adherence to Quaker beliefs and values may be realized through consideration of all available types of material culture. Evidence is drawn from building techniques, ceramic and glass tablewares, alcohol and tobacco-related objects, and materials related to dress and personal adornment. The aim of this research is to make substantial contributions to the study of Quakers, to the study of the influence of beliefs and values in colonial situations and past cultural traditions in general, and to the study of the rise and spread of eighteenth-century consumerism associated with the Industrial Revolution.
Colonial Archaeology at Fort Lyttelton (36FU42): A Mission-Oriented Field School Approach
Jonathan A. Burns, Juniata College

For the past two years, archaeological survey investigations have been carried out by Juniata College at Fort Lyttelton, a significant French and Indian War-era fortification in Fulton County, Pennsylvania. The fort site is owned and administered by the Archaeological Conservancy; however, test excavations have revealed that the site area extends onto adjacent privately-owned parcels. Recovered artifacts include items of personal adornment, weaponry, ceramics, and iron hardware. This work illustrates how academic archaeology projects can serve multiple constituents ranging from undergraduate students, local communities, scholars, and non-profit organizations.

Some Piscataway Terms in Henry Fleet's Journal
David Sorg, North Fork Chapter, SPA #29

Henry Fleet's fur-trading Journal of 1631-1632 is the only source of words of Massawomeck recorded from the speakers themselves. In this paper, I will rather examine several terms used by the Piscataway peoples found in this journal. Several puzzling passages in Fleet's Journal can be understood with a realization of the probable meaning of these Piscataway terms.

The Middle and Late Woodland Components at the Muncy Creek Site, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania.
David J. Rue, Rue Environmental LLC

The Muncy Creek Site (36LY80) is located on a terrace of the West Branch Susquehanna River, west of Muncy, in Lycoming County, Pennsylvania. A buried A horizon encountered from ~45-65 cm yielded Middle and Late Woodland artifacts. The former was dominated by late Middle Woodland Point Peninsula ceramics and Jacks Reef notched projectile points. Late Woodland materials included Clemson Island and Shenks Ferry-affiliated ceramics and triangular projectile points. Bulk charcoal collected in the lowest level of the buried A horizon yielded an AMS C14 date of 1680 +/- 25 BP, calibrated to A.D. 362 +/- 30. Interior residue from a largish fragment of a Jacks Reef cored collared vessel, securely dated at A.D. 600-700 in central New York, yielded Zea mays phytoliths. A great deal of continuity in ceramic mode of manufacture, temper, and surface decoration was noted in terms of the Middle to Late Woodland transition.

Recent Aquisitions
Janet R. Johnson, The State Museum of Pennsylvania

The State Museum of Pennsylvania has recently received a number of important collections assembled by avocational archaeologists. A cooperative relationship between the State Museum and the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology has resulted in numerous well documented and cataloged collections which have benefitted from professional guidance. These assemblages contain essential site information, often they are recorded in the Pennsylvania Site Survey files. These well documented collections provide exceptional research opportunities, enhancing our understanding of prehistory across the Commonwealth. This presentation will provide highlights from these collections and recognize the efforts of these individuals in preserving the archaeological record.
Documenting the Late Prehistoric in West Central Pennsylvania: Further Study of the Johnston Site (36IN2)
Sarah W. Neusius, Beverly A. Chiarulli and Phillip D. Neusius, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

As part of the IUP Late Prehistoric Project, IUP archaeologists have continued to investigate the Johnston site, a large, Middle Monongahela, Johnston Phase village located in Indiana County in west central Pennsylvania. Both new excavations and new analyses have been conducted since we last reported on our studies of this site in 2013. Geophysical investigations have been initiated and additional work is called for. New test excavations in the summer of 2014 gave us our first look at the large plaza area at this site as well as revealed more domestic features on the east side of the site, contributing to understanding of the site plan for this multicomponent village. Lithic analysis of the Dragoo collection at the Carnegie Museum of Natural History is also adding to our understanding of lithic technology among the Monongahela. Finally various graduate and undergraduate theses are supplementing our existing knowledge of this important site.

The Prehistory of Fort Hunter: Recent Investigation of 36DA159
Paul A. Raber, Heberling Associates, Inc.

Recent archaeological testing at 36DA159, the Fort Hunter Site, provides a glimpse into the deep history of the site. For the past nine years, the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission has conducted annual excavations at the site of French and Indian War period Fort Hunter on the east bank of the Susquehanna River, exposing eighteenth and nineteenth century components but also a record of site use extending to the Early Archaic and Paleoindian periods. In connection with proposed park improvements, we conducted Phase I and II testing of a portion of the prehistoric site that extends across most of the Pleistocene terrace above the river’s edge. The studies complemented the PHMC’s investigations by elaborating on the site’s stratigraphy; defining the extent, date and nature of the prehistoric occupation of the terrace; and allowing an intensive examination of a tool stone processing area and patterns of raw material procurement.

The AD Wood Site: a French Creek-phase Occupation in Western Pennsylvania
Bill Black, Venango Archaeology, SPA Chapter #30

The AD Wood site (36-Ve-176) was identified from a surface collection during a 1969 Venango County Archaeological Survey conducted by Dr. SueAnn Curtis (Bebrich). A recent artifact collection from the Sugar Creek drainage suggested a Late Woodland occupation at the Wood site based on multiple triangular points and shell-tempered pottery. Following owner permission and a shovel test, Venango Archaeology, SPA 30 has completed two summers of public access archaeology. More than 160 square meters of plow-zone soil removal has exposed 30 features and multiple post molds patterns. Artifacts include chipped-stone points and utilized blades, rim-shers of probable Chautauqua-ware, French Creek phase pottery, and botanicals including maize and butternut shells. Charcoal recovered from Feature #3 produced a c14 date of @ AD 1250. Additional work on-site will continue during the 2015 season.

Updates to Council Rock Mountain Site: Nearby rockshelter and a remarkable standing, flaked sandstone
David Gutkowski, SPA Chapter #11

The Council Rocks site (36-LU-0306), located on a remote mountain in Northeastern Pennsylvania appears by evidence presented to be a fully intact 4000 year old archaeoastronomy site. Its remote
location is surrounded by additional undisturbed features of significant interest. This lecture will address two of those features: a prominent, south-facing rock shelter close to a spring water source in a small valley 200 meters south of the main site, and an intriguing standing slab of sandstone that appears to have been intentionally flaked along its northeastern edge. The purpose of this sharpened wedge of stone 160 meters southwest of Council Rocks is as yet undetermined.

3D Scanning and Printing Pennsylvania’s Past: An Update from the Virtual Curation Laboratory
Bernard K. Means, Virtual Curation Laboratory @ VCU

The Virtual Curation Laboratory has continued its efforts to digitally document Pennsylvania’s past. Collections scanned over the last year have been loaned for that purpose by members of the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology (SPA), including numerous Early Archaic bifurcates and also Monongahela materials. Scans of rare and unique objects at The State Museum of Pennsylvania have also been made over the last year. In addition to discussing activities in the Virtual Curation Laboratory over the last year, 3D printed replicas will also be shown to SPA members.

Cultural Resources Program It Must Be Around Here Somewhere! Community-Focused Archaeology at Fort Halifax Township Park

Introduction (10 minutes)
Joe Baker, PennDOT Cultural Resources Program

In 2011, at the request of DCNR, the PennDOT Highway Archaeological Survey Team (PHAST) conducted reconnaissance -level archaeological investigations at Fort Halifax Township Park, in northern Dauphin County. Those investigations resulted in the beginnings of an archaeological inventory of this locally owned park that is thought to contain the archaeological remains of a French and Indian war fort. This paper will provide some basic background information on the park property and on the research conducted there.

Remote Sensing Techniques at Fort Halifax (36DA8)
Angela Jailet-Wentling, GAI Consultants, Inc.

Field investigations in 2011 at Fort Halifax (36DA8) along the Susquehanna River in Dauphin County included a multi-pronged approach towards understanding the historic-era occupations of the site. The explicit goal of the investigation was to identify the site of the 18th century fort. The PennDOT Highway Archaeological Survey Team (PHAST) utilized Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) data available online in combination with Ground-Penetrating Radar (GPR) to refine high-probability study areas for excavation. Geo-referencing historic maps of the fort for comparison with the LiDAR contour mapping and GPR results identified and verified all of the linear features on-site; however, polygon features were not as easily confirmed. Subsequent field investigations in 2012 interpreted one of the polygon features as a 19th century structure post-dating the military function of the site. It is evident that future research on the unidentified features will further our understanding of the changing landscapes of multi-component and multi-use sites like Fort Halifax (36DA8).

Archaeological and Geomorphological Testing at Fort Halifax
Laura Ptak, GAI Consultants and Joe Baker, PennDOT Cultural Resources Program

In 2011 and 2012, PennDOT Highway Archaeological Survey Team (PHAST) staff and volunteers from the Indiana University of Pennsylvania Anthropology Department and the Friends of Fort Halifax Park
conducted two weekends of limited archaeological testing and geomorphological analysis Fort Halifax. This testing encountered evidence of substantial Native American land use at the park, as well as evidence of 19th and 18th century occupations. The work also defined the sequence of fluvial landforms that comprise the western portion of the park property, and provided ground truth evidence for several anomalies encountered in the ground-penetrating radar survey.

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**Surface Collection and Block Excavation Testing at Fort Halifax Park**
Amanda J. Rasmussen, PennDOT Highway Archaeological Survey Team (PHAST)

Following the 2011 and 2012 excavations at Fort Halifax Park, a Pedestrian Survey was conducted along the northern portion of the property with the help of volunteers and students at the Indiana University of Pennsylvania. The results displayed the density and distributions of artifacts from thousands of years of Pennsylvania prehistory and history. By combining the surface collection data with data from all previous surveys within the park property, a large block excavation was conducted in the location most likely to contain fort-related activity. While incontrovertible evidence for the fort was not discovered, the results of this investigation have paved the way for future research in other areas of the park. That future research may open the door to new possibilities at Fort Halifax Park.

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**Coal Silt: An Anthropocene Landform at the Fort Halifax Township Park.**
Jesse Gunnels, Northern Arizona University

As a PennDOT/PHMC intern in 2014, I completed my thesis research at Fort Halifax Township Park. I investigated deposits of coal silt blanketing the floodplains and terraces of the Susquehanna River. Following the work of Stinchcomb et al. 2014, I framed my research in terms of the Anthropocene, and started to unpack connections between deposits of coal silt and past mining practices in the Anthracite coal region. In this talk, I focus on why archaeologists should take deposits of coal silt seriously. Using my research at Fort Halifax, I argue that coal silt provides a stratigraphic signature attesting to the industrialization of the Susquehanna River basin. Further, I talk about ways to date deposits and reasons for doing so. Lastly, I discuss how "anthropocene landforms" resonate among researchers interested in changes in human land use over time and environmental protection and awareness.

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**Conclusions: What This Place Really Needs: The Archaeological and Heritage Resource Future of Fort Halifax Park**
Joe Baker, PennDOT Cultural Resources Program

As Halifax Township and the Friends of Fort Halifax develop Fort Halifax Park, the decisions they make will affect the property’s significant archaeological and historic legacy for good or ill. This summary will propose some goals and strategies for future archaeological research and preservation efforts that should benefit the past, present and future of the property, and the citizens who care for it.

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**The Value of Small Sites in the Study of Prehistoric Subsistence Strategies: an example from Southwestern Pennsylvania**
John P. Nass, Jr., Department of Modern Languages, Philosophy and Socio-Cultural Studies, California University of Pennsylvania

Small, open-air archaeological sites such as surface scatters can be found within the archaeological databases for states within the central and upper Ohio and the upper Potomac River Basins. Unless explicitly designated as a resource of interest, the value of such sites for research and explication
remains unknown. Only when such sites require assessment do these resources merit further consideration. Such is the case with the Terrace Component of the Bowser Farm Site (36Gr3) discovered during a Phase I survey. Subsequent Phase II testing revealed the presence of a small site affiliated with the Late Woodland phase known as Watson. Phase III excavations recovered an array of lithic artifacts, pecked stone tools, and sherds from 1-2 limestone-tempered ceramic containers, along with several features. Together, these data are interpreted to represent deposition from episodic occupations of the site for the purpose of mast collection and processing. The excavation of such sites helps flesh out our understanding of regional Late Woodland subsistence patterns.

_Birding the Late Pleistocene In Pennsylvania_
Thomas N. Glover, North Fork Chapter 29

The changing environment of the late Pleistocene impacted the avian fauna of Pennsylvania. Bird nesting habits and migration patterns were altered do to the presence of the late Wisconsin glacier. These birds offered the Paleo-Indians a potentially valuable resource. A review of the literature supports the availability and possible use of avian fauna by these early people of Pennsylvania. This program presents a glimpse into the habitat and nature of birds, and how bird behavior could work to the advantage of the Paleo-Indians of the time. A select number of bird species behavior will be highlighted and how that behavior could have been exploited by Paleo-Indians.

_Glaciated Allegheny Plateau (GAP) Tradition Occupations at Indian Camp Run No. 1 (36Fo65)_
Andrew J. Myers, Allegheny Archaeology Research

Indian Camp Run (36Fo0065) is multi-component campsite that overlooks the Allegheny River in Forest County, Pennsylvania. The site represents a persistent place in the landscape that has attracted visitors to its shores for more than 10,000 years. Recent excavations on the western portion of the site have revealed evidence of significant Late Woodland GAP tradition occupations. Here found located in a tightly circumscribed area were a number of features demonstrating recurrent occupation to a constructed environment. Artifacts recovered indicate a variety of seasonal activity and offer clues to GAP tradition endeavors while living abroad in the greater taskscape located beyond the realm of village life. The GAP tradition as proposed by Johnson (1999, 2002a; Johnson and Myers 2004) represents a cultural progression centered on the glaciated portion of the Allegheny Plateau that lasted from around A.D. 1100 to circa A.D. 1575 and characterized by three successive phases including Mahoning, French Creek, and McFate. This paper will review these recent findings.

_Cordage Twist: From Watson to Ban Chiang_
Robert F. Maslowski, Marshall University

In the Upper Ohio Valley cordage twist analysis of impressions on cordmarked pottery began in 1973 with the publication of An Analysis of Cordmarked Watson Ware. Because cordage twist is often determined by motor habits learned at an early age, it has been useful in identifying linguistic groups, ethnic groups, migrations and population replacements. The concepts behind cordage analysis in the eastern US and its limitations are reviewed. Preliminary analysis of cordage twist on the University of Pennsylvania Ban Chiang collection from Thailand and traditional cordage production techniques among the hill tribes of Laos and Vietnam are discussed. New methodologies being developed for the analysis of the Ban Chiang collection are outlined and their potential use on eastern US pottery collections are proposed.
Analysis of the State Road Ripple Site (36CL0052)
Angela Goreczny, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

State Road Ripple (36CL0052) is a multi-occupation site that was excavated throughout the 1970’s into the early 1980’s. The site is located on a long, narrow alluvial flat in Highland township, Clarion County along the Clarion River. State Road Ripple was excavated by Clarion State College (now Clarion University of Pennsylvania) under the supervision of Gustav Konitsky. Although it has been noted as an important site, there has been no analysis completed for the site. The research that I am undertaking is an attempt to identify the Middle Archaic component at the site. Previous radiocarbon dates and diagnostic lithics determine that this occupation is present at the site, although it is currently unidentifiable within the strata. This paper will present what is currently known about State Road Ripple and my preliminary lithic analysis as well as described future research goals for this important site.

The French and Indian War Forts of Pennsylvania
David Ray, The Hawk Mountain Chapter, SPA # 31

The topic will be about the history and location of the forts and the archaeology digs being done at forts in the area: Fort Northkill, Fort Franklin, Fort Lebanon, Fort Henry, and Fort Dietrich Six.

The William Green Colonial Farmhouse in Ewing, New Jersey: A billet for Continental Army Troops during campaigns in New Jersey?
George M. Leader & Jason C. Hammer, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, The College of New Jersey.

Spring 2015 marks the first archaeological excavations at the William Green farmhouse in Ewing, New Jersey in over 20 years. The house, built in 1720, has a beautiful example of Flemish brick bond on the southeast wall. Additional sections were built in 1780 and 1830 with a summer kitchen added in 1920. The original 1720’s section or the 1780’s section may have replaced an earlier log cabin. Numerous sources suggest light cavalry and troops billeted at the house after the famous crossing of the Delaware River from Pennsylvania in late 1776, during the attacks on British occupied Trenton, but firm documentation of this is sparse. Previous excavations have failed to produce any firm evidence of military presence but the probability remains high. This paper will review the archaeological and historical record of the house and outline methods for excavations this spring.

Hunting with Gist: wild game provisioning during the 1750 expedition of Christopher Gist to the Ohio Country
Charles E. Williams, Williams Ecological

Early frontier expeditions in North America often relied on hunting of wild game to supplement carried food stocks. Typically, journals of these expeditions provided little to no information on the game species harvested or the numbers of animals taken. In September 1750, frontiersman Christopher Gist was contracted by the Ohio Company to “search out and discover the lands of the River Ohio...and to take an exact and particular journal of all your proceedings”. Gist’s journal was detailed on the lands, peoples, and resources he saw, including the species and numbers of wild game harvested to support the expedition. Five game species were harvested: bear, deer, “buffaloe”, elk, and turkey. I compare and contrast the value of each of these species in providing sustenance to the expedition and suggest that
black bear provided the greatest food resource in quantity, quality (fat and protein), and potential portability once processed (e.g., “bear bacon”).

Geospatial Reconstruction of the 1959-1960 Excavations of the Chambers Site (36LR0011)
Edinburg, Lawrence County, Pennsylvania
Brian L. Fritz, Quemahoning LLC

Archaeological excavations at the Chambers site (36LR0011) were conducted in 1959 through 1960 by archaeologists from Carnegie Museum of Natural History and by members of the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology. The investigation identified a Woodland Period burial mound and an 18th century Indian cemetery. Human remains and funerary objects removed from historic graves showed strong cultural affiliations to Indian groups that were known to have settlements in western Pennsylvania during the 18th century. The Chambers site is believed to be associated with Seneca and Delaware settlements along the Mahoning River that were collectively known as "the Kuskuskes Towns." The Delaware Tribe of Indians is seeking to repatriate human remains and funerary objects that were removed from the Chambers Site under the authority of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). As part of the NAGPRA documentation, the Delaware Tribe of Indians wished to relocate the site of the excavations. However, detailed maps showing the locations of the burial mound and Indian cemetery were not preserved in archaeological archives. Using photographs of the archaeological excavations, GIS software, and methods of photogrammetry the locations of Carnegie Museum’s excavations where reconstructed on the modern landscape.