85th Annual Meeting
April 4 – 6, 2014

Ramada Hotel and Convention Center
Greensburg, Pennsylvania

Hosted by the Westmoreland Archaeological Society
Chapter 23
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Colleen Guest          Bookroom
Bonnie Milanak         Break Room
Francine Mizwa         Hospitality
Beverly Grimm          Registration
Tony Kerin             Primitive Games
Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology, Inc.
85th Annual Meeting Program

Friday, April 4

10:30 a.m. – 12 noon  Pennsylvania Archaeological Council Board Meeting  Keystone 1 – 2
12 noon – 1:30 p.m.  LUNCH
12 noon – 5:00 p.m.  Registration  Lobby
12 noon – 4:00 p.m.  Book Room Open  Hempfield 6 – 7
1:30 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.  Tours of Fort Ligonier and Consol site  Meet in Hotel Lobby
6:30 p.m. – 8:30 p.m.  SPA Board Meeting  Keystone 1 – 2
Opens after SPA Board / Midnight  Hospitality Room  102

Consol site, 36Wm100, with the Early Monongahela village to the east and Middle Monongahela village to the west. Being excavated by the Westmoreland Archaeological Society, Chapter 23.
Saturday Morning, April 5

8:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.          Book Room          Hempfield 6 – 7
8:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.          Consol Site artifact display  Hempfield 6 – 7
8:30 a.m. – 2:00 p.m.          Registration          Lobby
8:30 a.m. – 9:30 a.m.          SPA Board Meeting  Keystone 1 – 2
9:30 a.m. – 9:35 a.m.          Welcome Remarks  Keystone 1 – 2
11:00 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.        Poster Session Book Room  Hempfield 6 – 7

During the paper presentations refreshments will be available in the Break Room 102 opposite the registration table.

**Moderator: Tommy Held**

9:35 a.m. – 9:55 a.m.
**David J. Sorg, Henry Fleet’s Journal and the Languages of Pennsylvania.**

9:55 a.m. – 10:15 a.m.
**Brian L. Fritz, Archaeological Mapping of the Spring Creek Glass Sand Works, Allegheny National Forest, Forest County, Pennsylvania.**

10:15 a.m. – 10:35 a.m.
**Bernard D. Means, If You Virtually Build It, Will They Come? Creating a Virtual Museum for the Monongahela Tradition.**

10:35 a.m. – 10:55 a.m.        Break
10:55 a.m. – 11:15 a.m.
Paul Raber and Jonathan Burns,  *Four Seasons at Fort Shirley: A Progress Report.*

11:15 a.m. – 11:35 a.m.
Beverly Chiarulli,  *Late Prehistoric Patterns of Lithic Raw Material Exploitation in Western Pennsylvania.*

11:35 a.m. – 11:55 a.m.
Larry Moniz,  *Chasing the Beringia land bridge myth and finding Solutrean boats.*

11:55 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.  Announcements

12:00 p.m. – 1:30 p.m.  Lunch

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**Saturday Afternoon Session, April 5**

**Moderator: Gene Delaplane**

1:30 p.m. – 1:35 p.m.  Announcements

1:35 p.m. – 1:55 p.m.
Jennifer Rankin and James Woschlo,  *Paleoindian and Early Archaic Occupations at Woschlo Farm (36Sc081), Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania.*

1:55 p.m. – 2:15 p.m.
John Anton,  *Gettysburg’s Native American Paleo-astronomical Calendar.*

2:15 p.m. – 2:35 p.m.
Susanne Haney,  *The Durst Site: the Role of a Pre-Contact Encampment in an Agricultural Village Settlement System.*

2:35 p.m. – 2:55 p.m.
Stephen Israel,  *Pine Valley Park Site: A Rhyolite Transport Stopover, Tool Processing, and Food Procurement Camp in the Maryland Piedmont.*

2:55 p.m. – 3:15 p.m.  Break

3:15 p.m. – 3:35 p.m.
Janet R. Johnson,  *The Discovery and Preservation of a Cheval-de-frise.*

3:35 p.m. – 3:55 p.m.
William Johnson and P. Nick Kardulias,  *The Late Woodland period ceramics from the Wansack site (36Me61) Mercer County, Pennsylvania.*

3:55 p.m. – 4:15 p.m.

4:15 p.m. – 4:35 p.m.
Mark A. McConaughy,  *Can Early Woodland Mounds from Southwestern Pennsylvania and the Northern Panhandle of West Virginia be Categorized by Type and Size*
Saturday Afternoon and Evening, April 5

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
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<td>4:35 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.</td>
<td>Primitive Games</td>
<td>Outdoors right side of Hotel</td>
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<td>6:00 p.m. – 6:30 p.m.</td>
<td>Cash Bar</td>
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<td>6:30 p.m. – 7:30 p.m.</td>
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<td>Guest Speaker:</td>
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<td>Ronald F. Williamson, PhD</td>
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<td>Chief Archaeologist and Managing Partner</td>
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<td>Toronto, Ontario</td>
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<td>9:00 – 10:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Auction</td>
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<td>10:00 – Midnight</td>
<td>Hospitality Suite</td>
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The Mantle Site: Social and Political Change and Economic Planning in a Sixteenth Century Ancestral Wendat Community


This half face effigy has recessed eyes sockets, a developed chin and mouth, and a horizontal projection to the back of the head. The face is surrounded by a single row of punctates that dips between what would have been the two horizontal projections. Within the eye sockets, the eyes are raised and impressed in the centre. The nostrils are represented by two punctate holes, while the mouth is constituted by a horizontal row of punctates with an over-emphasized chin. The remainder of the bowl is decorated by several bands of punctates that may depict hair. The encircling dotted pattern may reference tattooing.
Specimens like this complete castellation effigy have been previously found on Oneida, Onondaga, and Seneca sites and more rarely on Mohawk and St. Lawrence Iroquoian sites. Anthony Wonderley (2002, 2005) has suggested that they represent cornhusk people: mythical, humanlike horticulturalists who represent a visual form of thanks for the three sisters—corn, beans and squash.

This complete and exceptionally detailed effigy face has recessed eyes sockets, a developed chin and mouth, and a single notch in the forehead. The slit eye and mouth appear open. The nose appears to be naturalistic but large with two punctates representing the nostrils. The face appears to protrude slightly from the rest of the bowl, and the pair of vertical grooves present behind the head is typically associated with Mortice pipes.
The Mantle Site

An Archaeological History of an Ancestral Wendat Community

Jennifer Birch

Ronald F. Williamson

Curse of the Axe

Narrated by legendary Canadian singer/songwriter Robbie Robertson of The Band, CURSE OF THE AXE tells the story of an incredible archaeological discovery, recently uncovered just outside Toronto, Canada. The size and scope of this 500-year-old village known as "Mantle" has stunned historians and is changing our understanding of North American life and culture before the arrival of the Europeans.

But one artifact found buried beneath the village has archeologists even more perplexed - a mysterious foreign object, which, according to the timeline of New World exploration, should not be here. This compelling documentary sets out to solve the mystery of these discoveries, which have the potential to rewrite the history books and re-shape our understanding of early contact in North America. Through a combination of richly layered dramatic recreations and advanced CGI, CURSE OF THE AXE plunges viewers back in time to early 16th Century Canada - revealing an extraordinary world that pre-dates the arrival of the Europeans by nearly a hundred years.

Narrator: Robbie Robertson.

Executive Producers: Elliot Handler and Elizabeth Trojan.

Producer/Director/Writer: Robin Bidwell.

Editor: Mike Matterson.

Writer/Associate Producer: Alex McNab.

DOP: Matt Phillips.

Will be listed in the TV listings under "History Presents".

Monday, July 9 at 8 pm

ET/PT & 12 midnight,

Tuesday, July 10 at 1 pm, and

Friday, July 13 at 1 pm, 9 pm and 1 am.
Sunday Morning Session, April 6

8:00 a.m. – 10:00 a.m.           Book Room    Hempfield 6 – 7
8:00 a.m. – 10:00 a.m.           Break Room    Hempfield 6 – 7

Moderator: Noel Strattan

8:30 a.m. – 8:50 a.m.
Carl Burkett, Mammoths, Mastodons and Paleoindian sites in the Conneaut Lake drainage, Crawford County, Pennsylvania.

8:50 a.m. – 9:10 a.m.
Jonathan Libbon, Working by the Creek: Archaeology at the Harrisburg Nail Works.

9:10 a.m. – 9:30 a.m.
Justin D. McKeel, Stories under the Stones: Archaeological Investigations at Unity Cemetery (36WM0967 and 36WM0968).

9:30 a.m. – 9:45 a.m. Break

9:45 a.m. – 10:05 a.m.
Ben Ford, Preliminary Analysis of the Hanna’s Town Collection and How it Can Help Us Present the Site to the Public.

10:05 a.m. – 10:25 a.m.
Chuck Williams, Inadvertent coarse-filter conservation of archaeological and historical sites: an example from State Game Lands in Clarion County, Pennsylvania.

10:25 a.m. – 10:30 a.m. Closing Remarks
Abstracts

Anton, John, Geologist.
*Gettysburg’s Native American Paleo-astronomical Calendar.*

A diabase outcrop located on the Gettysburg battleground harbors an ancient Native American calendar. Only the second of its kind in North America, it is reminiscent of the Puebloan ‘Sun Dagger’ calendar, but more complex and constructed to allow sunlight to interact with several petroglyphs believed to be the first Native American inscriptions discovered regionally. The calendar is aligned with solstices and movements of select stellar objects that denote the time constraints defining the frost season. Moreover, the sun’s cyclic positions between mid-winter and late fall casts an illuminated ‘arrowhead’ into a shadowed area below the calendar and point to specific petroglyphs on what may have been anniversaries of socially-significant events. Susquehannock are tentatively assigned as the calendar makers; however, if the calendar was originally aligned to the precise azimuth of the rising sun on summer solstice, then it may date to the first millennium B.C.

Burkett, Carl, Chapter 30
*Mammoths, Mastodons and Paleoindian sites in the Conneaut Lake drainage, Crawford County, Pennsylvania.*

Intriguing questions are posed by discoveries of mammoth and mastodon remains and nearby Paleo-Indian sites in the Conneaut Lake drainage, Crawford County, Pennsylvania. One mastodon (Mammut americanum) and six mammoths (Mammuthus spp.) were found in lake or marsh locations in the broad valley dominated by Conneaut Lake and the extensive Geneva Marsh south of the lake. Only one of these was systematically excavated, the Sid Hill mastodon near Conneaut Lake. Ten Paleo-Indian sites, located on the margins or near these landscape features, revealed such fluted point types as Eastern Clovis, Gainey and Barnes. These artifacts and other tools occur as isolated finds, or in small concentrations, at multi-component sites. The nature and potential relationship of these faunal discoveries and nearby Paleo-Indian sites is the focus of this paper.
Chiarulli, Beverly, A., Rhea Engineers and Consultants, Inc., Principal Investigator.

Late Prehistoric Patterns of Lithic Raw Material Exploitation in Western Pa.

During the Late Prehistoric period in the central Allegheny Valley, at least four major lithic raw material types were used for the manufacture of a limited variety of tool types. The major tool forms were small triangular projectile points and flake tools. The major raw material types used in this region include Onondaga, Loyalhanna, and Shriver cherts and Vanport Siliceous Shale. Workshops and quarries have been identified for these materials and are found on the north, south, east and west sides of this region. An analysis of the lithic assemblages from several villages investigated by IUP field schools and projects has found that these raw materials were used throughout the area. Analysis of the raw materials used in the villages suggests that although the frequency of raw materials used in any particular village generally reflects the distance to sources, there are some materials that are present in greater than expected quantities. For example, the source of the most used raw material at the Johnston site is not Loyalhanna which is the closest source less than 10 miles from the site, but is Onondaga chert brought from quarry and workshops at least 25 miles from the site. Analysis of the assemblages suggests that the use of raw materials reflects both proximity to sources and some perceived qualitative differences in the materials.

Ford, Ben, IUP.

Preliminary Analysis of the Hanna’s Town Collection and How it Can Help Us Present the Site to the Public.

Four decades of archaeologists, both professional and avocational, have excavated the site of Hanna’s Town, Pennsylvania (ca. 1769–1810), resulting in nearly one million artifacts and tens of linear feet of documentation. Since 2010, staff and students of the Indiana University of Pennsylvania Anthropology Department have been working to create a computerized database and GIS of these data. This work is ongoing, but sufficient data have been digitized to allow preliminary analysis. That analysis, presented here, deals with the spatial arrangement of the site, taphonomic and collection patterns, access to goods on the frontier, the presence of specific ethnic groups, and evidence of the Revolutionary War raid that destroyed much of the town. The results of this analysis will lead to hypotheses that can be tested once all of the data are digitized and will help inform how the site is interpreted to the public.
Fritz, Brian L., Quemahoning LLC.  
_Archaeological Mapping of the Spring Creek Glass Sand Works, Allegheny National Forest, Forest County, Pennsylvania._

The Spring Creek Glass Sand Works was a sand manufacturing facility located in the Spring Creek Valley of Forest County, Pennsylvania. The sand works produced high quality glass sand from 1914 to ca. 1926. Sandstone quarried from the rim of the valley was conveyed down an incline plane to a processing plant where the stone was crushed, milled, washed, and dried. The pure silica sand was shipped across the Tionesta Valley Railroad to numerous glass making facilities, which were common in western Pennsylvania during the early 20th century. In 2012, Quemahoning LLC surveyed the ruins of the sand works. The field survey recorded the location, size, and shape of numerous quarry pits, mine trams, inclines, and foundations. Detailed maps of the sand works were generated from the field survey. From these maps the function of various structures within the complex were identified and the workflow through the facilities was reconstructed.

Haney, Susanne M., Districts 9-0 and 10-0 Archaeologist Department of Transportation.  
_The Durst Site: the Role of a Pre-Contact Encampment in an Agricultural Village Settlement System._

The Durst Site was a briefly occupied encampment in Somerset County in southwestern Pennsylvania. During the Late Precontact Period, the Monongahela culture settlement pattern was dominated by large village sites. However, data recovery excavations have shown that small encampments such as the Durst Site can yield a wealth of information from detailed studies. For example, spatial analysis revealed the locations of where specific activities were performed, and starch grain and FTIR studies contributed important information on wild food resources.

Israil, Stephen, Retired Archaeologist, US Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District  
_Pine Valley Park Site: A Rhyolite Transport Stopover, Tool Processing, and Food Procurement Camp in the Maryland Piedmont._

Recent investigations at Pine Valley Park, by the Central Maryland Chapter of the Archeological Society of Maryland, discovered a small hunter and gatherer camp in the Central Maryland Piedmont’s elevated rolling hills in northeastern Carroll County, Maryland. The small plow zone site is located on a small terrace adjacent to fast flowing springs and a wetland setting within a protected basin. The site is strategically located 30 miles east of rhyolite outcrops and in the vicinity of four headwater streams. The recovered stone tools include narrow blade stem points, small side and corner-notched points, broad blade knives, a light midden of flake debitage and broken bifaces. Shallow roasting basin pits
with two unmodified AMS radiocarbon dates span 3900±40 years BP to 2120±30 YBP. The surrounding wetland, a changing Mid-Holocene landscape and lithic tool kit; contributing factors to the ephemeral and intermittent hunter-gatherer stopover, procurement and processing camp from the Late Archaic through Early Woodland, 5,000 to 2,000 YBP are being investigated. The field investigation is a Volunteer and Public Outreach Project.

*The Discovery and Preservation of a Cheval-de-frise*.

The discovery of a cheval-de-frise in the Delaware River near Bristol, Pennsylvania has raised new questions as to the use and placement of these lines of defense. Chevaux-de-frise (plural of cheval-de-frise) were designed as a line of defense for the protection of Philadelphia from British troops in 1775. Erected in the Delaware River near Philadelphia at Fort Mifflin, placement of these defenses were intended to block British Naval ships from transporting supplies and attacking two nearby defensive forts, Fort Mercer and Fort Mifflin. Research into the design and manufacture of these iron tipped posts has revealed variations in form which were not previously recorded and may enhance our understanding of their installation. Conservation of this important artifact will insure the preservation of this little known story of the American Revolution.

Johnson, William C., Westmoreland Archaeological Society.
Kardulias, Nick P., College of Wooster. 
*The Late Woodland period ceramics from the Wansack site (36Me61) Mercer County, Pennsylvania*.

The Wansack site (36Me61) is a multicomponent locus situated on a kame terrace along the Shenango River in Mercer County, Pennsylvania. Diagnostic artifacts and radiocarbon dates indicate repeated utilization of this favored locale from the Early Archaic through the Late Woodland period. The most intensive use of the site was during the Late Woodland period. One hundred fifty-one (40%) of the 380 recovered projectile points are Late Woodland Levanna and Madison triangular arrow points. Diagnostic ceramics document intensive occupation during the early Late Woodland period Mahoning phase and the later Late Woodland French Creek and McFate phases. The Late Woodland ceramics are described in this paper, and documentation for a new early Late Woodland ceramic type, Mahoning Collared, is presented.
Libbon, Jonathan, Staff Archaeologist, AK Environmental.  
Working by the Creek: Archaeology at the Harrisburg Nail Works.

Throughout the 1860’s and 1870’s Harrisburg, Pennsylvania rapidly industrialized. The region’s close proximity to natural resources and major east coast markets placed it at the forefront of the American industrial revolution. This position was not maintained for long, as manufacturing centers in the west soon overtook Harrisburg’s fledgling industries. Much can be learned about the effect of industrialization by looking at the short lived industries of Harrisburg. The Harrisburg Nail Works (36CU216) represents one of the largest industrial complexes in the Harrisburg region. The goal of this paper is to provide an understanding of how the owners of the Nail Works manipulated the layout of the factory and the surrounding area to control the worker and naturalize this control in the larger landscape. This research can provide insight into the effects of industrialization on a community and how individuals responded to these changes.

McConaughy, Mark D., Pennsylvania Historic and Museum Commission.  
Can Early Woodland Mounds from Southwestern Pennsylvania and the Northern Panhandle of West Virginia be Categorized by Type and Size?

The Early Woodland Period of the northern West Virginia Panhandle and southwestern Pennsylvania cover at least two phases between 3000 and 1500 radiocarbon years B.P. It is a period when pottery first appears in the region and there is some use of domesticated plants. This has been named the Half-Moon Phase. Towards the middle of the period, large burial mounds appear as the local peoples participated in their own version of “Adena,” named the Cresap phase. The mounds appear to be of two forms. One style is for the interment of an important individual or perhaps several individuals in a single, central tomb with accompanying funerary objects. The second type involves the burial of multiple important individuals in separate tombs with accompanying funerary objects within a possible channel house or structure of some sort. In both cases, people of lesser status may have been buried in the mounds with no or few funerary goods, apparently so they could be near the important individual(s). One question that will be explored is does the size of the burial mound also indicate relative status of the interred important individual(s), i.e., is bigger better?

McKeel, Justin D., University of Wyoming.  
Stories under the Stones: Archaeological Investigations at Unity Cemetery (36WM0967 and 36WM0968).

For four fields seasons, between 2010 and 2013, the Pitt-Greensburg Archaeology Program has been conducting archaeological investigations within Unity Cemetery in Latrobe, Pennsylvania. Our primary objectives included efforts to locate the Unity Presbyterians’ (today the Latrobe Presbyterians) original log church (ca. A.D. 1780-1829), red brick church (A.D. 1830-1874), and the
associated parsonage (ca. A.D. 1850-1931). Ground penetrating radar, magnetometry, and extensive test excavations have provided substantial and interesting data associated with all three of these structures. This ongoing research sheds light on some of the earliest European settlers of Western Pennsylvania, illuminating not only the history of the Latrobe Presbyterians but the region as a whole.

**McManus, Jay and Cresson, Jack,** An Unusual Paleo-Indian Cache Find in Eastern Pennsylvania.

"A chance find of twelve fluted bifaces and two biface knives recently discovered near Macungie, Pa. will be presented and discussed. The cache includes a suite of fluted but unfinished bifaces, all within an unusual production mode and two unfluted knives; one of which is comprised of nine conjoining pieces, that appear to have been ritually fragmented. The fluting, which reflects multiple, bifacial attempts along with incipient side-notching and distal grinding are combined attributes that signify either a rare glimpse into prehistoric fluting processes or indeed provide evidence for an transitional bifacial form bridging Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic lithic technologies. An ongoing but unresolved series of replicative experiments will be used to highlight inferences related to manufacturing."

**Moniz, Larry,** Multiple award-winning journalist, publicist and author. *Chasing the Beringia land bridge myth and finding Solutrean boats.*

“Where Are the Boats?” “It’s a joke,” I thought as I read the forward to a major book addressing the biggest archeological controversy in North America today. It was not until later I realized archeologists and anthropologists are not renowned for their senses of humor. The argument revolves around a long-standing dispute about the origination point of the first people to populate North America. Did they cross the Beringia Land Bridge as alleged or did they come from Europe? Perhaps even from a third destination. It’s a question that’s been posed for years by those defending the concept of “Clovis First.” I first encountered that question when I read the E-Book edition of “Across Atlantic Ice,” published in 2012. ....... Dr. Collins point ...The last point proved very simple to establish. Assuming that the Solutrean émigrés arrived at various spots along the shores of North America between roughly the Carolinas and the Saint Lawrence River, then the boats are easily explained. With much of the world’s waters confined to glaciers, the water levels were nearly 400 feet lower along the Atlantic seaboard than the presently are. With frigid weather, an unknown land and limited food, immediate shelter would have been vital to the Solutreans. Girdling trees or chopping them with stone axes would have resulted in many dying from exposure before huts could be built. They simply did the logical thing. I suspect they pulled their boats completely ashore and overturned them. The benches aboard became sleeping platforms and the boats became the first longhouses.
Means, Bernard D., Curation Laboratory @ Virginia Commonwealth University.

From its beginnings in August 2011, the Virtual Curation Laboratory has created digital models of a large number of artifacts associated with the Monongahela Tradition. These digital models have been created from collections held in trust by The State Museum of Pennsylvania, and graciously made available by the Allegheny Chapter of the SPA, the Westmoreland Archaeological Society, and archaeologist William C. Johnson. To make these digital models more widely available, a virtual museum has been created to highlight the active research efforts of SPA members and chapters.

Raber, Paul, Heberling Associates, Inc.
Burns, Jonathan A., AXIS Research, Inc.

Four seasons of field school excavations at the site of Fort Shirley in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania have uncovered the plan of the unique French and Indian War fort and the details of some of the associated structures. They have also identified the location of the nearby Native American settlement of Aughwick Old Town. We report on the results to date and the plans for further excavation and research at the site.

Rankin, Jennifer and Wosochlo, James
Paleoindian and Early Archaic Occupations at Wosochlo Farm (36Sc081), Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania.

Woscohlo Farm (36Sc081) is a multi-component prehistoric locality within the Ridge and Valley province in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania. The site is situated on a south-facing upland terrace overlooking Pine Creek, a tributary of the Schuylkill River. Dating to the Paleoindian to Early Woodland periods, over 100 projectile points, bifaces and tools have been identified and mapped from plowed/surface contexts. The spatial distribution of these assemblages reveals unique temporal patterns that reflect on a number of issues, including morphological variation in projectile and biface forms, site reuse and toolstone selection. As a result, further investigations used a landscape approach to target specific research questions at the locality. Focusing primarily on Paleoindian to bifurcate components, this paper presents the results and discusses future directions of the site and research in the Schuylkill and Delaware Valleys.

Sorg, David J., North Fork Chapter 29.
Henry Fleet's Journal and the Languages of Pennsylvania.

The journal kept by fur-trader Henry Fleet in 1631-1632 is of major importance for the understanding of the languages spoken in the Southwestern Pennsylvania area at the time of contact. This journal contains apparently the only record of words of these languages recorded as spoken by the peoples themselves. A microfilm copy of Fleet's handwritten journal is commercially available, and this
presentation will discuss the handwritten text and some possible minor transliteration errors in the available printed versions. The corrections strengthen the translations previously proposed and suggest Fleet was a better phonetician than the printed texts indicate. I will also discuss the town name “Mosticum” and Dr. Wallace Chafe’s observations on the term “Tehotitachse” in order to show that it is possible to interpret relict native words as belonging to either the Algonquian or Iroquoian language families. A general outline of the languages of Pennsylvania is thus possible.

**Williams, Chuck**, Williams Ecological, LLC.  
*Inadvertent coarse-filter conservation of archaeological and historical sites: an example from State Game Lands in Clarion County, Pennsylvania.*

Pennsylvania has an impressive array of state and federal public lands, totaling over 4 million acres, acquired mainly for natural resources conservation and recreation. In 1920, the Pennsylvania Game Commission began procuring lands for a State Game Lands (SGL) system that now exceeds over 300 individual units covering 1.4 million acres. Recognized as a functional coarse-filter conservation system for big-game as early as the 1930s by Aldo Leopold, SGLs have also inadvertently conserved many archaeological and historical sites across the Commonwealth. In this talk, I explore the value of SGLs 63 and 72 in conserving aspects of the early history of Clarion County, focusing on natural resources use (e.g., logging, oil and gas), industrial archaeology (e.g., charcoal iron production, early railroads), and post-mining cultural landscapes.

The 2015 SPA Annual Meeting will be co-hosted by Forks of the Delaware Chapter 14 and Hawk Mountain Chapter 31 in Hamburg, PA.
Places to Eat

1. Boston Market
2. Chick-Fil-A
3. Dunkin Donuts
4. Eat'n park
5. Ground Round
6. IHOP
7. Longhorn Steakhouse
8. Mall Food Court
9. McDonalds
10. New City Buffet
11. Olive Garden
12. Panera
13. Pepperwood Grill
14. Ramada Restaurant
15. Red Lobster
16. Subway

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