



# The Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology, Inc. Newsletter Spring 2022

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**Presidents's Message** It is finally going to happen! After two years of waiting, it looks like everything is finally a go for meeting in person at Fort Ligonier in April. I feel like it has been far too long since we have all had a chance to get together and talk about archaeology. The program chair and the rest of the meeting committee have been thinking hard about how to keep our meeting traditions (like the hospitality suite and auction) alive while at the same time putting policies in place to keep us all safe. In general, we will be following the most current CDC guidance for the April meeting. This has, of course, necessitated some changes to what has happened in the past. The committee will provide all the nitty gritty details, but to highlight a few plans:

- Hand sanitizer and masks will be included for your use in the meeting totes.
- The hospitality suite will be held in an area that allows for additional distancing.
- Care has been taken to have individually packaged snacks available both between sessions and in the hospitality suite.
- We will have a silent auction this year rather than a live auction to avoid a large group gathering. We can still have a great time bidding each other up on all of those sought-after items though!

Over all, I think the meeting committee has arrived at the best plan to allow as many people as possible to feel comfortable attending and participating in the annual meeting. So much thought and work has gone into finding a way to make it all happen and I commend the committee and the Board of Directors in their efforts. I know I am looking forward to seeing all of you – even if it's only the top half of your faces! Kira Heinrich

## **2022 ANNUAL MEETING- IMPORTANT NOTES AND DATES:**

The deadline for paper abstracts is **Monday March 7, 2022**. Please send them to **Jessica Schumer-Rowles, Program Chair** at [jschumerrowles@markosky.com](mailto:jschumerrowles@markosky.com).

The deadline for student posters is **Monday March 21, 2022**. Please send them to **Angela Jaillet-Wentling, Student Poster Chair** at [angela.jaillet@yahoo.com](mailto:angela.jaillet@yahoo.com).

Please let us know if you will be participating in the PAC wrap lunch buffet no later than Wednesday **March 23, 2022**. Iso, indicate whether you prefer turkey or chicken. Send that information to PAC Secretary/Treasurer, Hannah Harvey at [pacsecretarytreasurer@gmail.com](mailto:pacsecretarytreasurer@gmail.com).

Mail-in registrations are due by **Friday, March 25, 2022**. Please send those to Ken Burkett, SPA- PO Box 213, New Bethlehem, PA 16242.

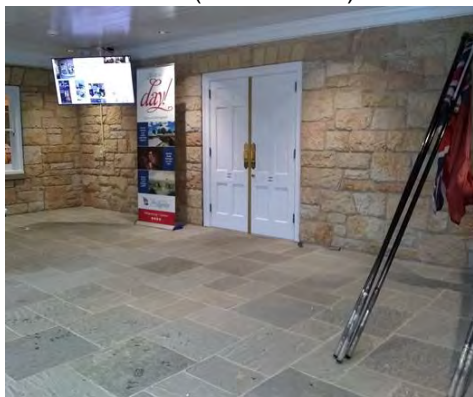
The deadline for hotel reservations at the reduced rate is Friday **April 1, 2022**.

For health and safety for those attending the SPA Annual Meeting, and for the protection of high-risk friends and loved ones of those attending the meeting, SPA is requiring masks and strongly recommends that participants be fully vaccinated. If you are not feeling well or were in close contact with someone who recently tested positive, please stay home. Please refer to current CDC guidelines for attending gatherings ([CDC guidance](#)).

**We're looking for volunteers to staff the book room and registration table at the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology's annual meeting.** Volunteers are still needed to help in the bookroom on Saturday and Sunday and at the registration table on Sunday. For anyone who volunteers two or more hours, their registration fee for the conference will be waived. This is an excellent opportunity for undergraduate and graduate students who would like to attend! Please sign up at [SignUpGenius](https://www.signupgenius.com/go/9040949A8AA2AA2FF2-2022) at <https://www.signupgenius.com/go/9040949A8AA2AA2FF2-2022>.

We are asking that each chapter consider providing a special auction item/basket to help support the Elmer Erb Permanent Fund. Baskets and items should be brought to the Fort Ligonier Educational Center for display on Saturday morning. Contact Janet Johnson at [janetleajohnson@gmail.com](mailto:janetleajohnson@gmail.com) 717.705-0869 if you have any questions.

Book Room Information  
Fort bookroom (ca 20 x 28 ft)



The book room will be set up in the front entry space of the museum, open to both the general public/museum visitors and meeting attendees (see below). Because it is part of the museum, we've been asked to ensure that we don't sell materials available in the gift shop. We will have at least one attendant in the book room to handle on-site sales with a cash box and receipts. Any unsold materials can be picked up at the end of the conference.

We have approximately seven five-foot tables that can be used in whole or split depending on the amount of space that is required. There are also several electrical outlets available, as needed. We are asking that vendors or sellers that wish to sell materials (journals, books, etc.) pay a 10% commission to the Society in lieu of a flat table rate. Alternatively, if you'd like to remain on-site and/or conduct your own sales, we are requesting a flat rate of \$25/table.

We will be waiving fees for tables and displays associated with outreach and education (i.e. organizations, educational institutions, agencies, etc.). Should you have additional questions or concerns, please don't hesitate to let myself or Kira know. We look forward to seeing you all at this year's conference.

Angela S. Jaillet-Wentling, M.A., RPA  
Second Vice President | Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology

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**Nominations for Election at Annual Meeting**  
**Elmer Erb Permanent Fund Trustees to serve six year terms extending to 2028:**  
**Janet Johnson**  
**Meli Diamanti**

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**THE SOCIETY FOR PENNSYLVANIA ARCHAEOLOGY, INC.**  
**Encourages submissions for the SPA Jacob L. Grimm C-14 Award**

Applicants must complete one copy of the application form for each sample they wish to submit.

Should space be required for additional information, please append as attachment sheets.

DO NOT SEND SAMPLES WITH THE APPLICATION.

Submissions must be reviewed prior to approval by the Jacob L. Grimm C-14 Award Review Committee.

Generally a single sample is approved per year by the committee, but this varies depending on available funding.

**Please note that this is a MATCH and only half the sample cost is funded.**

Any SPA member in good standing may submit for C-14 samples. SPA Chapters are especially encouraged to submit C-14 samples.

Applications and instructions may be found on the SPA website and will be processed as they are received.

Submission deadline is normally **four weeks prior to the next SPA Annual Meeting**.

Dr. Bernard K. Means, chairman, C-14 Committee

**PAC SYMPOSIUM Friday, April 8, 2022**  
**Compass Inn Museum, Laughlintown, PA**

The 2022 PAC Symposium will be a workshop on *The Archaeology of Blacksmith Shops*. The workshop is part of the FHWA/PennDOT's mitigation commitments for the adverse effect to the McQuilken Blacksmith Shop site (36IN0463) in Indiana County.

The workshop will consist of an introductory presentation by archaeologists from the Markosky Engineering Group, Inc. followed by a tour of the Compass Inn Museum, a stagecoach stop and Inn from ca. 1799-1862. In use for nearly 40 years, the Museum's reconstructed blacksmith shop is characteristic of permanent 19th century shops in regard to tools, equipment, and layout, as opposed to portable, temporary setups commonly seen in the craft today. There will be a joint demonstration/ presentation by the museum's blacksmiths and Markosky archaeologists focusing on blacksmithing technologies and techniques, archaeological depositional patterns, and methods useful for interpreting these types of sites.



**Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology**

**April 8-10, 2022**

**Forging Ahead: Innovation in Pennsylvania Archaeology**

Hosted by the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology Board of Directors

**Location:** Fort Ligonier Educational Center, 200 South Market Street, Ligonier, PA 15658.

**Accommodations:** Ramada Ligonier, 216 West Loyalhanna St, Ligonier PA 15658. Identify yourself as being with the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology. The single/double room rate is \$89.00 + tax. For more than two people per room there is a \$10.00 + tax per person additional fee. A complimentary hot/cold breakfast is served daily for guests from 6:30-9:30 am. This rate is in effect until **April 1st, 2022**. Make reservations directly with the hotel at **724.238-9545**.

**Program Chair:** Jessica Schumer-Rowles 724.672.2845 or email [jschumerrowles@markosky.com](mailto:jschumerrowles@markosky.com)

**Student Poster Chair:** Angela Jaillet-Wentling, at 724.699.2874 [angela.jaillet@yahoo.com](mailto:angela.jaillet@yahoo.com)

**Book/Exhibit Room Chair:** Kira Heinrich 610.657.0700 [preslerheinrich@gmail.com](mailto:preslerheinrich@gmail.com) or Angela Jaillet-Wentling, at 724.699.2874 [angela.jaillet@yahoo.com](mailto:angela.jaillet@yahoo.com)

**Auction Chair:** Janet Johnson [janetleajohnson@gmail.com](mailto:janetleajohnson@gmail.com) 717.705-0869.

**Friday Afternoon PAC Symposium:** *Archaeology of Blacksmith Shops Workshop/Compass Inn Museum Tour.* The workshop includes a tour of Compass Inn Museum, Laughlintown. A shuttle from/to the Ramada Inn will be provided (donations accepted). The entrance fee to the museum is \$10.00. We encourage you to pay in advance, but it can also be paid that day. There will be a wrap luncheon buffet at the Ramada Inn from 12:00 to 1:00 pm for \$17.64 (Includes turkey or chicken wrap, garden salad, potato salad, iced tea/coffee/tea and a dessert. Pay hotel on your own that day).

**SPA Board of Directors Meeting:** Friday evening at 6:00 pm, St. Clair Room Ramada.

**SPA Business Meeting:** Saturday morning at 8:00 am, Fort Ligonier Educational Center.

**Saturday Banquet:** St. Clair Room Ramada, Ligonier. The banquet speaker will be Fort Ligonier's Director of Education, Matt Gault. The title of his presentation, "Perspectives of George Washington's Friendly Fire Incident."

**Auction:** Items for the **silent auction** should be brought to the Fort Ligonier Educational Center for display on Saturday morning. We are asking that each chapter consider providing a special auction item to help support the Elmer Erb Permanent Fund.

**Registration Form:**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_ Chapter/Institution: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Registration: \$30.00 x \_\_\_\_\_ After 3/25/22: \$35.00 x \_\_\_\_\_

Student Registration: \$20.00 x \_\_\_\_\_ After 3/25/22: \$25.00 x \_\_\_\_\_

Indicate if interested in the PAC Symposium Luncheon Buffet (pay hotel **\$17.64** that day) x \_\_\_\_\_

Compass Inn Museum Tour \$10.00 x \_\_\_\_\_

Saturday Dinner Buffet: \$32.00 x \_\_\_\_\_ (vegetarian options included)

**Registration is available via PayPal at <http://pennsylvaniaarchaeology.com> or by check payable to "SPA Meeting," and mailed by March 25, 2022 to Ken Burkett, SPA- PO Box 213, New Bethlehem, PA 16242.**

## Preliminary Meeting Abstracts Ligonier 2022

### **Blacksmith, wheelwright, or wagon maker? A view from the Meyers/Pickel Wagon Shop** Kenneth J. Basalik, Ph.D

Rural industrial sites often pose interpretative challenges to archaeologists. Census and historic map data categorize a location by activity perceived as the primary focus of the owner. In practice, a variety of activities are often performed at these locations. This paper discusses the results of a Phase II archaeological survey at the Meyers/Pickel Wagon Shop, in Hessdale, Lancaster County. Archaeological data indicates that the activities on the portions of the site tested were primarily blacksmith and wheelwright related. The paper presents the results of the work, the analytical methods used for interpretation of the archaeological data collected, and conclusions reached as they pertain to sites of this type.

### **The Kresge Shop Site (36MR0295) – 19<sup>th</sup> Century Village Industry and Development** Allison Brewer

The Pennsylvania Department of Transportation is proposing to replace the bridge that carries SR 715 over McMichael Creek as well as institute related safety improvements within Chestnuthill Township, Monroe County, Pennsylvania. Phase I/II Archaeological investigations in support of the project resulted in the identification and evaluation of five historic archaeological sites. One archaeological site, the Kresge Shop Site (36MR0295), was recommended and determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. The Kresge Shop Site (36MR0295) was identified as a multi-purpose historic site with local/small-scale industrial and commercial functions. Historic deposits, including a destruction layer and successive historic activity areas, were sealed by an approximately two-foot-thick package of large cobbles associated with the construction of the current c. 1910 bridge. A series of features associated with former work surfaces, exhibiting iron puddling and containing iron artifacts/concretions, were determined to have been created in association with the c. 1845 blacksmith and/or wheelwright shop(s). The buried surfaces were likely to have been exposed and utilized between 1845-1892.

This presentation will summarize the work completed to date and the initial results of ongoing alternative mitigation efforts, including the development of a context study and web-based Story Map. Intensive background research, oral history interviews, and additional artifact analysis (via x-radiography) are in the process of being completed. A Story Map will be prepared to illustrate the history and development of the Village of McMichaels using available historic mapping, historic and aerial imagery, and local private photograph collections.

### **“Wagons Breaking to Pieces and Horses Wanting Shoes”: Detecting Eighteenth Century Blacksmith Activity at Frontier Fortifications**

**Jonathan A. Burns, Juniata College**

Due to the centrality of their skills in manufacturing objects with which to navigate virtually every aspect of daily life, Blacksmiths played a crucial role on Pennsylvania's colonial frontier. Frequently mentioned in the historic record, their archaeological signatures are distinct within the typical array of features and debris associated with Eighteenth Century fortifications like Fort Lyttelton in Fulton County, PA. The palisade fort was an early frontier fortification built in 1755 to protect English settlers, and later served as an important supply hub on the Forbes Expedition of 1758 to dislodge the French from Fort Duquesne. The Cultural Resource Institute at Juniata College has partnered with the Archaeological Conservancy to define the area of blacksmith activity mentioned in the papers of Henry Bouquet. Adding to our understanding of the larger site area, the project has assisted the conservancy in acquiring ten additional acres of land containing the remains of the blacksmith's activity area, a section of the Forbes Road, encampments, and a firing range. Bouquet's papers describe many difficulties of General Forbes' logistical undertaking that come to life in our archaeological survey. Recent work at Revolutionary War-era Fort Roberdeau, in Blair County, has likewise been effective in detecting the Blacksmith's presence on site. Examples of the artifacts and distributional signatures aid in the identification of these integral but understudied components of frontier fortifications.

### **Digging Deeper: Resources for Archival Research and Historical Documents Related to Blacksmithing Sites,** Laura C. Ricketts

Historical documents and archival research are essential components in the interpretation of blacksmithing sites. Thorough background research can illuminate a site by weaving together piecemeal information gathered from various sources in order to craft a useful historic context and for more thoughtful interpretation of the components and people related to a blacksmithing site. This paper will explore brick-and-mortar repositories as well as desktop sources for historical documents and materials that can bring life and narration to blacksmithing sites.

### **Archaeology of the Defibaugh Blacksmith Shop, Bedford County, PA** Chris Espenshade, New South Associates, Inc.

In 2001, data recovery excavations were completed at the blacksmith shop locus of the Defibaugh Wagon Shop. The work was conducted for the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, in advance to improvements to Route 30 in Bedford County. The project included archival research, excavation, oral history and mapping of extant blacksmith shops, and a review of tools and other items removed prior to the loss of the shop. The 1830s-1930s shop saw use for general horse-shoeing, to fabricate parts for the manufacture of spring wagons, and to support the gun works also operated by the Defibaugh family.

### **What Kind of Blacksmith Shop is It?** Brian L. Fritz, M.S., RPA, GISP, Quemahoning LLC, Amanda L. Valko, M.A., RPA, North Fork Chapter 29, SPA

Blacksmith shops were common across Pennsylvania throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and many survived into the early twentieth century. Interest in blacksmith shop sites is increasing among archaeologists. Blacksmith shop sites with good archaeological integrity are typically rich in artifacts and functionally identifiable features. Archaeological investigations of blacksmith shops have been successful in revealing the internal fabric of work areas and the social relationships between the blacksmith and surrounding community. We propose that the artifact assemblages and internal features of blacksmith shops can be used to classify and identify types of blacksmith shops. Excavations at the Frazier Brothers Sawmill blacksmith shop located in Clear Creek State Park, Jefferson County, PA is a case study in identifying a specialized type of blacksmith shop.

### **A Tale of 19<sup>th</sup> Century Blacksmithing in Morrisons Cove** Justin D. McKeel

In 1823 a blacksmith and wagon-maker named John W. Miller setup shop in Morrisons Cove, in rural southeastern Blair County. Miller's blacksmith shop was the nucleus of what would become the new crossroads village of Millerstown. In its heyday Millerstown boasted a modest row of houses, two blacksmith shops, a store, and a post office. Yet by the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century much of Millerstown was toppled, including John Miller's blacksmith shop. Nearly 200 years after Miller setup shop, Phase I and Phase II investigations for the PennDOT 2017 DF Blair Box Culvert replacement uncovered his stone-walled blacksmith shop, sealed by modern fill beneath a strawberry garden. These archaeological investigations of John Miller's blacksmith shop have provided snippets of insight into 19<sup>th</sup> century socioeconomic and technological changes in a rural crossroads village.

### **Investigations of the McQuilken Blacksmith Shop Site, Indiana County, PA** Jessica Schumer-Rowles, The Markosky Engineering Group

In the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, Samuel McQuilken opened a blacksmith shop along the Buffalo-Pittsburgh Highway in the town of Home. In this moderately sized shop, McQuilken and his assistants ironed wagons, shoed horses, and did general repairs. In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the shop changed hands many times as demand for the trade declined. Historic research and data recovery excavations of the site revealed patterns that reflect the changes in blacksmithing in a rural community over the last century of the trade as a major occupation.

**Archaeological Site Recording in PA-SHARE** Taylor Napoleon, PA SHPO, PA Archaeological Site Survey Coordinator (PASS), Noel D. Strattan, PA SHPO, PA-SHARE Administrator

In February 2021, the Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office (PA SHPO) launched a new online, spatially enabled data management and cultural resource system called Pennsylvania's State Historic and Archaeological Resource Exchange (PA-SHARE). PA-SHARE serves as the primary interface for all programs areas within the PA SHPO, replacing the antiquated CRGIS system, multiple internal databases, and paper-based documentation. With the introduction of PA-SHARE, substantial changes have occurred in the archaeological site recording process, most notably the ability to record any type of resource online, eliminating the need for mailed-in paper forms. The switch to an online process allows site information to remain as accurate as possible and for new sites and site updates to be available to view immediately after processing. This presentation will provide a brief introduction to PA-SHARE with a primary focus on changes to the site recording process and include a real-time demonstration of archaeological site recording in PA-SHARE.

### **In Defense of Richard Georges' Johnston Phase: More Than a Few Trade Pots, William C. Johnson, Research Associate in Anthropology, Carnegie Museum of Natural History**

Since 2011, a *Pennsylvania Archaeologist* article and two Masters theses have challenged the concept of Richard George's Johnston phase and questioned the validity of his data. I first review the Johnston phase 44 years after George published his reasons for positing a new phase and then address the arguments presented for its rejection. In a 1978 *Pennsylvania Archaeologist* article, George defined his Johnston phase based on the presence of a single diagnostic pottery type, McFate Incised, and its pseudo cord-decorated variant, Conemaugh Cord-Imprinted. George also discussed several other material culture characteristics common to his original three Johnston phase components but did not consider them to be necessary parts of his phase definition. George's critics alleged that one of these characteristics, a relatively high or predominant frequency of final S-twist direction cordage, was an integral attribute. In his 1997 *Pennsylvania Archaeologist* article, George again never stated that S-twist direction cordage was a defining attribute of his Johnston phase. His critics never carefully read either of George's articles.

### **The Late Paleoindian Lanceolate Problem in Ohio and Western Pennsylvania., Bill Tippins**

Since the 1950s, there has been confusion in typing lanceolate and stemmed lanceolate projectile points in Ohio and western Pennsylvania. In Ohio, most of these artifacts are considered Late Paleoindian markers, following the theories of Olaf Prufer and Robert Converse. In contrast, similar artifacts found in western Pennsylvania are generally categorized as Late Archaic "Steubenville Stemmed" and "Steubenville Lanceolates", following the work of William Mayer-Oakes and Don Dragoo. A review of the literature shows that Prufer was premature (and likely wrong) in assigning Ohio specimens (e.g. "McConnell Lanceolates", "Sawmill Lanceolates", "Stringtown Stemmed points") to the Late Paleoindian period. In recent years, radiocarbon-dated excavations indicate that the majority of lanceolates found in Ohio, western Pennsylvania, and West Virginia likely date to the Late Archaic period. The mis-assignment of Late Archaic lanceolates as Late Paleoindian artifacts skews our understanding of both periods.

### **Alpenglow Rockshelter - Discover, Dig, Document** David Gutkowski, Chapter 11 – Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology.

First hypothesized as a shelter at the SPA Annual meeting in Bethlehem in 2015, this south-facing overhang in a mountain ridge valley rests just 200m south of the Council Rocks archaeoastronomy site (36LU0306). In August 2019, culturally modified lithics found in an STP qualified the site for listing with the State Historic Preservation Office. Alpenglow is now officially recognized and has been assigned a site number of 36LU0349. Come explore the early finds – a Susquehanna Broadspear and flint flakes found below the ledge of this novel site in Northeastern PA, as well as manuports and a potential firepit. These finds have barely scratched the surface of this shelter in a 100m long bench wall nestled among other sites on this feature-rich mountain. First-round GPR and LIDAR surveys were completed in 2020 and magnetometer research is scheduled for this coming summer. Come share in this developing discovery on a remote mountain in Northeastern PA.

### **Archaeological Investigations on Duncan's Island, at the confluence of the Susquehanna and Juniata Rivers in Central Pennsylvania**

Gary Coppock, Skelly & Loy, A Terracon Company

Archaeological investigations for proposed SR 0022/0322 improvements have provided new insights into Duncan Island's long history of human occupation. Located at the Juniata/ Susquehanna river confluence, the island has been an attractive settlement location and an important route of passage to the west. In addition to occupations spanning Archaic to Late Woodland times, the island was the site of an historically-documented burial mound, and, prior to 1750, was home to an enclave of displaced Native Americans. By the late eighteenth century Huling's (later Clark's) ferry and the precursor of present-day SR 0022/0322 had been established. In 1829 the ferry was replaced with (what was then) the world's longest covered bridge. The following year a section of the Pennsylvania Mainline Canal was completed across the island that connected the Eastern, Juniata, and Susquehanna divisions. Our work has identified several nineteenth-century domestic sites, demonstrated that portions of the Pennsylvania Canal exist beneath twentieth-century fill, and determined that stratified pre-contact period deposits extend to a depth of more than 2.7 m (9.0 ft) below the current ground surface. By employing Brian Fritz's Paleo-Digger (in the machine's PennDOT debut), we were able to quickly and safely sample soils down to the water table, which occurred at ca. 4.0 m (13.0 ft) bgs.

### **Digging Deeper: Mechanized Archaeology in the Hunt for Stratified Paleoindian Sites** Brian Fritz

Paleoindian sites with fluted points are not uncommon across Pennsylvania. However, only a few stratified Paleoindian sites have been archaeologically investigated in Pennsylvania. If we want to better understand the arrival of these First Americans, we need to discover more stratified sites. Deep alluvial soils hold the greatest potential for containing early sites, but excavating deep archaeological test pits is labor intensive and too often cost prohibitive. Mechanized archaeology promises to lower the cost of deep archaeological testing. The PaleoDigger machine is presented as one solution for advancing First American studies.

### **Susquehannocks and the Shenks Ferry Type Site (36LA2)** James T. Herbstritt

The Shenks Ferry Site (36LA2) is a multicomponent upland site located in the lower Susquehanna Valley. Although a multicomponent site with Late Archaic (Piedmont tradition) and Woodland occupations, it is perhaps archaeologically best known for its Late Woodland and Proto-Contact components. In 1931 Donald Cadzow, state anthropologist, explored a portion of the Shenks Ferry site for the Pennsylvania Historical Commission (Cadzow 1936). Meager evidence uncovered in Cadzow's earlier study indicated that there was also a Susquehannock component at the site based on the presence of early Shultz Incised pottery and European derived metal associated with the a terminal Shenks Ferry tradition Funk/Grubb Creek phase component. With this evidence in hand, field investigations were undertaken in 1985 by the Section of Archaeology, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (Herbstritt and Kent 1990). This presentation summarizes these investigations and highlights Barry Kent's pioneering contributions to Shenks Ferry and Susquehannock studies in Pennsylvania.

### **The Peopling of the Americas: A summary of new data** Kurt W. Carr, Ph.D.

The question of when and how North and South America were first occupied by humans has been debated for centuries. By the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, what would be labeled as the Clovis First hypothesis had formulated. This characterized the first inhabitants as moving south from the Bering Strait through the Ice Free Corridor; inventing fluted points once they arrived south of the glacial front; rapidly occupying all of North America while causing the extinction of the Pleistocene megafauna. In the past decade, several lines of information are strongly supporting a Pre-Clovis entrance down the Pacific coast at about 15,000 years ago. Some of these Pre-

Clovis technological traditions continued and were contemporary with Clovis. This presentation will review the new sites, a revised environmental reconstruction and DNA data that supports an early entrance.

### **Small Stream Floodplain Stability and Site Location: An Example from Southwestern Pennsylvania**

Paul A. Raber, Heberling Associates, Inc. and Frank J. Vento, Quaternary Geological and Environmental Consultants, LLC.

The results of recent investigations along the upper reaches of Glade Run, a low-order tributary of Connoquenessing Creek, contribute to an understanding of the development of small stream floodplains and their precontact human use. An initial assessment identified this landform as comprising primarily of recent soils with a low potential for intact archaeological sites, but preliminary surveys identified eight precontact sites. Subsequent Phase II archaeological and geomorphological studies indicated a history of landform stability since at least the Middle Holocene. Archaeological deposits dating to the Middle Archaic period and later document the long-term stability of portions of the floodplain and its repeated use for brief encampments of small task groups focused on the diverse resources of the stream banks.

### **Protecting the Unknown in Watershed 18B: the Kiskiminetas River and Beaver Run**

Stephanie Zellers

This project synthesizes the archaeological site data collected from CRGIS (prior to its migration to PA-SHARE) for the Kiskiminetas River and Beaver Run drainage (Watershed 18B). Few sites have been recorded in this watershed and the main purpose of this project will be to explore potential explanations and present recommendations for the necessity of additional surveying. Amateurs and informants, particularly farmers, are a vital resource to understanding the archaeology of this watershed which is documented through interviews with two locals who have lived in the same area for 90 years. Increasing fracking on private property without any survey is putting unknown sites in significant danger of damage or destruction and the only way to increase our knowledge and understanding of this watershed is through collaboration with landowners. A collaborative project would help to build trust and understanding between landowners and archaeologists, would aid archaeologists in identifying known sites quickly, and would greatly improve the knowledge of this area.

### **35 years in Southwestern PA: Developing an evaluative methodology for farmstead archaeological sites**

Kira Heinrich

CDC has been conducting archaeological survey in southwestern Pennsylvania for more than 35 years. Over this time, we have completed hundreds of projects and recorded 278 sites in Greene, Washington, Westmoreland, and Fayette counties. Using this information, CDC has worked to develop an evaluative methodology for assessing the National Register eligibility of farmstead sites in this region. Generally, cultural resource management survey work does not fund context development, and this can result in each project- and its identified sites - being assessed within the isolated context of the project, rather than within a larger regional framework. This can be especially true for common site types, such as farmstead sites and other rural historic period sites. CDC's regional site database has allowed us to look rural historic period sites collectively as a context for evaluation. A picture has come together that has allowed us to better assess rural historic site significance and see more clearly what information is needed to complete the picture. These patterns have been used to support an evaluative methodology for Southwestern Pennsylvania and may be applicable statewide.

### **LiDAR prospection of a 19<sup>th</sup> century ore mining landscape in northwestern Pennsylvania**

Charles E. Williams, Williams Ecological, LLC

Locally mined carbonate or buhrstone ore ( $\text{FeCO}_3$ ) formed the basis of the 19<sup>th</sup> century iron industry in northwestern Pennsylvania. Open pit mining was the dominant method used to access ore and associated Vanport limestone used for flux in the smelting process. Mining of carbonate ore from outcrops was often extensive. Geologist H.M. Chance (1880) noted that in Clarion County "there was hardly a mile of outcrop...but shows some traces of old diggings or prospecting holes". I used LiDAR imagery to locate putative ore mining sites in the landscape surrounding the Shippenville, Beaver and Clarion Furnaces, Clarion County. LiDAR imagery of known ore mining sites near Shippenville and Helen Furnaces were used to develop a search image for prospection. Five putative ore mining sites were identified, most located on the lower slopes of lobate plateaus. Ground-truthing is underway but preliminary results are promising and complement on-going LiDAR prospection for other key features of this 19<sup>th</sup> century industrial landscape.

### **THE ORIGINAL TRAVEL PLAZA: 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY TAVERNS ALONG THE NATIONAL ROAD, A PERSPECTIVE FROM FAYETTE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA**

Laura Coley, John Nass, Jr., Douglas Corwin, Michael Santella, and Beverly Santella, Mon-Yough Chapter #3

Both domestic and commercial travel along the National Road during the first-half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century was made easier by the existence of taverns that provided food, drink and lodging. Such comforts afforded those traveling the National Road a welcome break, if only a brief respite. One such rest stop, the Green Tree Tavern (35Fa588) located in Fayette County, has been the subject of archaeological investigation since the summer of 2019 by members of the Mon-Yough Chapter #3, volunteers, and university students. The tavern can be temporally bracketed between ca. 1815 and 1850. The recovered archaeological remains, together with data from the Peter Colley Tavern (36Fa92) and Searight Tavern (36Fa88), also in Fayette County, help provide a contextual window into the function and daily life of pre-1850 taverns.

### **Using high resolution lidar to map a nineteenth century industrial landscape**

Linda Kennedy & Lee Stocks, Mansfield University

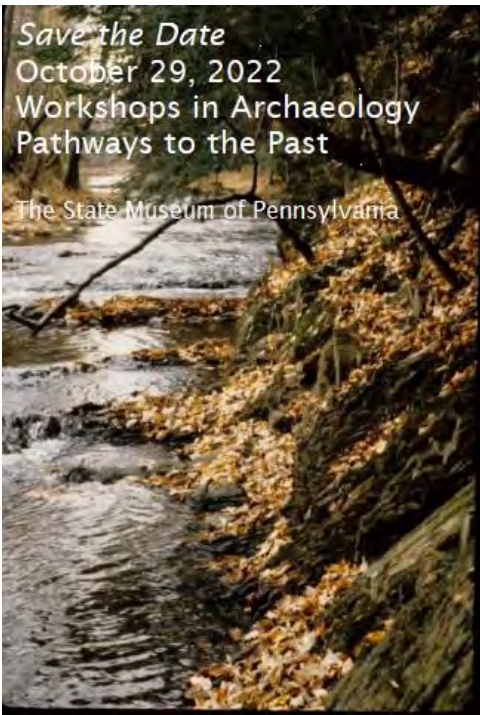
The State of Pennsylvania recently released high resolution lidar imagery of the north-central region of Pennsylvania, including Tioga County. Lidar imagery, once processed, can 'remove' trees from a forested landscape exposing the morphology of the land surface beneath dense vegetation. The Fallbrook watershed in Tioga County was the site of a short-lived mining operation and associated town between 1858 and 1900 (36Ti0186). Most of the watershed has since been bought by the State and reforested. Aided by lidar imagery, the authors have identified and mapped a variety of features associated with the mining activity in the watershed including, drifts, railway and tramlines, chutes, residences, stores, and likely locations of at least one cross-valley trestle bridge. This work was conducted under a research agreement with the Pennsylvania Bureau of Forestry with a view to creating future undergraduate research opportunities in archaeology, geoarchaeology, and environmental sciences.

### **COOPERING AT THE BROWNSTOWN MILL COMPLEX: Phase III Archaeology Data Recovery of the Hellberg Site (36LA1519),**

**West Earl Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, Michael L. Young, PhD, RPA, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.**

A Phase III archaeological data recovery was conducted by Stell Environmental for the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation for the West Farmersville Road Bridge over Conestoga River Replacement Project in Brownstown, West Earl Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. The investigation focused on the core area of the late eighteenth through middle twentieth century historic Hellberg Site (36LA1519). Archaeological evidence from the core area of the Hellberg Site has provided an opportunity to reconstruct the material culture of a cooper shop in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Field studies included a geophysical survey, geomorphological analyses, and the hand excavation of eighteen 1-x-1-meter test units. Analysis included a minimum number of ceramic vessel calculation, radiocarbon dating, archaeobotanical analysis, and faunal analysis. This site has made important contributions to the understanding of the material manifestation of coopering and the artifacts associated with a cooper shop located within a historic mill complex.





## News from the State Museum

The Workshops in Archaeology Program is scheduled for October 29, 2022. Planning is just underway so stay tuned to our blog <http://twipa.blogspot.com> and the SPA Newsletter as details are finalized. We are currently developing an in-person format for the program.

### Auction Notes- 2022 Annual Meeting

The organizing committee for the Annual Meeting has opted for a Silent Auction at this year's meeting. Donations of gift baskets should include a minimum bid price and the bid sheets will reflect the opening bid price. Please tuck a card in the basket suggesting the minimum bid. If you are bringing books to the auction- please bundle them by subject. The proceeds from the auction benefit the Elmer Erb Fund and the Annual Meeting fund. Please remember to bring auction items which are "revolving" items – Stan Lantz's painting and the toolbox. Auction items will be on display in the book room and bidding will be open Friday and Saturday. Bidding will close at 3:00 pm on Saturday – the winning bids will be announced at the close of the presentations on Saturday.

### WARFEL EXHIBIT

## Activities at The State Museum of Pennsylvania

The museum is open for visitors Wednesday thru Saturday (9-5) and Sunday (12-5). Changing exhibit space in the Hall of Anthropology and Archaeology featured an exhibit on Steve Warfel's contributions to archaeology and the museum. This exhibit will soon be replaced with another from recently donated collections. The Section is currently not open to researchers and collection delivery is still under contact-free procedures. We continue to update our on-line collection data and offer virtual "learn at lunch" programs as well as the bi-weekly blog. If you would like to view some of our past presentations check out the YouTube Channel

[https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL8ZjZK2E6\\_OuPhKETWj1Vwidobu8n8rAc](https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL8ZjZK2E6_OuPhKETWj1Vwidobu8n8rAc)

Stephen G. Warfel (1950-2020)



## SPA Mini Field Trip Save the Date

SPA is planning another mini field trip focusing on Pennsylvania iron furnaces for the weekend of June 10-12. We will do this in the same way we did the successful Petroglyph field trip last July via a central hotel, an evening talk, and carpooling to places we are visiting. There is lots to learn about the early iron industry in Pennsylvania and the archaeology associated with it. Details are still being worked out, but do put this on your calendars now and look for additional information at the Annual Meeting, on the website, and through your chapters.

## Chapter News

The **Westmoreland Archaeological Society**, Chapter #23 will be at the Greene County Historical Society and Museum April 30<sup>th</sup> for their 2022 opening day event. The chapter will be providing the public with a mock excavation showing the methods and techniques used during an archaeological excavation. The chapter also hopes to resume excavations on our current project the Trout Run Rock Shelter. If anybody is interested in participating, please contact Jim Barno at [bar3686@calu.edu](mailto:bar3686@calu.edu). We will resume excavations near the end of March or early April.

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**RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED**

Time to renew your  
SPA 2022 membership

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**Officers 2022**

**Send SPA Newsletter information to the Secretary**

**Newsletter Deadline: September 1, 2022**

**The Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology, Inc.** was organized in 1929 to: Promote the study of the prehistoric and historic archaeological resources of Pennsylvania and neighboring states; Encourage scientific research and discourage exploration which is unscientific or irresponsible in intent or practice; Promote the conservation of archaeological sites, artifacts, and information; Encourage the establishment and maintenance of sources of archaeological information such as museums, societies, and educational programs; Promote the dissemination of archaeological knowledge by means of publications and forums; Foster the exchange of information between the professional and the avocational archaeologists

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