9:30 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.  PAC Business Meeting  Coventry Room
11:30 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.  LUNCH
12 noon – 5:00 p.m.  Registration  Lobby
12 noon – 5:00 p.m.  Bookroom Open  Devonshire Room
1:00 p.m. – 4:10 p.m.  PAC Symposium  Coventry Room

**Lithic Quarries in Pennsylvania: The Archaeology of Tool Stone Procurement**

The study of tool stones procurement and distribution has been a long-standing interest for archaeologists in Pennsylvania and surrounding regions. Despite this, there have been few systematic archaeological studies of quarries, outcrops and secondary sources. This symposium summarizes the available information on quarries and other tool stone sources and the exploitation of these resources by the prehistoric inhabitants of Pennsylvania, both hunter-gatherers and horticulturalists.

1:00 p.m. - 1:10 p.m.  Introduction to the Symposium by Kurt Carr
1:10 p.m. - 1:30 p.m.  *The Geologic Origins and Distribution of Tool Stone in Pennsylvania* by Frank J. Vento, Clarion University of Pennsylvania
1:30 p.m. - 1:50 p.m.  *An Overview of the Recorded Tool Stone Quarries in Pennsylvania* by Kurt W. Carr, The State Museum of Pennsylvania
1:50 p.m. - 2:10 p.m.  *Jefferson County Chert* by Kenneth Burkett, Jefferson County History Center
2:10 p.m. - 2:30 p.m.  *The Exploitation of Quartzite in the Lower Juniata and Susquehanna Valleys: Outcrops and Cobble Sources* by Paul A. Raber, Heberling Associates, Inc.
2:30 p.m. - 2:50 p.m.  Break
2:50 p.m. - 3:10 p.m.  *Sourcing and Studying the Source: Bald Eagle Jasper Quarries and the Houserville Habitation Complex* by Barry Sheetz and Tim Murtha, Penn State University
3:10 p.m. - 3:30 p.m.  *Chert Sourcing Studies in Western and Central Pennsylvania* by Beverly Chiarulli, Indiana University of Pennsylvania and Gregory Katz, Louis Berger
3:30 p.m. - 3:50 p.m.  *The Southeastern Pennsylvania Steatite Quarries* by Heather A. Wholey, West Chester University
3:50 p.m. - 4:10 p.m.  *Digging Into Quarry Sites: Theoretical Approaches and New Analytical Methods for Understanding Mined Landscapes* by Brian L. Fritz, Quemahoning, LLC
6:00 p.m. – 8:00 p.m.  SPA Board Meeting  Coventry Room
8:00 p.m. – Midnight  Hospitality Suite  Room 101
### Saturday Morning

The SPA business meeting and all papers will be held in the Coventry Room

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
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<tr>
<td>8:00 a.m. – 2:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Registration</td>
<td>Lobby</td>
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<tr>
<td>8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Poster Displays</td>
<td>Lobby</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Bookroom Open</td>
<td>Devonshire Room</td>
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<td>8:00 a.m. – 9:00 a.m.</td>
<td>SPA Business Meeting</td>
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<td>9:00 a.m. – 9:05 a.m.</td>
<td>Welcoming Remarks</td>
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<td>9:05 a.m. – 9:25 a.m.</td>
<td>Pennsylvania’s <em>Making Archaeology Public Project</em> video: “Digging Deeper: Buried Landscapes of Pennsylvania” presented by Angela Jaillet-Wentling, McCormick Taylor Associates</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:25 a.m. – 9:45 a.m.</td>
<td><em>Spatial Analysis of Hanna’s Town: Settlement and Geophysical Frontiers</em> by David J. Breitkreutz, Indiana University of Pennsylvania</td>
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<td>9:45 a.m. – 10:05 a.m.</td>
<td><em>The Seneca, the Rebels, and the British: The Brodhead Expedition of 1779</em> by Chris Espenshade, Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc</td>
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<td>10:05 a.m. – 10:25 a.m.</td>
<td><em>Bunker Hill Farm, Camp Michaux: An Intricate History of Hardship</em> by Victoria Cacchione, Graduate Student, University of Massachusetts Boston</td>
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<td>10:25 a.m. – 10:45 a.m.</td>
<td>Break</td>
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<td>10:45 a.m. – 11:05 a.m.</td>
<td>“Unnecessary and Dangerous”: <em>History and Archaeology of the McLain Run Dam and Reservoir, Clarion County, Pennsylvania</em> by Charles E. Williams, Williams Ecological, LLC</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:05 a.m. – 11:25 a.m.</td>
<td><em>Paleoclimate at the Last Glacial Maximum in Pennsylvania</em> by Thomas N. Glover, North Fork Chapter #29</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:25 a.m. – 11:45 a.m.</td>
<td><em>Theory and Discussion of Paleo End and Side Scrapers</em> by Jim Wosochlo, Forks of the Delaware Chapter #14/Hawk Mountain Chapter #31, and Jennifer C. Rankin, Temple University</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:45 a.m. – 12:05 a.m.</td>
<td><em>A View from Across the River: 2015 Field Report from the Snyder Site Complex</em> by Jennifer C. Rankin, Temple University/AECOM, Erich Zeh, Forks of the Delaware Chapter 14, and R. Michael Stewart, Temple University/NJ Historic Preservation Office</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:05 p.m. – 1:30 p.m.</td>
<td>LUNCH</td>
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### Saturday Afternoon

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<tr>
<td>1:30 p.m. – 1:50 p.m.</td>
<td>Poster Session</td>
<td>Lobby</td>
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**Hands-On Hanna’s Town: Archaeology and Education on Pennsylvania’s Western Frontier**, by Kelsey Schneehagen and Eden VanTries, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

**Bringing Industry to Northeast Pennsylvania: Insights from a Season’s Work at Stoddartsville** by Kaitlyn Keenhold, Kutztown University, and Khori Newlander, Kutztown University/Millersville University

**An Analysis of the Distribution of the Materials at the Johnston Site (36IN2)** by Katherine Thorwart, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

**How Corny! : A Preliminary Analysis of Gender-Related Differences in the Dental Health of an Early Monongahela Population** by Ressa Throckmorton, California University of Pennsylvania
All paper sessions will be held in the Coventry Room

1:50 p.m. - 1:55 p.m.  Announcements

1:55 a.m. – 2:15 a.m.  *Wingate’s Mortar and the Seasonal Round* by Andrew J. Myers and Patricia A. Stahlman, Allegheny Archaeology Research

2:15 a.m. – 2:35 p.m.  *Prehistoric Earthworks at Pymatuning Swamp and Upland Land Use Along the Watershed Divide in Northwestern Pennsylvania* by Carl K. Burkett, Jr, Venango Chapter #30, Robert D. Ilisevich, Mercyhurst University and William Black, Venango Chapter #30

2:35 p.m. – 2:55 p.m.  *Sherds for Days: An Overview of A Monongahela Village Site in Fayette County, Pennsylvania* by Colton Ingram, Robert Milhoan, Karina Sanchez, and Ressa Throckmorton, California University of Pennsylvania

2:55 p.m. – 3:15 p.m.  Break

3:15 p.m. – 3:35 p.m.  *The Elusive Buffalo Creek Chert of Washington County, Pennsylvania* by Brian L. Fritz, Quemahoning LLC, William H. Tippins, and Kenneth F. Fischer

3:35 p.m. – 3:55 p.m.  *Thomas Harper’s Archaeological Collection* by David Watters, Curator Emeritus, Carnegie Museum of Natural History

3:55 p.m. – 4:15 p.m.  *Digital Technology and the Revelation of Hidden Knowledge* by James Burke, Pittsburgh Filmmakers/Heinz History Center/University of Pittsburgh

4:15 p.m. – 4:35 p.m.  *A lifetime of Collecting, a Tribute to Fred Veigh* by Amanda Valko, Ohio Valley Chapter #22, Janet Johnson, State Museum of Pennsylvania, Brian Fritz, Quemahoning LLC, and Bob Oshnock, Westmoreland Archaeological Society Chapter #23

Primitive Games Are Not Being Held This Year

**Saturday Evening**

The Dinner Banquet and Auction will be held in the Bristol Room

6:00 p.m. – 6:30 p.m.  Cash Bar

6:30 p.m. – 7:30 p.m.  Dinner

7:30 p.m. – 8:00 p.m.  Awards

8:00 p.m. – 9:00 p.m.  *The Archaeological Conservancy in the Midwest* by Josh McConaughy, Associate Director, Midwest Region, The Archaeological Conservancy

9:00 p.m. – 10:00 p.m.  Auction

9:00 p.m. – Midnight  Hospitality Suite  Room 101

This concludes the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology 87th Annual Meeting

Thank You for Attending
**PAC Abstracts**

**Burkett, Kenneth**, Executive Director, Jefferson County History Center, *Jefferson County Chert*

Vanport Siliceous Shale (also known as Jefferson County Chert) is a poorly recognized lithic material that is found within the geologic context of northwestern Pennsylvania. This paper will help to identify the sourcing area and discuss a series of local quarry sites and its known utilization by prehistoric Native American populations.


In Pennsylvania, the main lithic types for chipped stone tools are chert, jasper, quartzite, quartz, metarhyolite and argillite. This presentation will focus on the nature of bedrock quarries, specifically how the tool stone was extracted and the distribution of these types based on the PASS files. Chert is the most widespread of these although the package size varies and this affects the potential size of cores. Eastern Pennsylvania contains a variety of chert types, some of which are reasonably distinctive and can be easily sourced (jasper, metarhyolite and argillite). The Upper Ohio basin contains a variety of chert types, unfortunately they are not accurately or consistently reported in the PASS files and sourcing studies are not as easily accomplished.

**Chiarulli, Beverly**, Indiana University of Pennsylvania and **Gregory Katz**, Louis Berger, *Chert Sourcing Studies in Western and Central Pennsylvania*

This paper compares prehistoric chert quarrying and use patterns in the Ridge and Valley and Appalachian Plateau provinces of Pennsylvania. In both cases a variety of raw materials were used to make stone tools. Twenty-five bedrock and float sources of Shriver Chert from Snyder County in the Ridge and Valley were identified, of which only three showed unequivocal evidence of prehistoric use as quarries or extraction sites. More types of chert are found in Indiana County on the Appalachian Plateau, although chert outcrops are less common, with chert occurring as massive bedded deposits or dense accumulations of river cobbles. The results of geochemical and mineralogical approaches to chert sourcing are discussed.

**Fritz, Brian L.**, Principal Investigator, Quemahoning LLC, *Digging Into Quarry Sites: Theoretical Approaches and New Analytical Methods for Understanding Mined Landscapes*

Prehistoric lithic quarry sites often contain large quantities of broken and fractured rock fragments that generally lack morphological attributes commonly used for lithic debitage analysis. Quarry pits often converge to form large-scale cultural features that are complex and difficult to understand. Proposed is a new theoretical approach to understanding quarry site development that takes into account both cultural factors and geological factors. Included is a quarry site classification model and new methods for analyzing large quantities of quarry debris.


Studies at 36Ju104 on the Juniata River and 36Da159 on Susquehanna River allow a comparison of the use of (ortho) quartzite outcrops and river cobble sources. Travelers through the Lewistown Narrows camped at 36Ju104 for over 8000 years and used Tuscarora quartzite from nearby outcrops mainly for expedient tools. At 36Da159 the inhabitants used easily obtainable stream cobbles of Tuscarora quartzite for both formal and expedient tools, although outcrops occur nearby. Quartzite use through time at the two sites is compared to examine variation in why and how quartzite was used.

**Sheetz, Barry and Tim Murtha**, Penn State University, *Sourcing and Studying the Source: Bald Eagle Jasper Quarries and the Houserville Habitation Complex*

Relying on excavated material from site the Tudek Quarry (36CE238) and the Houserville habitation complex in Centre County, Pennsylvania, we describe and analyze the spatial and temporal dynamics of the extraction and production of lithic material from this prospect site. In previous studies, we emphasized a technological approach towards studying these materials. In this paper we revisit and review the sourcing studies that accompanied artifact analysis, along with spatial analysis of artifact distribution and radiocarbon dates.
Vento, Frank, Professor Emeritus, Clarion University of Pennsylvania, *The Geologic Origins and Distribution of Tool Stone in Pennsylvania*

This paper will discuss the origin of various lithic raw materials including chert, jasper, quartzite, quartz, metarhyolite and argillite utilized by prehistoric populations in Pennsylvania and the types of analytic techniques (hand samples, thin sectioning; X-ray diffraction; X-ray fluorescence and neutron activation/REE) that are used to determine raw material provenance. Most of these analyses are time consuming, destructive and costly. Chert is the most commonly used material in Pennsylvania but also the most difficult to source. So what do we do?

Wholey, Heather A., West Chester University, *The Southeastern Pennsylvania Steatite Quarries*

Significant portions of the Baltimore-Liberty steatite complex outcrop across southeastern Pennsylvania. Survey and geo-chemical analysis of the eleven recorded prehistoric quarries associated with the outcroppings and artifacts held in collections throughout the region have revealed that there are distinguishing signatures for the outcroppings within the complex, and that the material was often transported great distances from source locations. There is some discussion over the mechanisms through which materials, in either raw or finished form, were transported from source to use location, but little conversation on how the material was actually procured and processed. This presentation reviews the dialogue on materials transport, and describes a possible quarry site complex scenario based on survey and limited excavations near theChristiana Quarry.

**Paper Abstracts**

Breitkreutz, David J., Graduate Student, Indiana University of Pennsylvania, *Spatial Analysis of Hanna’s Town: Settlement and Geophysical Frontiers*

The colonial settlement of Hanna’s Town is a vital connection to Pennsylvania’s frontier history. The significance of the Hanna’s Town to regional heritage is represented by the effort expended by the Westmoreland County Historical Society on archaeological and geophysical projects that have taken place at the site since 1969. However, after numerous investigations, questions remain about layout of the Hanna’s Town settlement. The IDS Multi-Array Stream X ground-penetrating radar system and FM 256 Fluxgate Gradiometer were employed to determine the layout of the settlement and potentially locate evidence of the 1782 raid by the British and allied Indians. The results suggest a model for the investigation and management of large historic sites through the application of specialized geophysical surveys.

Burke, James, Adjunct Asst. Professor of Photography, Pittsburgh Filmmakers, Digital Image Restoration Consultant, Heinz History Center, Senior Photographer (retired) University of Pittsburgh, Volunteer Carnegie Museum of Natural History, *Digital Technology and the Revelation of Hidden Knowledge*

Museums hold collections of photographic material that may consist of negatives, print, slides or other media. The nature of these collections make it difficult to use and share this information. All the media are fragile, subject to damage or outright destruction if not properly handled, and may be difficult to interpret due to physical deterioration or poor original execution. Technology in the form of high resolution scanning and digital editing offers a potential solution to these issues. In addition this technology can offer new insights into the original work. This talk will illustrate the techniques used and the results obtained to reveal hidden knowledge using photographic material from the Carnegie Museum of Natural History including the Burgwin Mound excavation of 1898, the Carl W Hartman Costa Rica glass plate negatives from 1903 and the Kay-Rial expeditions to Utah in the latter 1940s.

Burkett, Jr., Carl K., Venango Chapter #30, Robert D. Ilisevich, Retired Professor of History, Mercyhurst University and William Black, Venango Chapter #30, *Prehistoric Earthworks at Pymatuning Swamp and Upland Land Use Along the Watershed Divide in Northwestern Pennsylvania*

Historical sources, maps and oral accounts refer to at least ten “forts,” or “Indian forts,” associated with the former 9,000-acre Pymatuning Swamp in Crawford County, northwestern Pennsylvania. This wetland, now partially covered by Pymatuning Lake, straddled the Pennsylvania-Ohio boundary line, but was mostly in Pennsylvania. It is part of a lake/marsh topographic zone extending from Chautauqua County, New York, across northwestern Pennsylvania and on to the Portage Lakes at Akron, Ohio, and beyond. The zone follows the Upper Ohio Valley watershed divide, and its southern flank, and is rich in prehistoric earthworks. These take the form of burial mounds of the Middle Woodland Period, or earthen enclosures, mostly dating to Late Woodland times. The latter, banks of earth two to three feet high, and generally circular in configuration, enclose an area of one-half to three acres. The present study, while focusing on the Pymatuning enclosures, attempts to assess native land use in this upland lake/marsh environmental zone. Due to a paucity of archaeologically examined sites, the study takes a landscape
archaeology approach. The effort relies heavily on historical sources, maps, ethnographic accounts, ecological reports, climate data and place name and linguistic studies.

**Cacchione, Victoria**, Graduate Student, University of Massachusetts Boston, *Bunker Hill Farm, Camp Michaux: An Intricate History of Hardship*

Isolated in a single location in central Pennsylvania within Michaux State Forest rest the remnants of an Early Republic farmstead, a Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) Camp, a Prisoner of War (POW) Interrogation Center from World War Two (WWII), and a Church camp. The one common factor throughout each of these disparate time periods is the farmhouse built circa 1788. This wooden structure stood until the 1970s when the Church camp ended. Now only the stone foundation remains along with questions of the structure’s occupants throughout its history. Through an analysis of the standing structure and material culture excavated from 11 test pits on the farmstead as well as a vast array of historical documents including land deeds, historic maps, and government documents, this study depicts the lives of those who occupied and interacted with the building throughout its lifetime. The emerging picture is one of an intricate history of toil and hardship.

**Espenshade, Chris**, Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc., *The Seneca, the Rebels, and the British: The Brodhead Expedition of 1779*

In 2015, the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission received a grant from the American Battlefield Protection Program to investigate the 1779 events on the Allegheny River. The grant supporters included the Seneca Nation of Indians, Allegheny National Forest, and the Friends of the Allegheny Wilderness. Commonwealth Heritage Group conducted archival and archaeological research with three goals: 1) to reconstruct the itinerary of the expedition against the Delaware and Seneca towns on the river; 2) to conduct a military terrain analysis of the Battle of Thompson’s Island; and 3) to search archaeologically for the battlefield. This paper presents the preliminary results of our research. It is shown that previously published accounts of the expedition and battle were likely inaccurate, in part because they chose to ignore oral history from the Seneca descendants on the upper Allegheny.

**Fritz, Brian L.**, Quemahoning LLC. *William H. Tippins, and Kenneth F. Fischer, The Elusive Buffalo Creek Chert of Washington County, Pennsylvania*

An unidentified black chert found on sites located in the Buffalo Creek drainage of Washington County, Pennsylvania is known to local artifact collectors as the Buffalo Creek chert. This coarse grained, opaque, black chert is the dominant lithic material on sites located near Acheson and Dunsfort. The presence of primary reduction flakes and partially worked chert blocks suggested that the Buffalo Creek chert was derived from nearby sources. From 2002 through 2015, several field visits were organized to identify source locations. Success in 2010 lead to additional field work designed to correlate source locations to geologic formations. This presentation reports on our findings and suggests some implications to archaeological site interpretations in Washington County.

**Glover, Thomas N.**, North Fork Chapter #29, *Paleoclimate at the Last Glacial Maximum in Pennsylvania*

During the Last Glacial Maximum (LGM), 21,000 – 18,000 BP, Pennsylvania’s climate was much cooler than today. Using the Polar Meteorology Group’s interactive website the climate in Pennsylvania is reviewed at the LGM. The website utilizes glacial and climates models to predict temperatures, surface winds, and glacial ice features. A review of periglacial observations found in literature is presented that supports the findings of the Polar Meteorology Group’s results. Personal field observations will also be featured that further supports the findings.

**Ingram, Colton, Robert Milhoan, Karina Sanchez, and Ressa Throckmorton**, California University of Pennsylvania, *Sherds for Days: An Overview of a Monongahela Village Site in Fayette County, Pennsylvania*

This paper presents an overview of the Deiterich Farm Site (36Fa11), a Monongahela habitation site located in Fayette County, Pennsylvania. Among the artifacts collected and analyzed from the site were large samples of shell-tempered pottery, chert-based lithic tools (including drills and points), ground/pecked stone, and a collection of bone and shell jewelry. A notably small faunal assemblage was found at the site, including remains from white-tailed deer, turtle and fish, small mammals, and some avian specimens. Remains from at least two infant-aged individuals were identified, as well as cranial elements from at least one adult male, and post-cranial elements from several unidentified individuals. Erroneous archaeological records and field data from the site’s collection forty years prior offered a significant challenge in providing the site’s inventory. However, with newly digitized records and inventory notes, the site’s data is now much more accessible, and should be employed for further research.
McConaughy, Josh, Associate Director, Midwest Region, The Archaeological Conservancy, The Archaeological Conservancy in the Midwest

The Archaeological Conservancy is the only national non-profit organization that permanently preserves significant archaeological sites that are located on private property. Mr. McConaughy will give a brief history of The Archaeological Conservancy, from its beginning in 1980 as a three-person operation, to its current nation-wide preservation efforts. Mr. McConaughy will talk about several sites that The Conservancy has preserved throughout the Midwest including many sites in western Pennsylvania, and discuss what people can do to help in its efforts to preserve important archaeological sites for the future.

Myers, Andrew J. and Patricia A. Stahlman, Allegheny Archaeology Research, Wingate’s Mortar and the Seasonal Round

This paper examines a bedrock mortar feature discovered in a rockshelter in Elk County, PA. Mortar features are associated with the grinding and crushing of food sources such as corn, nuts, and seeds which become available in the autumn. It is proposed that on portions of the Allegheny Plateau that these features were most likely associated with the grinding of acorns rather than corn due to the short growing season found there. The gathering and pounding of nuts was one of a number of tasks conducted by woman and younger members of the group while engaged in the seasonal round. Evidence suggests that the use of acorns alone can support a large population base and was therefore a potentially important dietary supplement for groups occupying the Allegheny Plateau of northwestern Pennsylvania and adjacent regions. This paper examines Wingate’s mortar and analyzes Native uses and preparation of this important food source.


Once a focal point of research by members of SPA Chapter 14 in the 1960s-1980s, the Snyder Site Complex rests as a critical component of Delaware Valley prehistory. The multicomponent locality has documented artifacts and features dating to the Paleoindian to Late Woodland periods, with the highest densities directly or tentatively linking the complex to Paleoindian and Archaic occupations. Renewed research at the Snyder Complex has recently been undertaken by Temple University in partnership with SPA Chapter 14. The collaboration of these institutions was not only met by amateur, professional, and student archaeologists, but engaged members of the local community and the youth of the Mohican-Munsee-Delaware Tribes. The 2015 field season at the Snyder Complex echoes the chapter’s research in the past and provides a direction for the future.

Valko, Amanda, Ohio Valley Chapter #22, Janet Johnson, The State Museum of Pennsylvania, Brian Fritz, Quemahoning LLC, and Robert Oshnock, Westmoreland Archaeological Society Chapter #23, A lifetime of Collecting, a Tribute to Fred Veigh

Fred Veigh, an archaeologist from southwestern Pennsylvania, passed away on January 25, 2016. Fred was a unique person and after working a variety of archaeological jobs, retired and did what he loved best, surface collecting and finding new sites. For many years he collected from more than 1500 sites across Somerset, Cambria, Westmoreland and Washington counties. He went back to his sites on a regular basis, and collected not only the points but all the artifacts including pottery, ground stone tools and flakes. Fred meticulously kept records on his collection, washing and labeling the artifacts and storing them in a variety of different sized containers. Upon his death, the destiny of his extensive collection was unknown. Brian Fritz, Amanda Valko and Robert Oshnock attended the funeral service and met a long-time friend of Fred’s. Through their combined efforts and in keeping with Fred’s wishes, his collection was donated to The State Museum of Pennsylvania.

Watters, Dr. David R., Curator Emeritus, Section of Anthropology, Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Thomas Harper’s Archaeological Collection

Carnegie Museum purchased Thomas Harper’s archaeological collection in 1902, the year after his death. The breadth and diversity of his collection were notable for that moment in time. It had 2217 artifacts from western Pennsylvania and elsewhere in the state, from other states in the United States, and even from foreign countries. Harper’s personally prepared catalog, being a typed thirty-eight page numerical listing, reflected his conceptualization of artifact forms and terms. Carnegie Museum staff later assigned Field Catalog numbers to sets of artifacts. Most recently, the catalog’s conversion to an Excel spreadsheet has made possible a more comprehensive analysis of the quantity and variety of artifacts and the diverse locations from which they were obtained. This talk highlights some of the findings from that enhanced analysis.
Heavy industrial pollution of Pennsylvania’s Clarion River during the late 1800s caused many local communities to cease use of river water for drinking. For most communities, the alternatives to river water were drilled wells and stream impoundments. In 1896, the Clarion Water Company established a reservoir on McLain Run, a tributary of the Clarion River. The reservoir had a storage capacity of 5 million gallons and was created by a dam of timber, earth and stone. In 1907, the Pennsylvania Commissioner of Health condemned the reservoir water supply as “unnecessary and dangerous” due to pollution from oil and gas wells, and the reservoir was abandoned by 1909. In this talk, I provide details on the construction of the McLain Run dam from field investigations and provide geomorphic evidence that the dam likely failed after abandonment, causing extensive scouring of the stream valley and deposition of a large debris flow at the stream’s mouth.

Unifacial end and side scrapers are considered a diagnostic component of Paleoindian assemblages. Researchers have hypothesized that scrapers served as hide working tools, but evidence in the form of scientific analyses is lacking in the region. Through design by experiment, this paper will discuss and theorize possible uses of Paleoindian scraping tools. The authors will describe the step-by-step process of historical hunts and the phase when scrapers were utilized during the final stages of butchering. The stages of the butchering process are then replicated as part of the experimental design. The authors will also look at functional characteristics of the scrapers, including spurs, hafting, and efficient usage. Conclusions will demonstrate that more data will be needed for the initial experiments and will highlight future studies in microwear analysis based on samples generated by the experiment. The authors will conclude with questions and constructive criticism for the future research.

**Poster Abstracts**

**Keenhold, Kaitlyn**, Department of Anthropology & Sociology, Kutztown University, and **Khor Newlander**, Department of Anthropology & Sociology, Kutztown University/Department of Sociology & Anthropology, Millersville University, *Bringing Industry to Northeast Pennsylvania: Insights from a Season’s Work at Stoddartsville*

Situated along the Great Falls of the Lehigh River, Stoddartsville provides a unique opportunity to document the cultural changes that accompanied an attempt to bring industry to northeast Pennsylvania in the early 19th century. To that end, the Kutztown University Archaeology Field School completed the first season of intensive fieldwork at Stoddartsville in the summer of 2015. Using geophysical survey and excavation, we located the general store and millhand cottages, and recovered pottery, glass bottles, nails, and other artifacts. Through our continued study of the archaeological traces they left behind, we are beginning to tell the stories of the men and women who lived and worked at Stoddartsville, as we build toward an understanding of the socioeconomic organization of this early industrial community.

**Schneehagen, Kelsey and Eden VanTries**, Indiana University of Pennsylvania, *Hands-On Hanna’s Town: Archaeology and Education on Pennsylvania’s Western Frontier*

Established in 1769, Hanna’s Town has helped write the history of Pennsylvania’s Western Frontier. The town served as the first county seat west of the Alleghenies in 1773 and also signed The Resolves following the Revolutionary War. However, on July 13, 1782, a group of Seneca and British raided the town, leaving it to never recover. In 1786 the county seat was moved to Greensburg, and the once prosperous village reverted to farmland. Although Hanna’s Town was excavated in the early 1970s and placed on the National Register, many questions remained unanswered. In an attempt to fill the gaps in the history of this nearly forgotten town, Indiana University of Pennsylvania renewed excavations in 2011. This poster summarizes how recent archaeological work has formed the basis of IUP class projects, undergraduate and graduate theses, and—perhaps most importantly—public outreach and educational programs about life on Pennsylvania’s western frontier.

**Thorwart, Katherine**, Graduate Student, Indiana University of Pennsylvania, *An Analysis of the Distribution of the Materials at the Johnston Site (36IN2)*

This poster discusses the progress of my thesis research which is designed to examine the spatial distribution of features and material remains at the Johnston site (36IN2), a late Middle Monongahela village. Understanding this site is key to understanding cultural development in western Pennsylvania during the Late Woodland Period. It has previously been hypothesized that McFate immigrants from northwestern Pennsylvania moved into the area and
inhabited the Johnston site with the indigenous Monongahela people. This amalgamation of cultural traditions has primarily been identified in the archaeological record by the ceramic materials that were created by members of these cultures. However, this hypothesis has been called into question by recent research. Preliminary analysis has indicated that there are differences in the distribution of artifacts across the site and my research analyzes these differences to interpret cultural expression at the site and establish if the hypothesized amalgamation of traditions did occur.

**Throckmorton, Ressa**, Student, California University of Pennsylvania, *How Corny!: A Preliminary Analysis of Gender-Related Differences in the Dental Health of an Early Monongahela Population*

Gender roles separating workloads between males and females are evident in many tribal societies, and have been analogized as existing in historic indigenous groups as well. Males, lauded as warriors, travel from the village to procure game, while females, lauded as caretakers, remained for the care of grounds, children, and crops. Access to food differs greatly between these projected roles, and is postulated to be visible in the dental signatures of a population. For this study, dental samples were taken from the Campbell Farms (36FA26) collection housed at California University of Pennsylvania, and scored for wear, caries, and periapical activity. It was suggested that males, with less ease-of-access to village crop supplies, would have healthier dental signatures than females. However, the results indicated a slight trend towards healthier female dentition. Available sample sizes may have skewed results. Other possible causes including social-status (and even snacking!) are explored in this poster.