The 90th Annual Meeting
The Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology
April 5-7, 2019

“Unveiling the Past: Current Contributions to Pennsylvania Archaeology”

Hosted by the Mon-Yough Chapter #3
Ramada Inn by Wyndham
Uniontown, Pennsylvania
The Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology, Inc.

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All PAC and SPA sessions will be held at the Ramada Inn by Wyndham Uniontown, PA

MEETING INFORMATION

Please Note: Titles followed by an asterisk are student papers entered in the Fred Kinsey Competition.

The PAC Board and Business Meeting on Friday morning will be held in the Appalachian Ridge and Laurel Ridge Room.

SPA Board Meeting on Friday evening at 6:00 pm will be in the Appalachian Ridge and Laurel Ridge Rooms.

Registration Table: The Oasis Area outside of the Book Room and Lounge near the pool.

The General Business Meeting on Saturday morning at 8:00 am will be in the Appalachian Ridge and Laurel Ridge Rooms.

The Hospitality Suite on Friday and Saturday evenings will be in the Managers Suite, Second Floor, Room 279.

Exhibit and information tables are available in the Book Room and in the Oasis Area adjacent to the registration table.

All items for the auction should be taken to the Book Room and given to Don Rados. Items for the raffle should also be taken to the Book Room and given to Jean Nass, raffle coordinator. Tickets for the raffle can be purchased in the Book Room.

A 50/50 raffle will also be held. Tickets will be available at the registration table both Friday and Saturday and sold at the Cash Bar on Saturday evening prior to the banquet.

The Student Poster Session will be on Saturday in The Oasis Area outside of the Book Room and the Lounge area near the pool. Posters will be on display from 11:00 until 3:00 pm. Judging by the Education Committee will take place between 1:00 pm and 3:00 pm. Students will need to be with their posters for those two hours.
The Saturday evening Cash Bar, Banquet, Awards and Auction will be in the Ball Room (please see map in program).

Coffee and other refreshments will be available in the **The Oasis Area**.

**Banquet Speaker:** Brian Redmond, Ph.D., Curator of Archaeology, Cleveland Museum of Natural History Cleveland, Ohio

The Annual Auction will take place following the Banquet, the Awards, and the Banquet Speaker. Evening Auctioneer: **Mr. Mark McCracken, Rittenhouse Auctioneers.**

**DECEASED MEMBERS SINCE LAST ANNUAL MEETING**

Raymond A. Stewart (1929 – 2019) - Meadville’s Cussewago Chapter #13

Marjorie Johnson (1929 – 2019) - John Shrader Chapter #21

**FRIDAY ACTIVITIES**

Pennsylvania Archaeology Council

Friday, April 5, 2019

9:30 am – 12:00 pm  PAC Board & Business Meeting Appalachian Ridge & Laurel Ridge Rooms

12:00 pm – 1:30 pm  Lunch at hotel or other local eatery (see list in packet)

1:30 pm – 4:30 pm  PAC Symposium Appalachian Ridge & Laurel Ridge Rooms

* Bigger is Not Always Better: the Value of Small, Open-air and Rockshelter Sites for Regional Interpretation

**Organizer and Moderator John P. Nass, Jr.,**

*California University of Pennsylvania (Retired)*

1:30 pm – 1:45 pm  *The Importance of Small Archaeological Sites*

John P. Nass, Jr. (California U of Pa (Retired), Mon-Yough Chapter #3)
1:45 pm – 2:15 pm  *Small Sites, Big Issues: A Review of Recent Investigations of Small Sites*
Paul A. Raber (Heberling Associates, Inc.)

2:15 pm – 2:35 pm  *Geological Investigations at the Layton Bridge Project, Fayette County, Pennsylvania*
Frank Vento (Michael Baker Engineering)

2:35 pm – 2:55 pm  *Horseshoe Rockshelter*
Mark A. McConaughy (Carnegie Museum Research Associate)

2:55 pm – 3:10 pm  Break

3:10 pm – 3:30 pm  *Standardizing Fire-Cracked Rock Analysis: A Case Study in Southwestern Pennsylvania***
Kristina Gaugler (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

3:30 pm – 3:50 pm  *The Martin Site (36HU0187): A Small, Briefly-Occupied Bifurcate Phase Site in the Juniata River Basin of South-Central Pennsylvania*
Gary F. Coppock (Skelly and Loy, Inc.)

3:50 pm – 4:10 pm  *So, What's the Big Deal About Little Sites.... and How Does One Find These Things?*
Susanne Haney (PennDOT Archaeologist Districts 9-0 and 10-0)

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**The Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology**

**90th Annual Meeting**

**Friday, April 5, 2019**

8:30 am – 5:00 pm  SPA Registration  The Oasis Area

12:00 pm – 5:00 pm  Book Room and Exhibits  Fayette Room

6:00 pm – 8:00 pm  SPA Board Meeting  Appalachian Ridge & Laurel Ridge Rooms

8:00 pm – 12:00 am  Hospitality Suite (Hosted by the Mon-Yough Chapter)  Room # 279
SATURDAY, April 6, 2019

8:00 am – 10:00 am  Continental Breakfast  The Oasis Area
8:00 am – 5:00 pm  SPA Registration  The Oasis Area
8:00 am – 9:00 am  SPA General Business Meeting  Appalachian Ridge & Laurel Ridge Rooms
8:30 am – 5:00 pm  Book Room and Exhibits  Fayette Room
(Please Note: Book Room is closed from 12:00 pm until 1:00 pm)
11:00 am – 3:00 pm  Student Poster Exhibit  The Oasis Area

Pennsylvania Archaeology Oral History Project

Please join Angie Jaillet-Wentling and Amy Covell-Murthy in the Hospitality Suite (Rm 279) for oral history interviews with Bill Johnson and Mark McConaughy between 3:30 pm and 4:30 pm. Questions and participation from the audience will be welcome!

SATURDAY MORNING SESSION

Appalachian Ridge and Laurel Ridge Rooms
9:00 AM – 9:10 AM  Welcome, Opening Remarks, and Information

Ninth Monongahela Symposium: Recent Research on the Monongahela.
Organizers: Sarah Neusius, Retired Professor, IUP, and John Nass, Retired Professor, CALU

The Late Prehistoric Monongahela Tradition of Southwestern Pennsylvania and adjacent portions of West Virginia, Maryland and Ohio was first recognized in the 1930s and further defined by Mayer-Oakes in the 1950s. Much archaeological research into this tradition has been done by both avocational and professional archaeologists since that time. Archaeologists generally define these people as horticulturists who lived in stockaded, circular villages, often located in the uplands, made shell-tempered ceramics, relied on a variety of terrestrial resources as well as corn, and were generally non-hierarchical in social organization. Nevertheless, there are many questions about variation within this tradition across time and space and contemporary archaeological research is adding to our understanding of these people, their settlement patterns, and subsistence as well as their material culture. Papers in this session present some of this new research.
Session Moderator: Sarah Neusius

9:10 am – 9:30 am More than Three Sites in Somerset County: A Retrospective on Eight Decades of Investigation of the Monongahela Tradition
Bernard K. Means (VCU) and William C. Johnson (Allegheny Chapter, Carnegie Museum Research Associate)

9:30 am – 9:50 am Use of Land Snails to Study Localized Site-Specific Climate Changes, during the Time of Occupation, of a Documented Monongahela Site in Westmoreland County Pennsylvania
Kathy J. Rygle and Stephen F. Pedersen (Westmoreland Archaeological Society)

9:50 am – 10:10 am Forest, Field, and River: Use of Animals by Monongahela People
Sarah W. Neusius and Britney Elsbury-Orris (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

10:10 am – 10:30 am Overcoming Past Challenges: Writing the Collective Story of the Individuals at Campbell Farm (36 FA 26)
Kuba, Cassandra, Cearra Mihal and Adam Wells (California University of Pennsylvania)

10:30 am – 10:40 am Break

10:40 am – 11:00 am An Experimental and Ethnographic Analysis of Fire Cracked Rock at Three Monongahela Sites in Southwestern PA.
Kevin Gubbels, Kristina Gaugler, Lara Homsey-Messer (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

11:00 am – 11:20 am Meyer Site (36WM478)
Bob Oshnock (Westmoreland Archaeological Society)

11:20 am – 11:40 am Social-Political Change, Kinship Patterns, and the Emergence of Social Elites within the Late Monongahela Tradition
John P. Nass, Jr. (CALU, retired) and Andrew Malhotra (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

11:40 am – 12:00 pm Protohistoric Monongahela: A Re-Visit and Retrospect
James T. Herbstritt (Pennsylvania State Museum)

12:00 pm – 12:20 pm Cordage Twist Direction in the Lower Upper Ohio Valley: A Tool to Assess Population Replacement and Stability, Identify Local Variations, Intrusions and Sources, and Possible Diaspora Candidates
William C. Johnson (Allegheny Chapter, Carnegie Museum Research Associate)
SATURDAY AFTERNOON SESSION

Symposium Title and Abstract: In Penn’s Woods: The Archaeology of Pennsylvania’s Parks, Forests and Trails

This session will focus on the emerging suite of archaeological and preservation projects, sites, and research focused on public lands and trails in the Commonwealth. These are often remote, upland areas that have seen very little formal scholarly and research attention. They have a unique set of management issues including resource extraction, vandalism, intensive recreational use, and inadequate public funding. They also represent a significant opportunity for public education and interpretation, and for understanding aspects of Pre-Contact and Historic land use and settlement that we rarely get a chance to study. Many of the archaeologists working on these sites are students and young professionals, so they also serve as one of the Commonwealth’s best examples of saving our past for the future!

Appalachian Ridge and Laurel Ridge Rooms

Session Moderator: Joseph Baker, PennDOT Highway Archaeological Survey Team (PHAST)

12:50 pm – 1:10 pm

Scratching the Surface: An inter-disciplinary approach to the South Mountain Metarhyolite Quarries
Ross L. Owen (Indiana University of Pennsylvania) and PennDOT Highway Archaeological Survey Team (PHAST)

1:10 pm – 1:30 pm

Partnerships and Preservation: Morphing Graduate Research into Student Outreach
Katherine Peresolak and Amanda Rasmussen (McCormick Taylor)

1:30 pm – 1:50 pm

Evolving Public Perceptions of Park Space: PennDOT Archaeological Investigations at Ohiopyle State Park
Angela Jaillet-Wentling (PennDOT)

1:50 pm – 2:10 pm

Archaeology on a Beach: Presque Isle Light House, Presque Isle State Park
Brian L. Fritz (Quemahoning LLC)

2:10 pm – 2:20 pm

Break

2:20 pm – 2:40 pm

Fourteen Years of Public Archaeology at Clear Creek State Park
Amanda Valko (North Fork Chapter)

2:40 pm – 3:00 pm

Challenges in Resource Management: Case Studies from the Allegheny National Forest
Zaakiyah Cua (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)
3:00 pm – 3:20 pm  
**What’s Under the Ice: A Geophysical Survey of Misery Bay, Presque Isle, PA**  
Dr. William J. Chadwick and Zaakiyah Cua (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

3:20 pm – 3:40 pm  
**“I’ve Been Workin on the Railroad” The Archaeology of an Early 20th Century Section House, York County Pa.**  
Genevieve Everett (Indiana University of Pennsylvania) and Joseph Baker, PennDOT Highway Archaeological Survey Team (PHAST)

3:40 pm – 4:00 pm  
**Ridley Creek State Park: A Cultural Resources Treasure Trove**  
Noel Stratton and Hannah Harvey (PA SHPO)

4:00 pm – 4:20 pm  
**Life at Camp Michaux: A View from the Artifacts**  
Alexia Orengo, Marc Morris, and Maria Bruno (Dickinson College)

4:20 pm – 4:40 pm  
**Combining Old and New: Applications of 3D Scanning in Cultural Resource Management***  
Steven Campbell (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

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**Student Poster Entries**  
Posters will be on display in The Oasis Area from 11:00 am until 3:00 pm

Tamara Alchoufete (University of Pittsburgh)

Malissa Lee (Millerstville University of Pennsylvania)

Andrew Malhotra (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

Angela Rooker (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

Benjamin Schlenker (Juniata College)

Christopher Thompson (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

Leighann Wharton, California University of Pennsylvania

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6:30 pm – 7:00 pm:  
**Cash Bar**  
(Ball Room: see hotel map inside of program)

7:00 pm – 8:00 pm:  
**Banquet**  
(Ball Room: see hotel map inside of program)

8:00 pm – 8:15 pm:  
Awards for Student Poster event, the Fred Kinsey Student Paper Competition and Society awards
8:15 pm – 9:10 pm: Banquet Speaker

9:10 pm – 10:30 pm: 50/50, other drawings and auction

After the Auction – 12:00 am Hospitality Suite/Room 279 (Hosted by the Mon-Yough Chapter #3)
Banquet Speaker: Dr. Brian Redmond, Cleveland Museum of Natural History, Department of Archaeology

Title: *What Happened to the Whittlesey? and Other Tales of Northern Ohio Prehistory*

Abstract: One of the most interesting problems for those of us who study the archaeology of northern Ohio has to do with the ultimate fate of the indigenous, village-dwelling societies after A.D. 1650. Known to archaeologists as the *Whittlesey* and *Sandusky* Traditions, these Late Pre-contact groups appear to have abandoned the southwestern basin of Lake Erie and left it virtually unoccupied for almost a century. Where did they go?, Why did they leave?, and Whom did they become at the dawn of written history? This presentation will discuss the archaeological and ethnohistorical evidence bearing on these questions and offer some hypotheses as to the ultimate fates of these interesting peoples.

Biographical Narrative: Brian G. Redmond, Ph.D. is Curator and John Otis Hower Chair of Archaeology at the Cleveland Museum of Natural History. He is a native Clevelander and joined the Museum in 1994. He received his Ph.D. in Anthropology from Indiana University in 1990 and began studies in Anthropology at the University of Toledo where he received the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1981 and the Master of Arts and Education degree in 1985. He maintains appointments as adjunct Associate Professor of Anthropology at Case Western Reserve University and Adjunct Faculty in the Department of Anthropology at Cleveland State University. Dr. Redmond began doing field work in 1978 and has carried out surveys and excavations at numerous precontact (prehistoric) Native American sites in the Midwest and Great Lakes regions. His major research interests include pottery analysis, Paleoindian bone technology and Pleistocene fossil localities, and the development of settled village life and community organization in the Midwest. His past projects in Ohio include the excavation and study of the Late Pleistocene-age (ca. 11,000 BC) sites of Sheriden Cave (Wyandot Co.) the Hartley Mastodon (Columbian Co.) and the Firelands Ground Sloth, as well as the Late Precontact period (AD 1000-1600) village settlements of White Fort (Lorain Co.) and OEC 1 (Cuyahoga Co.). His current projects include the excavation and study of the Late Archaic period (ca 2000 BC) hunter-gatherer basecamp of Burrell Orchard (Lorain Co.), and Early to Middle Woodland (500 BC to AD 500) enclosure site known as Heckleman (Erie Co.).
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COLLABORATIVE ENGINEERING
# SUNDAY, April 7, 2019

## SUNDAY MORNING SESSIONS

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<td>Continental Breakfast                                                                 The Oasis Area</td>
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<td><strong>SESSION ONE</strong></td>
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| 9:00 am – 9:20 am | *The Early and Middle Woodland Periods at Small Sites in the Upper Ohio Valley: Investigations at 36WH1729*  
Paul A. Raber (Heberling Associates, Inc.) | Appalachian Ridge and Laurel Ridge Rooms |
| 9:20 am – 9:40 am | *A New Chronology of Projectile Points for Western Pennsylvania During the Transitional/ Terminal Archaic Period*  
Christopher Thompson (Indiana University of Pennsylvania) |                            |
| 9:40 am – 10:00 am | *Happy Trails in Happy Valley: An Alternative Mitigation at the James W. Hatch Site (36CE544), Centre County, Pennsylvania*  
Jonathan A. Burns (Juniata College Cultural Resource Institute) |                            |
| 10:00 am – 10:20 am | *Above It All: Preliminary Findings from ridgetop and Rockshelter Sites in Washington Run Drainage, Fayette County, Pennsylvania*  
Bryan Cunning, Martin Fuess, Denise Grantz-Bastianini, Frank Vento, and Margaret Sams (Michael Baker Engineering, Inc.) |                            |
| 10:20 am – 10:30 am | Break                                                                                   |                            |
| 10:30 am – 10:50 am | *Demystifying Archaeology: Using the Past to Inform the Future of Archaeology Public Outreach in Cultural Resource Management*  
Kira M. Heinrich (Christine Davis Consultants, Inc.) |                            |
| 10:50 am – 11:10 am | *Wilson Shute (36-Cw-05)*                                                                                 |                            |
|                  | Bill Black, Fred Brown, and Carl Burkett (Venango Chapter)                                                                 |                            |
| 11:10 am – 11:30 am | *Geoarchaeological Investigations and the Utilization of Technology in Rapidly Changing Environments*  
Jacob Spuck (Skelly and Loy, Inc.) |                            |
| 11:30 am – 11:50 am | *A Salvage Report on Turner Rockshelter and Cave (36AR96) and Smittman Rockshelter (36AR38), Armstrong County, Pennsylvania*  
William Tippins, Thomas Rabbitt, and Richard Lang (Allegheny Chapter) |                            |
SESSION TWO: Allegheny Ridge Room
Session Moderator: Thomas Glover, North Fork Chapter

9:00 am – 9:20 am The Archaeology of Blacksmith Shops
Jessica L.S. Schumer (The Markosky Engineering Group, Inc.)

9:20 am – 9:40 am Counting Colliers: A Demographic Profile of the Forgotten Charcoal Makers of Clarion County, Pennsylvania, 1850 to 1880
Charles E. Williams (Williams Ecological, LLC)

9:40 am – 10:00 am Finding Bear Camp: A Field Survey of General Edward Braddock’s 6th Camp on the March to Fort Duquesne
Clay Kilgore (Washington County Historical Society) and Bryan Cunning (Michael Baker Engineering, Inc.)

10:00 am – 10:20 am Recent Results and Insights from Tribally Driven Archaeological and Historical Research at Custaloga Town (36Me57)
Anne E. Marjenin¹, Edward A. Jolie¹, Lisa Marie Malischke¹, Jay Toth², Mary Ann Owoc¹, Frank J. Vento³ (¹Mercyhurst University; ²Seneca Nation of Indians; ³Clarion University of Pennsylvania)

10:20 am – 10:30 am Break

10:30 am – 10:50 am Blacksmith Shops and Social Identity: National Register Eligibility and Local Significance
Ryan A. Rowles (The Markosky Engineering Group, Inc.)

10:50 am – 11:10 am Recent Archaeological Investigations at Fort Necessity National Battlefield
Ben Ford (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

11:10 am – 11:30 am The Concrete Jungle: Exploring 20th Century Sites in Pennsylvania
Hannah Harvey (Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office)

11:30 am – 11:50 pm Presettlement Forests of Jefferson County, PA
Thomas Glover (North Fork Chapter)

11:50 am – 12:10 pm The Tredway Trail Project: Finding the Garvers Ferry Railroad Station
Brian Fritz, Principal Investigator (Quemahoning LLC) and Amanda Valko (North Fork Chapter)
Pennsylvania Archaeology Council (PAC) Symposium Abstracts
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Coppock, Gary F.  The Martin Site (36HU0187): A Small, Briefly-Occupied Bifurcate Phase Site in the Juniata River Basin of South-Central Pennsylvania

The Martin Site (36HU0187), located in the Juniata River basin and the Ridge and Valley physiographic province of south-central Pennsylvania, provides insights into tool technology, lithic reduction methods, and patterns of lithic material use during the early Middle Archaic or Bifurcate Phase. The assemblage is largely comprised of expedient tools anddebitage created from amorphous cores of locally available lithic types. In 2009 I interpreted the site as a briefly-occupied resource procurement camp focused on hunting. This conclusion is reconsidered in light of the paleoenvironment of the time and in consideration of what is currently known about the local Bifurcate Phase settlement system (which isn’t much).

Gaugler, Kristina  Standardizing Fire-Cracked Rock Analysis: A Case Study in Southwestern Pennsylvania

Fire-cracked rock (FCR) is one of the most frequently encountered classes of artifacts yet, unlike other artifact classes, the standard practice is simply to count, weigh and then discard FCR ignoring its potential research value. Through an exploration of previous FCR analyses coupled with the examination of over 350 pieces of archaeologically recovered andexperimentally created sandstone FCR, a rubric was created to aid in the standardization of analysis. The rubric was then refined with the aid of undergraduate and graduate students who assessed its effectiveness through their own analysis. With its uncomplicated and easy to navigate format, the rubric allows for quick analysis of relatively large amounts of FCR, capturing information that can aid in the interpretation of site activities. Most importantly by standardizing FCR attribute analysis, data can then be compared across sites to make interpretations about past lifeways at a regional scale.

Haney, Susanne  So, What’s the Big Deal about Little Sites…. and How Does One Find These Things?

Field mythologies typically utilized by archaeologists are not always very effective in identifying and evaluating small sites—particularly small, open-air prehistoric sites. These sites can easily be missed using standard 15-meter intervals between STPs. When they are identified, they are frequently overlooked with regard to their ability to provide potentially significant information, and they are often determined ineligible after Phase I testing. On the contrary, some of these sites do have potential to contain diagnostic materials and/or features that would contribute information needed for a more complete understanding prehistoric settlement and subsistence within a region. In some situations, slight adjustments in testing methods can aid in identifying and evaluating these types of sites.

McConaughy Mark A.  Horseshoe Rockshelter

Horseshoe Rockshelter is a small float rock overhang currently covering only 24 m2. It covered approximately twice that area in prehistoric times prior to a section of the rock collapsing in the 20th century. Horseshoe Rockshelter is located in Chester County, Pennsylvania along a northeast facing slope about 30 m above Octoraro Creek. The site is part of Camp Horseshoe that is owned and operated by the Chester County Council of the Boy Scouts of America. The Council asked the Section of Archaeology of The State Museum of Pennsylvania to conduct excavations of the site using boy scouts from their camp. Excavations conducted in 1988 revealed that most of the shelter had been disturbed by boy scouts who had camped there and buried their trash at the site. Nevertheless, Horseshoe Rockshelter provided
important information about how and when small sites were used in the region. It demonstrated that even small rockshelters were intermittently occupied from the Early Archaic through Contact period by Native Americans. Horseshoe Rockshelter continued to be used in the 19th and 20th centuries by Euroamericans.

**Nass, John P., Jr.**  **Session Overview**

Copious examples of small, open-air archaeological sites such as surface scatters can be found within the archaeological databases for states within the central and upper Ohio and the upper Potomac River basins. Unless explicitly designated as a resource of interest, the value of such sites for research and explication remains unknown. Only when such sites are discovered during SHPO required archaeological survey or when known sites require assessment do these sites merit further consideration. The papers in this session discuss this potential for expanding our understanding of regional prehistoric subsistence and settlement patterns.

**Raber, Paul A.**  **Small Sites, Big Issues: A Review of Recent Investigations of Small Sites**

Intensive studies of small sites in central and western Pennsylvania have allowed a detailed comparison of activities and site functions. Recent investigations at several such sites are reviewed, with the goal of defining the distinctive nature of small sites and the types of information on environment, subsistence and settlement patterns that they can yield. This review leads to recommendations on productive approaches to small sites that will contribute to the building of regional databases.

**Vento, Frank**  **Geological Investigations at the Layton Bridge Project, Fayette County, Pennsylvania**

Geological investigations were conducted at both a closed rockshelter site and open site along the proposed Layton Bridge Project construction corridor in Fayette County, Pennsylvania. The open air site is situated on a narrow, high, Illinoian age, Carmichaels Strath terrace situated 90 feet above the Youghiogheny River. The site contains three distinct soil generations which include a lower residual soil formed on the Pennsylvania period bedrock, disconformably by an overlying soil formed from fluvial and lacustrine sediments associated with the Carmichaels Terrace and Glacial Lake Monongahela and disconformably by an upper soil generation of Holocene age developed in colluvium supplied by creep, slope wash and sheet wash from a higher ridge associated with the Worthington erosional surface. The rockshelter site lies 5 m below the Carmichaels terrace on a steep, bedrock defended slope. The rockshelter reentrant formed in a thinly bedded, less resistant facies of the sandstone formation with most of the reentrant forming from periglacial climatic conditions (frost wedging) during the late Pleistocene. Deposition within the drip line of the rockshelter has taken placed from rock fall, grain by grain attrition and slope wash.
STUDENT POSTER ABSTRACTS

A Legacy Hidden in the Bookshelves, by Tamara Alchoufete, University of Pittsburgh

The purpose of this research project is to unveil the past accomplishments and the plethora of knowledge left behind by the revered Carnegie Museum of Natural History archaeologist Richard L. George to further benefit the archaeological world today. His legacy will be safely conserved through photo slides, carousel clusters that represent presentations he gave, photo albums, as well as a host of other memorabilia. The slides will be given priority as there are haphazard piles of them residing in unlabeled cardboard boxes. They are to be grouped by site and stored in safe material that will not cause long-term damage. There are currently over 20 Pennsylvania sites documented from just 100 slides alone as full boxes continue to gather dust on the bookshelves. All of this is in an effort to emphasize the importance of organization, labeling, and the adoption of effective conservational tactics into a topsy-turvy museum environment.

Along the Trail: Recording, Mapping, and Assessing Transportation Effects for the Appalachian National Scenic Trail Historic District in Pennsylvania, by Malissa Lee

The Along the Trail initiative was conducted between June 2018 and January 2019. The project focuses on the Pennsylvania segment of the Appalachian National Scenic Trail (ANST) and its cultural resources. Items including state and local roads, bridges, archaeological survey areas, and historic resources are mapped to the extent of the trail corridor buffer, which encompasses 500 meters on each side of the centerline. Additionally, 202 features identified as being "contributing elements" - according to the National Register (NR) nomination - have been mapped and made identifiable by resource type (bridge, overnight use area, side trail, or vista). In 2008, the ANST was determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with the history of the American conservation movement. The project aims to provide a resource to help minimize the impact of transportation projects on cultural resources on or near the AT.

Alliance Formation and Social Signaling: Village Interaction among the Monongahela, by Andrew R. Malhotra, Indiana University of Pennsylvania.

A general trend among many farming societies has been the growth of political complexity, and thereby alliance formation. Recent studies on the Monongahela culture, such as those undertaken by Dr. William Johnson (2001; 2002), Dr. John Nass (1995; 2017), and David Anderson (2002), seek to characterize the growing political complexity of the Monongahela during the Late Monongahela period (A.D. 1580-1635). This research expands on their ideas and argues that during the Late Monongahela period and Terminal Middle Monongahela (post 1400 A.D.) the Monongahela, were not just increasing in political complexity within individual sites, but they were also forming alliances across multiple sites. This study seeks to understand how scalloped lip ceramics and charnel houses can be used as an indicator of alliance formation and village interactions. Using several theoretical frameworks, such as the agency theory, social signaling, and the formation of social inequality to achieve this analysis. Spatial and statistical analysis of the data will be used to analyze and understand village interaction and alliance formation over time.
Spatial Survey of Historic and Environmental Features of Reastone Property, Powdermill Nature Reserve, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, by Angela Rooker, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

The Reastone Property, part of the Carnegie Science Museum’s Powdermill Nature Reserve, is a 50 acre plot of land located in southwestern Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. While limited information is available about the property, it is known to include at least three historic structures, several walls made of rock, and many rock features thought to be associated with agriculture. The parcel has also been logged several times. Pedestrian survey was conducted to locate and map all historic features, wetlands, trails, and human disturbances. This data was then used to create several maps including a storymap that is shared with the public. This dataset will continue to be used as a baseline for future research and as a management tool for the nature reserve.

Stroud Mansion: an Undergraduate Archaeology Experience, by Benjamin Schlenker, Juniata College

Home to the Monroe County Historical Association, historic Stroud Mansion is an excellent example of Georgian-style architecture in Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania. Built by the town’s founder, Jacob Stroud, and continuously occupied since its construction in 1795, Stroud Mansion has an important place in local history. Recently planned improvements surrounding the building have warranted a PHMC grant for an excavation. To help mitigate the cost of the excavation Juniata College’s Cultural Resource Institute has partnered with the historical association. The initial survey of the site produced a vast array of artifacts from the mansion itself to an early archaic projectile point. Gun parts and case glass have also been found and are believed to be from Fort Hamilton, a French and Indian War fort which was commissioned by Benjamin Franklin. This excavation has created opportunities for Juniata students to facilitate both historic preservation and undergraduate education in a responsible and affordable manner.

A New Chronology of Projectile Points for Western Pennsylvania during the Transitional/Terminal Archaic Period, by Christopher Thompson, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

This thesis focuses on the Transitional period in Western Pennsylvania and analyzes both the semantic division of cultural periods between 4300-2700 BP and the types of projectile points used to define this period. Current descriptions of the Transitional period adequately describe Eastern Pennsylvania but fail to adequately describe the material culture and point typologies of Western Pennsylvania. Data from existing excavations and site reports will be synthesized to compile a database of C-14 dates associated with diagnostic projectile points in order to establish an accurate seriation of point types. These data will be visually represented on a time line and a series of maps to show spatial, typological, and chronological variation. The thesis’ ultimate purpose it to create a consistent projectile point chronology that can be used as a framework to accurately date sites within this region on the basis of typology.

Case Study: Dental Anthropology of Native American Skeletal Remains, by Leighann Wharton, California University of Pennsylvania

Teeth can provide an incredible amount of information to skeletal analysis. Poor preservation is often an issue for archaeological remains, but teeth are typically more durable and less prone to postmortem damage than other areas of the skeleton. Though the burials used in this project have been reinterred, some teeth have been left out for further study. This project gives an overview of the dental analysis from burials from the prehistoric Native American Consol Site (36WM100) in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania.
Black, Bill, Fred Brown, and Carl Burkett  
*Wilson Shute (36-Cw-05)*

Between 1960 and 1963, Fred Brown led the Cussewago SPA Chapter # 13 in an extensive excavation of the Wilson Shute site (36-Cw-05). Following the completion, he wrote a paper and used drawings to discuss the multi-component mostly Late-Woodland site, artifacts, examples of McFate type pottery, post mold house patterns and palisades. For many reasons it was never published. In 2003, Brown presented some of the Wilson Shute artifacts, including several reconstructed pots to the Linesville Historical Society, Linesville, PA. After Brown's death some of his notes and artifacts were passed to Carl Burkett. A review of the site history, research limitations, and examples of pottery and artifacts provide a better understanding of this important site.

Burns, Jonathan  
*Happy Trails in Happy Valley: An Alternative Mitigation at the James W. Hatch Site (36CE544), Centre County, Pennsylvania*

Data recovery investigations at the James W. Hatch Site in Centre County, Pennsylvania via a collaboration between PennDOT, DCNR, College Township, the Federal Highway Administration, and Juniata College demonstrate the potential for transportation archaeology to provide insightful data on prehistoric lifeways. The project was a mitigation measure for the new Puddintown Road Bicycle Trail Connector and has provided a glimpse of prehistoric utilization of Bald Eagle Jasper informative at the local scale where its predominance and use define the Houserville Archaeological District, and regionally as the Bald Eagle formation jasper displays an isotopic “fingerprint” distinct from those of Eastern Pennsylvania and other quarries in the northeastern United States. Given the local jasper’s prominence as the preferred lithic raw material in the district, contiguous block excavations and microwear analyses reveal a significant amount of onsite activities include various forms of butchery, hide preparation, and bone, antler, and shell working in addition to secondary reduction and biface production. Iron isotope studies funded by the project show promise as a robust means of geochemical discrimination and sourcing. The innovative collaboration resulted in a cost-effective alternative mitigation, and provided undergraduates and graduate students high-impact experiential learning in the form of an intensive archaeological field school.

Campbell, Steven  
*Combining Old and New: Applications of 3D Scanning in Cultural Resource Management*

What happens to the artifacts recovered in the field after the project is over? They are generally cleaned, cataloged, and sent to a repository or back to the land owner. What happens if they are returned to the landowner? Is that data lost? With today’s technology archaeologists are able to preserve some aspects of that data. During the 2019 summer field season, the PennDOT Highway Archaeological Survey Team (PHAST) conducted a pedestrian survey in Venango. During the survey several unique pre-contact artifacts were recovered, and in this case returned to the landowner after project completion. This paper presents the Venango County project as case study for capturing artifact data in a 3D format for curation and public dissemination. Through this case study, the trials and errors of 3D scanning, 3D printing, and curating digital data is shared.

Chadwick, Dr. William J. and Zaakiyah Cua  
*What’s Under the Ice: A Geophysical Survey of Misery Bay, Presque Isle, PA*

Misery Bay, Presque Isle, PA has been the resting ground for many ships that have sailed Lake Erie. Because of its sheltered position, Misery Bay has been used to store vessels, with some were being allowed to decay and eventually settled to the bottom of the bay. These include vessels from the War of 1812, canal boats, fishing tugs, the schooner *George Mowbray* and the early iron warship *Michigan*. In
the 1980’s, archaeological survey of the bay consisted of a relatively coarse-grained magnetometer survey and diver inspections that identified two wooden shipwrecks from the late 19th century. With advances in technology as well as new methodologies, the survey conducted in March of 2018 consisted of using ground-penetrating radar and gradiometer on the ice to determine if there is evidence of shipwrecks laying below Misery Bay. This presentation will discuss the preliminary results of this survey.

Cua, Zaakiyah  Challenges in Resource Management: Case Studies from the Allegheny National Forest

Cunning, Bryan, Martin Fuess, Denis Grantz-Bastianini, Frank Vento, and Margaret Sams
“Above It All: Preliminary findings from ridgetop and rockshelter sites in Washington Run drainage, Fayette Co, Pennsylvania”

Phase II excavations in the fall and winter of 2018 were performed for PennDOT at two pre-contact sites: a rockshelter minimally occupied during the late Middle Woodland - early Late Woodland periods and a nearby ridgetop locus with stratified deposits extending half a meter in depth. The ridgetop site is located on a Carmichael’s Strath Terrace of the Youghiogheny River that was blanketed with lacustrian deposits from glacial Lake Monogahela. Surficial deposits are minimally associated with the early Early Woodland - early Middle Woodland periods, while the underlying occupation(s), separated by approximately 25 centimeters, are preliminarily associated with late Early Archaic use.

Everett, Genevieve and Joseph Baker “I’ve Been Workin on the Railroad” The Archaeology of an Early 20th Century Section House, York County Pa.

In 2017, the PennDOT Highway Archaeological Survey Team (PHAST) conducted an archaeological assessment of an intact Section House on the Maryland-Pennsylvania Railroad (the Ma-Pa) for the non-profit Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad Preservation Society. The section house is being rehabilitated as an interpreted feature of a walking trail in the Village of Muddy Creek Forks, in southern York County Pennsylvania. The test excavations documented not only the building’s construction, but also the use of the structure by the crews that maintained the Ma-Pa. The Section House project provided valuable and innovative assistance for a small non-profit organization with limited funding, and illuminated the daily lives of working class Americans who rarely appear in history books.

Ford, Ben Recent Archaeological Investigations at Fort Necessity National Battlefield

Fort Necessity National Battlefield, Fayette County, memorializes the Battle of Fort Necessity (1754), a formative event in the life of George Washington and the French and Indian War. Indiana University of Pennsylvania (IUP) conducted several archaeological investigations at Fort Necessity National Battlefield from 2015 to 2018. This work included geophysical and metal detecting surveys, shovel test pits, and excavation units, primarily in support of the National Park Service plan to restore the surrounding Great Meadows to its 18th century state. Among the most significant finds were the French firing positions during their attack on the fort, several features relating to the fort, and a fuller understanding of how past agricultural and recreational projects changed the landscape surrounding the fort.

Fritz, Brian L. Archaeology on a Beach: Presque Isle Light House, Presque Isle State Park

The Presque Isle Light House was built in 1872 and was listed on the National Register in 1983. The light house still functions as an aid to navigation with an automated light maintained by the U.S. Coast Guard, but the attached residence no longer functions as a home for a permanent keeper. In 2016, the non-profit Presque Isle Lightstation association and Presque Isle State Park initiated an effort to restore the light house and open the popular tourist attraction to public tours. Planned upgrades to
sidewalks and construction of a proposed visitor’s center prompted a call for a phase I archaeological survey. Presented are the findings of the archaeological testing, and discussed are some of the challenges encountered while conducting archaeology at a popular state park attraction.

**Fritz, Brian L and Amanda Valko**  The Tredway Trail Project: Finding the Garvers Ferry Railroad Station

The Wynn and Clara Tredway Trail is a 2.5-mile long bicycle and walking tail that follows the abandoned Allegheny Valley Railroad grade along the east bank of the Allegheny River from New Kensington to River Forest Road. A proposed addition will extend the trail to the Freeport Bridge. During the initial stages of trail construction, historic artifacts and building materials were inadvertently discovered. An archaeological investigation was initiated to assess the cultural deposits and potential adverse effects resulting from the construction activities. Test excavations uncovered evidence of the former site of the Garvers Ferry Railroad Station.

**Glover, Thomas N.**  Presettlement Forests of Jefferson County, PA

Using online information derived from land warrants and survey maps of the late 18th and early 19th centuries found in the Pennsylvania State Archives collection an inventory of tree species was created for the County’s presettlement forests. The use of trees as boundary markers during the survey of the land that would eventually become Jefferson County was a common practice. The surveyors noted the tree species on their maps. The collection of warrants and survey maps of Jefferson County were used in combination with Google Earth Pro to determine the location of the trees. The position of different tree species provides an insight into the different forest types found in the County. The presentation will review the methods used to create the list of trees found in the presettlement forests of Jefferson County and discuss the results of inventoried trees.

**Gubbels, Kevin Kristina Gaugler, Lara Homsey-Messer**  An Experimental and Ethnographic Analysis of Fire Cracked Rock at Three Monongahela Sites in Southwestern PA.

Despite being a ubiquitous artifact class, fire-cracked rock (FCR) has been largely overlooked in traditional archaeological studies. Due in part to its shear abundance and cumbersome nature, FCR is often more cursed for its space consumption than embraced for its interpretive potential. As a result, the archaeological literature offers little discussion regarding the nuanced perspective that FCR research can impart to archaeologists’ understanding of prehistoric cooking and food processing technologies. Using an experimental and ethnographic approach, this paper investigates the use of stone at three Monongahela villages in southwestern Pennsylvania. Results suggest that both dry-roasting and stone boiling technologies were used. Additionally, residents appear to have preferentially selected high-quality stones for their thermal resistance and potential for reuse. These findings suggest that the adoption of ceramics does not preclude the use of stone boiling and that greater variability in Monongahela cooking technologies may have existed than previously thought.

**Harvey, Hannah**  The Concrete Jungle: Exploring 20th Century Sites in Pennsylvania

When faced with the remnants of the recent past, it can be difficult to answer the question: “What can we learn from this?” It is especially challenging to imagine the research potential of a modern landscape that is increasingly shaped by pavement and concrete infrastructure. Archaeological research has addressed significant early 20th century themes, including labor and industry, the CCC, and WWII, but fewer studies examine life in the latter part of the century. Considering that resources dating to 1969 are old enough to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, we need to develop a consistent framework for documenting, recording, and understanding the significance of 20th century archaeological resources. This paper reviews national case studies, summarizes the 20th century sites and components
currently recorded in the PASS files, and proposes significant 20th century themes and site types within Pennsylvania’s archaeological record.

Heinrich, Kira M. Demystifying Archaeology: Using the Past to Inform the Future of Archaeology Public Outreach in Cultural Resource Management

Where is the future of public outreach for archaeology considering the technological changes that have occurred over the last three decades? How do we continue to improve how we reach the public and transmit information about archaeology in more accessible ways? How do we do all of this as CRM professionals whose project scopes don’t generally include time and money for conducting archaeology outreach? Using examples from 35 years of public archaeology outreach in western Pennsylvania we can consider these challenges, assess past and current techniques, and identify which techniques we should carry into the future.

Herbstritt, James T. Protohistoric Monongahela: A Re-Visit and Retrospect

In Volume 73 (1): 8-54 “Foley Farm: The Importance of Architecture and the Demise of the Monongahelans,” I presented the results of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission 1983-1984 site excavations. As indicated by the title, my emphasis was on Foley Farm’s unique community organization and the architecture of internal buildings as defined by the archaeology. In October 2002, experimental archaeology conducted by PHMC/CAP staff on the west end of City island focused on the reconstruction of a “typical” Protohistoric Monongahela household as defined by the Foley Farm site research (Herbstritt 2003b, c). Additionally, I introduced the hypothesis that the likely demise of the “Monongahela tradition” occurred circa AD. 1615/20-35 as the result of out-spread European disease(s) onto virgin soil via the Chesapeake Bay late in the 16th century. I suggest that such a cataclysmic event was followed by the fragmentation/disappearance of native populations from the northern Potomac and Monongahela core areas, a similar scenario that has been proposed for the terminal Shenks Ferry population dispersal/disappearance, in the Lower Susquehanna Valley (Graybill and Herbstritt 2014; Herbstritt 2019). In summary, this presentation will revisit, the context of the 2003 paper, then compare and chronologically order, the types of Protohistoric Period trade objects present at contemporary Luray/Susquehannock and Monongahela sites thereby demonstrating their corresponding demise by the early 17th century.

Jaillet-Wentling, Angela Evolving Public Perceptions of Park Space: PennDOT Archaeological Investigations at Ohiopyle State Park

Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (PennDOT) Phase I archaeological investigations at Ohiopyle State Park provide another glimpse into the ever-evolving public perceptions of park space in Pennsylvania. The only thing to change more quickly than its name, from Ohiopyle Falls (1816) to Pile City (1856) to Ohio Pile Falls (1858) to Falls City (1871) to Ohio Pile (1871) to Falls City (circa 1880) and finally Ohiopyle (1887), is how the public viewed what would become the modern-day 20,500-acre state park and town. Playing its own part in the changing perception of what a public park space can and should afford the public, PennDOT Phase I archaeological investigations recovered cultural material representative of earlier iterations of Falls City and Ohiopyle. Furthering the idea of what a park is, PennDOT’s efforts expanded the park’s public to include Federally-Recognized Tribe and Nations by incorporating Native designs into proposed improvements through continuing consultation.
Johnson, William  Cordage Twist Direction in the Lower Upper Ohio Valley: A Tool to Assess Population Replacement and Stability, Identify Local Variations, Intrusions and Sources, and Possible Diaspora Candidates

Many archaeologists in northern New England, the Upper and Middle Ohio Valley, and the Middle Atlantic regularly report the twist direction of cordage impressions preserved on Woodland, Late Prehistoric, and Protohistoric period cord-marked, fabric-impressed, net-impressed, and cord decorated ceramics. Many of these researchers have equated cordage twist direction preferences with group identity and even ethnicity. The twist direction of positive cordage impressions on the exterior surfaces of over 1,740 Woodland and 13,350 Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric period cord-marked sherds from the lower Upper Ohio River Valley is reported here. These data suggest local variation on a micro-band and macro-band level during the Woodland period and then population stability during the Monongahela period. These data also identify local variation in some tributary valleys and subsequent movement, population intrusions and their sources, and possible Early Historic diaspora populations.


A metal detector and pedestrian survey in 2013 and subsequent fieldwork performed in 2019 have identified artifactual evidence of Bear Camp, General Edward Braddock’s 6th camp on the march to Fort Duquesne. The site is located on a small upland floodplain on the headwaters of Mill Run. Lidar imaging revealed intact portions of the road within this area. Although the majority of artifacts appear to be associated with the 1755 campaign and later military expeditions, several finds demonstrate the use of Braddock’s Road as a possible bypass to the National Road.

Kuba, Cassandra, Cearra Mihal and Adam Wells  Overcoming Past Challenges: Writing the Collective Story of the Individuals at Campbell Farm (36 FA 26)

The excavation at the Monongahela Native American site of Campbell Farm (36FA26) in Fayette County (PA) over 45 years ago recovered numerous complete and partial burials. Incomplete excavation records, lack of a skilled Osteologist in the field, and varying skill-levels of researchers in the intervening years have contributed to a fragmentary snapshot of who the Mon People at Campbell Farm were and what their lives were like. The reporting of the biological profile information (e.g., age, sex, etc.) in isolation is a bare description of the individuals. A new look at the individuals, combining the biological data with the archaeological context and associated artifacts is crucial to enhancing our understanding of the individuals buried at this site. In this presentation, biological data and an osteobiographical approach will be addressed, the importance of burial context and its interpretation at this site will be emphasized, and the use of Geographic Information System (GIS) applications will be introduced.

Marjenin, Anne E., Edward A. Jolie, Lisa Marie Malischke, Jay Toth, Mary Ann Owoc, Frank J. Vento  Recent Results and Insights from Tribally Driven Archaeological and Historical Research at Custaloga Town (36Me57)

The 18th century occupation of Custaloga Town, a Seneca-Delaware village, has been the focus of Mercyhurst University’s archaeological research since 2016. Collaborative research and preservation initiatives arose from requests by the Seneca Nation of Indians to address questions about the area’s archaeology and history while drawing attention to the neglected role of Native American leaders in western Pennsylvania. Located adjacent French Creek near present day Carlton, Custaloga Town was an important political and economic destination for local tribes and Euroamerican settlers during the 1750s and 1760s. Intercultural interactions are discernable via the repurposing of metal trade goods recovered through recent systematic metal detection surveys. Research at Custaloga Town emphasizes the importance and necessity of collaboration and consultation with federally recognized tribes to achieve
shared goals of promoting tribal research objectives; preserving and protecting Native American archaeological and historic sites; educating diverse publics, and training the next generation of students.

Means, Bernard K. and William C. Johnson  More than Three Sites in Somerset County: A Retrospective on Eight Decades of Investigation of the Monongahela Tradition

In 1939, Mary Butler published *Three Sites in Somerset County, Pa.* Eight decades of research have expanded and redefined Butler's original published definition of the Monongahela tradition in ways that would almost be unrecognizable to her. The presenters will examine how the concept of the Monongahela tradition has changed since its conception and provide an overview of major research that led to this transformation.

Nass, John P., Jr. and Andrew Malhotra  Social-Political Change, Kinship Patterns, and the Emergence of Social Elites within the Late Monongahela Tradition

Over the millennia, burial practices by human cultures have taken many forms. This is also true for prehistoric Native Americans. In southwestern Pennsylvania during the Late Prehistoric Period, such a change occurred beginning in the late 14th century, when a subset of the population is buried within a special structure known as a charnel house. Since burial patterns, once established, tend to be somewhat resistant to change, alterations to these normative practices are the result of cultural processes such as a changing worldview. The intent of this paper is document the characteristics of the charnel house, offer an explanation for its function within village communities, and suggest what the charnel house might tell us about the evolving social and political landscape.

Neusius, Sarah W. and Britney Elsbury-Orris  Forest, Field, and River: Use of Animals by Monongahela People

Although there has been considerable research on the Monongahela, including some faunal analyses, there has been little effort to summarize their use of animals. Examination of published and unpublished faunal reports from Monongahela sites, including several recent and on-going studies done by zooarchaeologists at Indiana University of Pennsylvania (IUP), suggest that although the Monongahela used a variety of animal resources for food and raw material, there was a strong emphasis on forest and forest-edge mammals. Turkey and other terrestrial birds, both pond and terrestrial turtles, and a variety of fish also were utilized. Not only were these animals used for food, but their bones were modified into an array of utilitarian and decorative items. It is possible, given this forest emphasis, that the Monongahela did not clear the forest as extensively as other Late Prehistoric groups such as Mississippians did.

Oreno, Alexia, Marc Morris, and Maria Bruno  Life at Camp Michaux: A View from the Artifacts

For the past six years, students of the Anthropology & Archaeology Department at Dickinson College have carried out research at the site of Camp Michaux. The project has examined three periods of use at the site: the Bunker Hill Farm/Pine Grove Iron Furnace (1785-1924), the Civilian Conservation Corps Camp (CCC) (1933-1942), and the Prisoners of War Camp (1943-1945). Students have conducted pedestrian survey and excavated 22 shovel test pits in different areas of the site. This paper will focus on the results of analysis of the artifacts collected from these excavations. The analysis of the artifacts will allow for a more comprehensive view of the site’s occupation throughout its 187-year history.

Osnock, Robert  Meyer Site (36WM478)

The Meyer site, 36Wm478 consisted of a brief salvage testing archaeological dig of a Late Prehistoric Early Monongahela Drew Phase village, done in 1981 in Derry Township of Westmoreland County. It was dug by members of Westmoreland Archaeology Society, Chapter 23 and friends from
Carnegie Museum Section of Man. The landowner had previously signed a contract to strip mine the high hilltop on his farm for coal. We were only on the Monongahela village for the brief salvage testing excavation for a total of 22 working days, some of which were short work days. Although it was not an extensive dig we were able to collect information on the Early Monongahela Drew village site that otherwise have been lost in the strip mining operations.

Owen, Ross L. Scratching the Surface: An inter-disciplinary approach to the South Mountain Metarhyolite Quarries

The primary source for metarhyolite in Pennsylvania, the prehistoric quarries of South Mountain are well-known for their importance as a lithic resource – especially in association to the Susquehanna Broadspear industry. While they are widely known, the quarries have not been studied intensively. This presentation will focus on a variety of methods (pedestrian survey, predictive modeling, remote sensing and geochemical testing) used to gain a better understanding of the quarries, their distribution, and the potential to trace artifacts to their origins through geochemical analysis. The findings help to establish future research potential and management priorities and recommendations for sites located on Commonwealth lands.

Peresolak, Katherine and Amanda Rasmussen Partnerships and Preservation: Morphing Graduate Research into Student Outreach

In 2016, thesis research and fieldwork were completed on a historic property and extant log home (Carroll Cabin) located on DCNR-owned land in Fayette County, the results of which were presented in Spring 2017 and during several conferences post-defense. Two years later, DCNR undertook research and planning on the stabilization of the Carroll Cabin; however, another archaeological survey was required prior to the actual installation of stabilizing material. An instructional workshop was developed and scheduled for Spring 2018 as a creative training opportunity for student volunteers while simultaneously completing the additional fieldwork. The workshop was successfully implemented at the Carroll Cabin and on Michaux State Forest and offers a template for giving students and young professionals exposure to CRM fieldwork prior to graduating from an undergraduate or graduate program. Such opportunities benefit the attendees, future employers, state agencies, and the archaeological record itself.

Raber, Paul A. The Early and Middle Woodland Periods at Small Sites in the Upper Ohio Valley: Investigations at 36WH1729

Despite nearly two centuries of archaeological studies in the Upper Ohio River Valley, our view of life during the Early and Middle Woodland periods derives primarily from the excavation of burial mounds and hamlet sites. We know relatively little about the role of small, briefly occupied sites. We lack detailed information on the activities that occurred at such sites and how they relate to overall subsistence and settlement patterns at this time. The results of investigations at 36WH1729 address this issue and can be integrated with results from recent studies at other small sites in and beyond the region. At this small site in the Chartiers Creek watershed, we documented repeated use during the Early and Middle Woodland periods focused on the procurement and processing of local animals and plants for food and materials. The activities at the briefly occupied camps at 36WH1729 provided foods and materials for both immediate consumption and later use at seasonal base camps or hamlets.
Rowles, Ryan A.  Blacksmith Shops and Social Identity: National Register Eligibility and Local Significance

Throughout the history of blacksmithing, the role of the smith in the community was prominent. Archaeologically, the spaces within and outside of blacksmith shops can illustrate the dynamic relationships of local community and social and economic life. They can reveal changes in technology and transportation systems, as well as events occurring on a more regional and national level. They can also illustrate the smaller idiosyncratic behaviors and choices of the individual smith. All of these factors contribute to the significance and eligibility of the very common, but very rarely investigated, blacksmith shop site. These will be explored in greater detail in this presentation using project and case study examples.

Rygle, Kathy J. and Stephen F. Pedersen        Use of Land Snails to Study Localized Site-Specific Climate Changes, during the Time of Occupation, of a Documented Monongahela Site in Westmoreland County Pennsylvania

Land Snails have been shown to be sensitive indicators of human habitat. Snail shells recovered during archaeological site excavation can be used as environmental indicators at the time of occupation. Climate cycles affect snail distribution and species difference between time intervals. Land snails respond to shifts in moisture and temperature, thus can show major changes in climate. Based on C14 and AMS Dating, the Consol Site (36WM100) shows habitation dates from approximately 800 BC to 1480 AD. Generalized climate change in Western Pennsylvania over this time period has been reported to be dry, to wet, and back to dry conditions, eventually leading to the “little ice age”. This presentation will look at snail shells recovered, along with other indicators of occupation periods, to shed light on the localized environment during occupation of this site.

Schumer, Jessica L. S.         The Archaeology of Blacksmith Shops

Prior to the 20th century, blacksmith shops were ubiquitous. Blacksmithing was present at the very first Colonial settlements, at military encampments and forts, on private historic farmsteads, in small towns and large cities, and at industry locations. Many blacksmith shops even persisted into the early to mid-20th century, repairing early automobiles and farm equipment and sometimes shoeing horses. Yet, despite how common blacksmith shops were, the number that have been recorded as archaeological sites or that have been subjected to extensive archaeological excavations is surprisingly few. This paper explores some of the same probable reasons that blacksmith shop sites seem to be underrepresented in the archaeological record and discusses characteristics of these types of sites.

Spuck, Jacob Geoarchaeological Investigations and the Utilization of Technology in Rapidly Changing Environments

With technological advancements constantly increasing the ability of archaeologists to understand past cultures, the ability to understand the landforms that were once being utilized by these cultures has also become pivotal. With the influences of population growth, climate change and the increasing desire to live in hostile areas, critical archaeological sites are undoubtedly being destroyed and/or greatly impacted. Technology and outside-the-box thinking can help with the recreation and visualization of past landscapes prior to the occurrence of any archaeological fieldwork. As the field of Geology and its laws have taught us, understanding the past is key to the understanding of the present. High-quality geoarchaeological assessments today will surely help us both better understand and implement innovative preservation techniques in the future.
Stratton, Noel and Hannah Harvey Ridley Creek State Park: A Cultural Resources Treasure Trove

The PA SHPO is working with DCNR to develop a cultural resources management plan for Ridley Creek State Park, which was listed in the National Register in 1976. Located 16 miles west of downtown Philadelphia, Ridley Creek represents one of the largest tracts of undeveloped land in Delaware County. Present within the park boundaries are the remains of 24 historic farmsteads dating from the 17th through 20th centuries, a former industrial village complex, and the ruins of a feldspar quarry and processing facility. In 2018, SHPO staff and interns conducted historic architectural and archaeological survey of the park’s resources, resulting in an updated understanding of the historic structure inventory and the recording of 16 new archaeological sites. This paper will summarize the results of the survey, describe the archaeological resources present within the park, outline the goals and challenges of the management plan, and present avenues for future research.

Thompson, Christopher A New Chronology of Projectile Points for Western Pennsylvania during the Transitional/ Terminal Archaic Period

This thesis focuses on the Transitional period in Western Pennsylvania and analyzes both the semantic division of cultural periods between 4300-2700 BP and the types of projectile points used to define this period. Current descriptions of the Transitional period adequately describe Eastern Pennsylvania but fail to adequately describe the material culture and point typologies of Western Pennsylvania. Data from existing excavations and site reports will be synthesized to compile a database of C-14 dates associated with diagnostic projectile points in order to establish an accurate seriation of point types. These data will be visually represented on a time line and a series of maps to show spatial, typological, and chronological variation. The thesis’ ultimate purpose it to create a consistent projectile point chronology that can be used as a framework to accurately date sites within this region on the basis of typology.

Tippins, William, Thomas Rabbitt, and Richard Lang A Salvage Report on Turner Rockshelter and Cave (36AR96) and Smittman Rockshelter (36AR38), Armstrong County, Pennsylvania

Turner Rockshelter and Cave (36AR96), and Smittman Rockshelter (36AR38) are located in close proximity to each other in western Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. Turner Rockshelter and Smittman Rockshelter were scientifically excavated by an amateur archaeologist in the late 1950s and early 1960s. Unfortunately, the excavator never published the results of his investigations, and in subsequent years the field notes were lost and the collections dispersed. Thankfully, two early reports on Turner Rockshelter survived and large portions of the collections have been relocated and are summarized in this paper. New information is also presented on Turner Cave, a separate site from Turner Rockshelter and Smittman Rockshelter. As this presentation illustrates, all three sites were visited by prehistoric people from Archaic times through the Late Prehistoric period. Turner Rockshelter also produced early historic artifacts.

Valko, Amanda Fourteen Years of Public Archaeology at Clear Creek State Park

Beginning in 2005, members of the North Fork Chapter 29 have been conducting an annual public archaeology program at Clear Creek State Park. Over three weekends each summer, the public is invited to participate in the excavation of a blacksmith shop site that was associated with the late nineteenth century Frazier Bros. lumber mills. There are many places where the public can go see archaeology in action, but there are few opportunities where the public can actively participate in a professionally run archaeological excavation. Highlighted are the experiences gained from engaging with the public and the important archaeological information that has been revealed by the excavations.
Williams, Charles E.  Counting Colliers: A Demographic Profile of the Forgotten Charcoal Makers of Clarion County, Pennsylvania, 1850 to 1880.

Clarion County, Pennsylvania, was a regional leader in historic iron production in the mid-nineteenth century, earning it the nickname, “Iron County”. The majority of furnaces at the time (28) were fueled by charcoal produced from local forests. Little is known about the colliers that crafted the charcoal used by the county’s iron furnaces. Using United States census data from 1850 to 1880, I tallied colliers, their ages, places of birth and race and compared this data to the northwest Pennsylvania iron region (Armstrong, Butler, Lawrence, Mercer and Venango counties). The number of colliers in Clarion County declined exponentially from 1850 to 1880, similar to the region overall, mirroring the decline in furnaces. The majority of Clarion County colliers were white (99.3%) and Pennsylvania-born (82.7%). Average collier age increased significantly across census dates. The demographics of Clarion County colliers, and those of the region, are consistent with an opportunistic, boom-bust rural economy.
Sponsorships

The Society for Pennsylvania would like to recognize and thank the following companies, businesses, private organizations, and individuals for their generous financial support.

Corporate
Beta Analytic

CRM Companies
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SWCA Environmental Consultants

Local Businesses and Individuals
Carmine Molinaro
Robert Shandorf
Janney, Montgomery, Scott
Hardy Physical Therapy LLC
American High Performance Seals

Private Organizations
Carnegie Museum of Natural History
Washington County Historical Society
Fayette County Cultural Trust

Donations

The Society for Pennsylvania would like to recognize and thank the following companies, businesses and organizations for donating items for the raffle and annual auction.

Corporate
Forestry Suppliers, Inc.
Marshalltown

Private Organizations and Businesses
Allegheny Cellars Winery
Bella Terra Vineyards
Christian W Kay Winery
Falling Water National Historic Site
Green Dance the Winery at Sandhill
Kentucky Knob
Meadowcroft Museum and Rockshelter
Skapa Turnings
Thistlethwaite Vineyards
Vinoski Winery

Notes