

# THE SOCIETY FOR PENNSYLVANIA ARCHAEOLOGY

## 74th ANNUAL MEETING

May 9-11, 2003

Hosted by Chapter 24  
Bald Eagle Archaeological Society

Ramada Inn  
State College, PA

### PENNSYLVANIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

#### Friday, May 9, 2003

9:00 am            **Business Meeting** [Nittany Room]

1:30 - 4:30 pm    **Symposium**, open to the public [Nittany Room]

#### RECENT ADVANCES IN LITHIC SOURCING STUDIES

Organized by Beverly Chiarulli and Douglas McDonald

1:30 pm    **Kenneth W. Mohney and Jonathan C. Lothrop** *Raw Material Availability and Use during the Late Archaic in the Upper Ohio River Valley: A View from the East Steubenville Site*

1:50    **Beverly A. Chiarulli, Michael Glascock, Paul Raber, and Chris Stevenson** *The Use of Neutron Activation Analysis to Source Cherts in Western Pennsylvania*

2:10    **Frank Vento** *Thin Section Analysis of Cherts from Western Pennsylvania*

2:40    **Doug MacDonald, Brian Fritz, and Kenneth W. Mohney** *Lithic Raw*

*Material Procurement in the Upper Juniata River Sub-Basin, South Central Pennsylvania*

3:00 **Al Vish** *Bald Eagle Jasper: Geological Context and Alternate Resources*

3:20 **Gregory M. Katz** *Sourcing Shriver Chert: Studies in Snyder County, Pennsylvania*

3:40 **Tom Lewis and Kenneth Basilik** *Lithic Scatters and Quarry Sites: Preliminary Views from the Piedmont to the Poconos*

4:00 **Philip A. Perazio and Philip C. La Porta** *Lithic Raw Material Use at the Rake Pond Site, Pocono Mountains, Pennsylvania*

Discussant: **Frank Vento**

**SOCIETY FOR PENNSYLVANIA ARCHAEOLOGY  
74th ANNUAL MEETING**

**Friday, May 9, 2003**

Noon - 6:00 pm **Registration & Information**  
Noon - 6:00 pm **Book Sales and Exhibits** [Gallery Room]  
7:30 pm **SPA Board Meeting** [Nittany Room]  
9:00 pm **Hospitality Suite** [Room 151]

**Saturday, May 10, 2003**

7:15 am - 9:00 am Hospitality Suite (continental breakfast) [Room 151]  
8:00 am - 4:00 pm Registration & Information [Lobby]  
8:00 am SPA Business Meeting [Nittany Room]  
9:00 am - 5:00 pm Book Sales and Exhibits [Gallery Room]  
9:00 am - 5:00 pm Silent Auction [Gallery Room]

**“THEY ARE NOT DEAD WHO LIVE IN THE HEARTS THEY  
LEAVEBEHIND”**: A SESSION IN HONOR OF DR. DOROTHY A. HUMPF,  
1960 - 2002

Moderator: Barbara Shaffer [Nittany Room]

- 9:10 am Opening remarks
- 9:15 **Barbara J. Shaffer and Mark D. Shaffer** *“They are not dead who live in the hearts they leave behind:” The Contributions of Dr. Dorothy A. Humpf*
- 9:30 **Ira C. Beckerman** *Pre-contact Settlement in the Bald Eagle Valley – Some Thoughts*
- 9:45 **Paul A. Raber** *The Early and Middle Archaic at 36JU104: A Preliminary Report*
- 10:00 **Patricia Miller** *Recent Excavations in Area 2 of Site 36AL480, a Stratified Site along the Ohio River at Leetsdale*
- 10:15 **Noël Strattan and Christina Fingelton Lieb** *Pennsylvania's Burial Laws and Policies: The Steven's School Site and Other Examples*
- 10:30 **Break** (coffee, tea, and juice)
- 10:45 **Kurt W. Carr, Stanley Lantz, and Gary Fogelman** *An Inventory of Fluted Projectile Points in Pennsylvania: Preliminary Results*
- 11:00 **Andrew Wyatt, Francine Arnold, and Barbara Shaffer** *Prehistoric Lithic Reduction Sequencing and Historic Farm Life at the Snook Farm (36BD217) and Other Sites in Bedford County, Pennsylvania*
- 11:15 **Joseph Baker, Elaine Branigan, John Branigan, Sara Clark, Rich Petyk and Elizabeth Wagner** *A Gap in Time*
- 11:30 **Barbara J. Little** *Public Outreach and Archaeology*
- 11:45 **Lunch**

## GENERAL SESSION I

Moderator: James T. Herbstritt [Nittany Room]

- 1:00 pm **Mark A. McConaughy** *It's Time to Draw the Line on the Middle Woodland in Western Pennsylvania*
- 1:20 **David Rue** *Early and Middle Woodland Occupation at a Site in the New Cumberland Army Depot along the Susquehanna River*
- 1:40 **Robert Oshnock** *The Meyer Site, 36WM478, Salvage Archaeological Dig*
- 2:00 **Bernard K. Means** *Time Enough at Last? Chronological Conundrums and the Monongahela of the Allegheny Mountains Region*
- 2:20 **Break** (Coffee, soda, and juice)
- 2:40 **David J. Sorg** *Linguistic Affiliations of the Massawomeck Confederacy*

3:00 **Nancy Herter** *The Canadian Connection: Exploring a Southern Ontario Iroquoian Migration into Western New York*

3:20 **Amanda Valko** *Excavations at Captain William Vicary's Mansion*

3:40 **James T. Herbstritt** *"To Be or Not to Be:" Monongahela Houses with Separate Walls and Roofs*

4:00 - 6:00 pm **Open House** at the Matson Museum of Anthropology, Pennsylvania State University (Driving directions in registration packet)

6:00 - 7:00 pm **Cash Bar**, & end of **Silent Auction** [Nittany Room]

7:00 pm **Annual Banquet and Program** [Nittany Room]

SPA Awards

"The Peaceful Maya?" by Dr. David Webster, Professor of Anthropology, Penn

State University

Brief Live Auction

**Hospitality Suite**, opens after auction [Room 151]

(sponsored by Archaeological & Historical Consultants, Inc.)

## **Sunday, May 11, 2003**

8:00 - 9:30 am Hospitality Suite (continental breakfast) [Room 151]

9:00 - 11:00 am Book Sales and Exhibits [Gallery Room]

### **GENERAL SESSION II**

Moderator: Kurt W. Carr [Nittany Room]

9:00 am **Daniel N. Bailey and Gregory M. Katz** *Taking a Closer Look at Penns Creek Chert: An Archaeological and Geological Investigation.*

9:20 **Paul Nevin** *The 2002 Safe Harbor Petroglyph Recording Project*

9:40 **Beverly Chiarulli, Christine Lasser, Amanda Shafer, Kelly Coates, William Caramana, and Alicia Ebbitt** *The Use of Magnetic Susceptibility Analysis to Identify Buried Cultural Horizons*

10:00 **Susanne Haney** *Site 36CR129, an Upland Middle/Late Archaic Colluvial Site in Carbon County*

10:20 **Break** (coffee, tea, and juice)

10:40 **Gary E. Stinchcomb** *Geoarchaeological Investigations at the Rivercrest Site (36MG112): Particle-Size Analysis as an Interpretive Tool in Upland Setting Site Formation*

11:00 **Brian L. Fritz** *A Path out of Prehistory: Evidence of a Prehistoric Precursor to the Raystown Indian Path at the John Bridges Tavern, Site 36Wm902*

11:20 **Nicole C. Minnichbach** *Late Woodland Ceramics at Mytuk Rockshelter, Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania: Cultural Use and Activity in an Upland Rockshelter*

11:40 **David L. Weinberg** *The Three Blind Men and the Elephant: Archaeologists, Collectors and the State in the Tioga Point Area, Bradford County, Pennsylvania*

**ABSTRACTS FOR 2003 ANNUAL MEETING  
PENNSYLVANIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL COUNCIL  
AND  
SOCIETY FOR PENNSYLVANIA ARCHAEOLOGY**

**Bailey, Daniel N. and Gregory M. Katz** (A.D. Marble & Company, Inc.) *Taking a Closer Look at Penns Creek Chert: An Archaeological and Geological Investigation.*

This paper presents the results of an interdisciplinary research investigation of Lower Devonian chert in portions of Snyder and Union Counties, Pennsylvania. Three undocumented chert quarries/extraction sites and seventeen additional chert outcrops were identified during this study. Results indicate that locally available chert was exploited as early as the Paleoindian Period. Local chert use intensified during the Middle-Late Archaic Periods and then continued throughout the Woodland Period. Lithic reduction strategies observed within the study area include various core and biface technologies. The geological portion of the study centered on establishing the provenance of prehistoric chert artifacts. Samples from nine chert outcrops and artifacts from six sites were subjected to intensive analysis, which included INAA, XRF, ICPMS, thin-sectioning, and other petrographic examinations. This alternative mitigation study was conducted by A.D. Marble & Company for PennDOT, District 3, as part of the S.R. 522, Section 043, bridge replacement project.

**Baker, Joseph, Elaine Branigan, John Branigan, Sara Clark, Rich Petyk and Elizabeth Wagner** (Indiana University of Pennsylvania) *A Gap in Time*

In 2002, the Archaeological Services program at Indiana University of Pennsylvania, in partnership with the National Park Service, the Appalachian

Trail Conference, the Potomac Appalachian Trail Club, and the Central Maryland Heritage League, conducted archaeological research at Fox Gap, on the summit of South Mountain in Frederick and Washington Counties, Maryland. The project employed a unique and highly effective partnership of archaeologists and trail volunteers to achieve a number of important goals. The project successfully defined evidence of Native American use of the ridgetop, of the 19th century Euroamerican settlement of the ridgetop, and of the 1862 Battle of South Mountain. It also resulted in a management plan for the property that will guide the stewardship and study of the area's archaeological resources for many years to come.

**Beckerman, Ira C.** (Pennsylvania Department of Transportation) *Pre-contact Settlement in the Bald Eagle Valley – Some Thoughts*

The Bald Eagle Valley is the last of the valleys in the Ridge and Valley Province, adjacent to the Appalachian Plateau, and is drained by Bald Eagle Creek, a tributary of the West Branch of the Susquehanna River. Investigations in the last 30 years are summarized with respect to settlement patterns and settlement systems, and some ideas are proposed as to the underlying forces for the resulting settlement history.

[This paper was not presented; the topic was changed]

**Carr, Kurt W.** (Bureau for Historic Preservation, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission), **Stanley Lantz** (Carnegie Research Associate), and **Gary Fogelman** (Indian Artifact Magazine) *An Inventory of Fluted Projectile Points in Pennsylvania: Preliminary Results*

Pennsylvania is conducting an inventory of fluted points recovered in the State. Over 700 specimens have been identified and the inventory includes locational information and an intensive metric analysis. Each specimen is assigned to a specific fluted projectile point type and, based on a visual analysis, the lithic material is identified for each specimen. Regional surveys in the East have suggested that some fluted projectile point types may represent regional Paleoindian bands. This presentation will summarize the metric data, but it will focus on the horizontal distribution of fluted point types and lithic material types to enhance our understanding of Paleoindian settlement patterns.

**Chiarulli, Beverly, Christine Lasser, Amanda Shafer, Kelly Coates, William Caramana, and Alicia Ebbitt** (Archaeological Services, Indiana University of Pennsylvania) *The Use of Magnetic Susceptibility Analysis to Identify Buried Cultural Horizons*

This paper describes recent research into the use of magnetic susceptibility analysis as a method for the discovery of buried cultural horizons in floodplain

environments in Pennsylvania. Traditional approaches for the discovery of buried stratified sites have often relied on accidental discoveries during construction projects or on costly test excavation strategies. Although these approaches have led to the investigation of a number of important sites, this current methodology does not provide investigators with a cost efficient strategy for the consistent discovery of buried cultural horizons. Magnetic susceptibility is a fundamental property of all materials and has been successfully used in archaeological investigations. When measured in a depositional context, the magnetic susceptibility reflects the composition and geochemistry of the minerals comprising the soil or sediment sample, particularly the iron-bearing minerals. From this, we can often deduce additional information about the sediment, such as its origin, or the chemistry of the environment, or the environmental conditions that gave rise to the materials present. Previous research has found that buried soil horizons have enhanced magnetic susceptibility values that correlate with the presence of archaeological materials. Magnetic susceptibility analysis is a tool, which could become the basis for a low cost strategy for archaeological investigations of these environments. This paper describes the results of the analysis of magnetic susceptibility columns from sites in the Ohio, Allegheny, and Juniata drainages and suggests ways in which this technique can be used in site identification strategies.

Chiarulli, Beverly (Indiana University of Pennsylvania), Michael Glascock (University of Missouri Research Reactor), Paul Raber (Heberling Associates, Inc.), and Chris Stevenson (Virginia Historic Preservation Office) *Use of Neutron Activation Analysis to Source Cherts in Western Pennsylvania*

One approach that has been used successfully in the Midwest and other areas to identify chert source areas has been to develop chemical characterizations of chert types through Neutron Activation Analysis. In this project, we first used NAA to characterize two hundred chert samples from 10 quarries in western and central Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, and New York. The initial analysis of the samples using principal components analysis found that 88% of the variance in the data set could be explained by the first five principal components and 95% with the first 10 components. The second stage of the investigation consisted of a NAA analysis of 150 chert samples from late Prehistoric features at one archaeological site in Greene County and one in Washington County, Pennsylvania. The objective of the project was to determine if the samples from prehistoric sites could be as successfully identified as those from quarries. The cherts from Washington County were successfully identified (as indicated by agreement with visual source identification) in approximately 80% of the 100 samples. The samples from Green County (n=50) were identified successfully only 20% of the time, primarily because the sample flakes were significantly

smaller. The initial results of this investigation have identified several problems with the use of NAA in this region, but suggest that this method has potential to increase our understanding of characteristics of the local cherts.

**Fritz, Brian L.** (Carnegie Museum of Natural History Field Associate; ) *A Path out of Prehistory: Evidence of a Prehistoric Precursor to the Raystown Indian Path at the John Bridges Tavern Site, 36WM902.*

A small assemblage of prehistoric lithic artifacts was excavated by Jacob Grimm in 1967 and 1997 at the Bridges Tavern Site (36WM902) in Ligonier, Pennsylvania. Identification of the lithic materials used in the assemblage demonstrates a strong east-west pattern in the movement of people and lithic types through the Ligonier valley. This evidence suggests that the Raystown Path and Forbes Road continued a long standing tradition of travel, commerce and cultural exchange across western Pennsylvania that reaches back into prehistory.

**Haney, Susanne** (Indiana University of Pennsylvania) *Site 36CR129, an Upland Middle/Late Archaic Colluvial Site in Carbon County*

Lausanne Site #2, 36CR129, is located in the southern portion of Lehigh Gorge State Park, two miles north of Jim Thorpe, Carbon County, at the confluence of the Nesquehoning Creek and the Lehigh River. The site is located on the T2 terrace and dates to the Middle through Late Archaic Periods. This in situ prehistoric occupation was sealed by colluvial soils deposited during a more recent historic occupation. The recent Phase II and III investigations by Archaeological Services of Indiana University of Pennsylvania recovered a sample of artifacts that will enhance our understanding of the Middle Archaic and Late Archaic cultural periods in the Lehigh Valley. Specialized geomorphologic analyses and soil tests such as grain size analysis have also been conducted to determine the source of the thick strata overlying the prehistoric culture bearing strata.

**Herbstritt, James T.** (Bureau for Historic Preservation, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission) *“To Be or Not to Be:” Monongahela Houses with Separate Walls and Roofs*

In 1984, I theorized that Monongahela households underwent a dramatic change in architectural shape by the late 16th century. My impressions were based on house and petal structure data then newly acquired from the Throckmorton (36GR160) and Foley Farm (36GR52) excavations. Early on, the archaeological evidence from these and other sites suggested to me that Monongahela houses evolved from dome-shaped wigwams into straight sided buildings with conical roofs. At the 59th and 63rd annual meetings of the Eastern States Archaeological Federation, William Johnson and his colleagues

presented data from the Campbell Farm and Kirshner sites that suggested the out-sloping wall posts from the houses at these sites supported a “pitched” or conical shaped roof. Conversely, using certain data grounded in environmental, archaeological, and historical contexts, Richard George challenged the pitched roof theory and reaffirmed the notion that Monongahela houses were always built in wigwam fashion. Prior to and since the publication of George’s article on Monongahela house architecture, much debate has ensued within the community of spirited Monongahela researchers. During the autumn of 2002 Archaeology on City Island event, I, with some trepidation, entered into the wigwam vs. pitched roof architecture controversy to recreate, for the first time, a full scale Monongahela house having the hypothesized pitched roof post-and-beam style of architecture. Joining in this three-week house building experiment was a small contingent of Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission staff and eager volunteers from the Harrisburg area. This paper describes the reconstruction, from start to finish, and discusses some of the inherent engineering problems that we faced during the “learn by doing” project. Indeed, the City Island Monongahela house experiment was fun, fascinating and challenged our ingenuity to create a product having far reaching architectural implications for Monongahela studies.

**Herter, Nancy** (New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation) *The Canadian Connection: Exploring a Southern Ontario Iroquoian Migration into Western New York*

A number of archaeologists, including J.V. Wright and William Ritchie, have suggested that intrusive Ontario Iroquoian peoples populated the Niagara Frontier Oakfield Site. Thus, the transition in western New York from a foraging to a farming economy and accompanying social change were considered primarily the result of colonization and population replacement. However, the hypothesis of an Ontario Iroquoian migration into New York State remains to be tested by examining the structure of the migration within a suitable theoretical and methodological framework and by systematically evaluating the similarities in ceramic and settlement data between sites in southern Ontario and the Niagara Frontier. Two primary questions will be explored: first, were the Oakfield Phase sites occupied by a migrant population from southern Ontario and second, how did the Oakfield Phase population influence the social and political development of Iroquoian groups in the Niagara Frontier and west-central New York.

**Katz, Gregory M.** (A.D. Marble & Company, Inc.) *Sourcing Shriver Chert: Studies in Snyder County, Pennsylvania*

Lithic sourcing studies have become more commonplace in North American archaeology over recent years, offering valuable insights into regional

interactions. In portions of Pennsylvania, such as areas along the central and upper Susquehanna, cherts can comprise over 90 percent of the lithic materials recovered. Yet cherts have proven difficult to accurately source by quantitative methods due to their geochemical variability. This talk reviews sourcing methodologies useful for chert studies and presents data on a baseline study of chert sources and artifacts from Snyder County.

**Lewis, Tom and Kenneth Basilik** (CHRS, Inc.) *Lithic Scatters and Quarry Sites: Preliminary Views from the Piedmont to the Poconos*

This paper focuses upon work by the authors at chert quarries near Marshalls Creek in Monroe County and parallels seen with other work dealing with the procurement of quartz in southeastern Pennsylvania. The paper is a work in progress, which seeks to stimulate discussion and cull ideas from the audience for additional research paradigms to be used as the work progresses. The Marshalls Creek Quarries are part of an archaeological district which includes approximately 60 archaeological sites within a kilometer of the quarries. Most of the surrounding sites are small scatters of chert debitage. Although the work began a decade ago, the opportunity to more fully examine the data is just beginning. A model for quarry development, postulated by LaPorta, is presented and some preliminary insights from the sites surrounding the quarries are presented. This work is contrasted to work dealing with the procurement of quartz in southeastern Pennsylvania. Previous studies in this area have generally viewed quartz as ubiquitous and acquisition and use of quartz for tool manufacture has been viewed as a random event. Recent work by the authors has suggested that procurement of quartz as a lithic source was purposeful and relates to the exploitation of outcrops associated with the Chickies Formation. The presence of quartz “quarries” is postulated based upon the relationship of scatters of quartz debitage and the Chickies Formation.

**Little, Barbara J.** (National Park Service) *Public Outreach and Archaeology*

There are many reasons to do archaeology. One good reason for spending public money on it is to provide public benefits beyond those of research. Enhanced education, community cohesion, entertainment, and economic development are some of the results when archaeologists turn their attention toward public outreach. A national survey by Harris Interactive, Inc. reports widespread interest and support for archaeology among the American public. For example, the Harris poll shows that most Americans believe that there are and should be laws to protect archaeological resources regardless of where they are found. Government agencies have been increasing their public outreach efforts for archaeology. Efforts include websites, exhibits, interpretive trails, tours, posters, brochures, books, talks to civic groups, K-12 educational resources, and

myriad volunteer opportunities. This paper outlines benefits of public outreach and highlights recent efforts and available resources from the National Park Service.

**MacDonald, Doug** (GAI Consultants, Inc.), **Brian Fritz** (SPA Chapter 20), and **Kenneth W. Mohny** (Skelly and Loy, Inc.) *Lithic Raw Material Procurement in the Upper Juniata River Sub-Basin, South Central Pennsylvania*

Analysis of archaeological site files, research reports, and museum collections provided data to assess changes in lithic raw material use over time in the Upper Juniata River basin of south-central Pennsylvania. Collection of toolstone from primary sources across the study area facilitated an understanding of lithic raw material procurement patterns as well. Lithic raw material data indicate use of a variety of locally-available toolstones from the Ordovician (Mines, Nittany, Bald Eagle, and Bellefonte), Silurian (Tonoloway, Keyser/Tipton, and Tuscarora), and Devonian (Shriver and Corriganville) Systems. Rhyolite was the main type of non-local toolstone used in the study area, with a peak in use during the Late Archaic. Results of this study highlight the importance of research in areas on the periphery of major river valleys and the assembling of multiple lines of data to generate new insights into prehistoric land use, lithic raw material use, and demography.

**McConaughy, Mark A.** (Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission) *It's Time to Draw the Line on the Middle Woodland in Western Pennsylvania*

Dating the Middle Woodland in western Pennsylvania has resulted in a fairly long time period that includes several diverse cultures. Mayer-Oakes placed it between the Early Woodland Adena and the Late Prehistoric Monongahela, based on remains from a few stratified sites. Kent et al. more generally dated the Middle Woodland Period of Pennsylvania between 500 B.C. and A.D. 1000. The starting date for the Middle Woodland in Kent et al. is much too early. However, the dates follow Midatlantic conventions for the Middle Woodland Period. Unfortunately, western Pennsylvania cultures are more closely aligned with those from the Midwest than the Midatlantic. In the Midwest, the Middle Woodland Period corresponds primarily with the Hopewell efflorescence and runs from 200 B.C. to A.D. 400. Participation by western Pennsylvania cultures in the Hopewell Interaction Sphere network provides a method for more clearly delineating the Middle Woodland Period in that region. It is proposed that the Middle Woodland Period of western Pennsylvania be separated from the Midatlantic system and matched to that of the Midwestern system.

**Means, Bernard K.** (Research Archaeologist) *Time Enough at Last?*

*Chronological Conundrums and the Monongahela of the Allegheny Mountains Region*

Despite an increasing number of radiocarbon assays, the extant chronological scheme for the Monongahela culture remains rooted in an almost immutable, nearly 50-year old pottery seriation. Without a strong notion of the temporal placement of individual village components, it is difficult to create a developmental framework that allows one to study variation in village social organization across time and space. This paper discusses a National Science Foundation (NSF)-funded project that was initiated to address chronological issues in the Allegheny Mountains region. This project uses accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS) to date organic material in museum collections, including wood charcoal, maize cob fragments, common beans, and food residue adhering to the interior of cooking pots. The artifacts selected for sampling were drawn principally from sites excavated as part of 1930s Federal relief investigations in Somerset County, Pennsylvania.

**Miller, Patricia E.** (KCI Technologies, Inc.) *Recent Excavations in Area 2 of Site 36AL480, a Stratified Site along the Ohio River at Leetsdale*

The US Army Corps of Engineers sponsored archaeological investigations at Site 36AL480, located on terraces of the Ohio River northwest of Pittsburgh. This paper presents preliminary results of work at Area 2, conducted between August 2002 and January 2003. Three major components were identified in stratified context. The uppermost component dated to approximately 3200 BP and was characterized by fishtail points and poorly preserved ceramics. An earlier Transitional Period component was found at approximately 1.6 m below the surface. The component produced small amounts of steatite and a number of very small points. The lowermost component, at 2.6 m below the surface, represented a series of Brewerton/Vosburg occupations. Features were associated with all three components.

**Minnichbach, Nicole C.** (Heberling Associates, Inc.) *Late Woodland Ceramics at Mytuk Rockshelter, Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania: Cultural Use and Activity in an Upland Rockshelter*

The size and variability of the Mytuk Rockshelter ceramic assemblage suggest a range of activities by a variety of cultures. The presence of pottery and the abundance of calcined faunal material imply the presence of hunting-processing camps rather than temporary bivouacs. Pottery representing both the Susquehanna Valley and Ohio River basin traditions suggests either occupation by various Late Woodland cultural groups or a range of cultural influences affecting local pottery manufacture.

**Mohney, Kenneth W.** (Skelly & Loy, Inc.) and **Jonathan C. Lothrop** (GAI Consultants, Inc.) *Raw Material Availability and Use during the Late Archaic in the Upper Ohio River Valley: A View from the East Steubenville Site*

During the Late Archaic of the Upper Ohio River Valley, Native Americans employed a wide variety of lithic raw materials for stone tool manufacture. This paper begins with a review of toolstone data from GAI's recent investigations of the East Steubenville Site, sponsored by WVDOH. Findings at East Steubenville (located in West Virginia's northern Panhandle) and other Late Archaic sites in the region suggest the exploitation of both primary bedrock cherts and secondary cobble cherts. This paper presents an overview of lithic raw materials available from sources both within and adjacent to the Upper Ohio Valley and offers insights into patterns of raw material procurement and use during the Late Archaic Period of this region.

**Nevin, Paul** (Conejohela Chapter 28) *The 2002 Safe Harbor Petroglyph Recording Project*

Although the existence of petroglyphs at Safe Harbor, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania has been documented since 1863, they have never been completely catalogued. In the late summer of 2002 Paul Nevin and members of the Conejohela Chapter 28, Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology, engaged in an effort to locate and catalogue every design, both Native and non-Native. A Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission Historic Preservation Grant, sponsored by the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology, funded the project. This paper will describe the project's methodology and results as well as present some additional unexpected findings.

**Oshnock, Robert** (Carnegie Museum of Natural History Field Associate; Westmoreland Chapter 23; Somerset Chapter 20) *The Meyer Site (36WM478) Salvage Archaeological Dig*

The Meyer site (36WM478) was discovered and recorded in the spring of 1981. A permit for strip mining the hilltop that the site was located on had already been granted. Permission was obtained from the landowner for the Westmoreland Archaeological Society, Chapter 23 SPA, to conduct salvage archaeological testing of the Late Woodland hilltop village before the site would be destroyed. The salvage excavation was started in early October of the same year, but excavations abruptly stopped 49 days later. Although the site was only briefly excavated for a total of 22 working days, valuable information was learned that would have otherwise been lost. In 1982, the Meyer site was the recipient of the SPA 50/50 Carbon 14 dating award. Charcoal from Feature #1 indicated an early Monongahela occupation. Today, due to the strip mine, the site is completely destroyed and is now back filled. New construction housing is

currently being built on the site.

**Perazio, Philip A.** (Kittatinny Archaeological Research, Inc. and Temple University Department of Anthropology) and **Philip C. La Porta** (La Porta & Associates, LLC) *Lithic Raw Material Use at the Rake Pond Site, Pocono Mountains, Pennsylvania*

The examination of lithic raw material utilization patterns has the potential to illuminate a variety of questions regarding prehistoric cultures, including procurement strategies, technology, settlement movements, and even aesthetic choices. However, the context of recovery at many archaeological sites leaves open to question the degree of association between artifacts of various materials. Only in a situation where the co-occurrence of lithics from different sources can be interpreted, with a high degree of confidence, as the result of use by the same group of people during a single occupation, and not the product of post-depositional mixing, can these topics be investigated in detail. The Rake Pond Site presents such an opportunity. Analysis indicates that this site represents a very short term occupation by a small group of people, perhaps a hunting-related station used for only a day or two. The types of lithic raw materials present at the site, their relative proportions, and their patterns of utilization seem contrary to some standard assumptions about how hunter-gatherers employ raw material in their movements across a landscape. Detailed examination of the collection indicates that preference for certain materials in specific tasks, for technological and/or aesthetic reasons, can override ease of procurement as the primary factor in raw material selection. Finally, studies such as this illustrate the substantial research potential of small, upland sites, contrary to the bias that has prevailed until very recently.

**Raber, Paul A.** (Heberling Associates, Inc.) *The Early and Middle Archaic at 36JU104: A Preliminary Report*

Continuing investigations at 36JU104, along the Juniata River in the Lewistown Narrows, Juniata County, have revealed substantial evidence for the repeated use of the site from the Early Archaic through the Late Woodland. One of the most exciting aspects of the preliminary results is the presence of terminal Early Archaic and Middle Archaic occupations in intact stratified colluvial deposits. The data from 36Ju104, and similar sites situated at gaps in the ridges of the region, allow the study of raw material use and long-distance movements during the early Holocene.

**Rue, David** (Archaeological & Historical Consultants, Inc.) *Early and Middle Woodland Occupation at a Site in the New Cumberland Army Depot along the Susquehanna River*

A Phase II archaeological survey of Site 36YO337 was completed for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Baltimore District, at the Defense Logistic Agency Defense Distribution Center (DDC), New Cumberland, York County, Pennsylvania. The site was identified on a bluff south of the Susquehanna River. Chronologically diagnostic artifacts suggested that occupation of the site spanned the Late Archaic through Late Woodland periods, but the predominant occupation was attributed to the Early and Middle Woodland periods, marked by Calvert projectile points and grit-tempered ceramics with affinities to pottery found on contemporaneous sites on Three Mile Island. The series of ceramics identified by Smith on Three Mile Island spanned the Early Woodland through early Middle Woodland periods. The assemblages included grit-tempered, cord-marked pottery (as well as fabric and net impressed pottery) and short, wide, stemmed projectile points with affinities to Calvert and Vernon points found at the Accokeek Creek Site in northern Maryland. A large oval fire pit feature at Site 36YO337 yielded a radiocarbon age of 2300+/-80 B.P. (BETA-112727). This resulted in a calibrated date of 525-175 B.C., placing it within the early Middle Woodland Period. Examination of a flotation sample from the feature revealed that charred plant remains were not plentiful, although walnut, acorn, and grape were identified.

**Shaffer, Barbara J.** (McCormick Taylor & Associates, Inc.) and **Mark D. Shaffer**(PHMC) “They are not dead who live in the hearts they leave behind:”  
The Contributions of Dr. Dorothy A. Humpf

The archaeological community suffered a great loss on November 1, 2002 with the death of Dr. Dorothy A. Humpf at age 42. Dorothy’s contributions to archaeological research in the eastern United States were great even at such a young age. She received her Ph.D. from the Pennsylvania State University in 1995. Throughout her career she was involved in many different aspects of archaeology and historic preservation. She was a Historic Preservation Specialist at the Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office, the Cultural Resource Manager at Fort Campbell in Tennessee/Kentucky, and, most recently, an Assistant Professor of Anthropology in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at East Tennessee State University in Johnson City, Tennessee. As important as her work in archaeology were the many lives she touched, as a professional and a friend. “They are not dead who live in the hearts they leave behind” (Tuscarora Proverb).

**Sorg, David J.** *Linguistic Affiliations of the Massawomeck Confederacy*

An examination of the four Massawomeck town names recorded by Captain Henry Fleet in 1632 lends support to the thesis that the Massawomeck Confederacy had member groups of both Iroquoian and Algonquian speakers.

Three of the names are undoubtedly Iroquoian. The fourth, “Mosticum,” is almost certainly not originally Iroquoian as the phoneme “m” is virtually nonexistent in Northern Iroquoian languages. The fact that it is most likely Algonquian is supported by its close resemblance in form to a known Delaware place name, “Muskingum.” The presence of Algonquian speakers in southwestern Pennsylvania is supported by the numerous petroglyphs in the area. An additional note is the relationship of the Mosticum inhabitants to the non-Massawomeck tribe recorded by Fleet, the Hereckeens. A consideration of the Algonquian word behind this name leads to links with other documented place and tribal names.

**Stinchcomb, Gary E.** (Bureau for Historic Preservation, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission) *Geoarchaeological Investigations at the Rivercrest Site (36MG112): Particle-Size Analysis as an Interpretive Tool in Upland Setting Site Formation*

Within the Schuylkill River drainage of southeastern Pennsylvania, archaeological investigations at the Rivercrest Site (36MG112) revealed stratified colluvial deposits at the foot of a hillslope. Previous investigations interpreted the footslope to contain bioturbated sediments with little archaeological significance. Contrary to this interpretation, recent excavations exposed a buried soil profile with a colluvial transported parent material containing a distinct artifact horizon. In order to understand the nature of these deposits, particle-size analysis was employed. The purpose of this paper is to demonstrate the effectiveness of particle-size analysis in establishing a relationship between colluvial deposition and human occupation. The outcome of this investigation indicates that these techniques can provide a useful means of understanding sedimentation and human habitation patterns at archaeological sites in upland settings.

**Strattan, Noël** (Bureau for Historic Preservation, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission) and **Christina Fingelton Lieb** *Pennsylvania's Burial Laws and Policies: The Steven's School Site and Other Examples*

The uncovering of human remains is one of the most complicated and controversial problems faced in archaeology. This paper will briefly examine the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission's 1993 “Policy on the Treatment of Human Remains” and underlying laws and talk about a few projects where it has been applied, with varying degrees of success. One of the first cases of the use of this policy involved the 1995 rescue of human remains from the path of a bulldozer at the Steven's School Site, 36LA1221, by Dorothy Humpf and Christina Fingelton. This site and others will be used to examine the procedures followed and the varying results of involving the descendent

populations and the community in the decision making process. Although the policy was written to cover the discovery of remains from any time period, all examples used will involve historic burials.

**Valko, Amanda** (Beaver County Historical Research and Landmarks Foundation) *Excavations at Captain William Vicary's Mansion*

Captain William Vicary's mansion, located in Freedom, Pennsylvania, was constructed between 1826 and 1829. The mansion was owned by various descendants of Captain Vicary, plus other private owners, until the late 1960s, when it became the property of Beaver County. In 1975, it was added to the National Register of Historic Places and in 1999 became the office of the Beaver County Historical Research and Landmarks Foundation. Archaeological excavations were begun in the spring of 1999, focusing first in the ash pit of the original kitchen fireplace, moving outside to the grounds around the house, then back inside to the base of the original kitchen fireplace. Recovered artifacts include a turn of the century shoe, floral and faunal materials, metal, glass, and ceramics, plus a small amount of prehistoric lithics.

**Vish, Al** (Skelly & Loy, Inc.) *Bald Eagle Jasper: Geological Context and Alternate Resources*

The US 220 Improvement Project of the Bald Eagle Valley has provided an opportunity to further investigate the relationship between prehistoric people of the area and the use of Bald Eagle Jasper. In response to much of the literature, and with the Wisser Site (36CE442) and Reese #4 Site (36CE460) as points of reference, a geological survey of the area and a thin-section study of local cherts and jaspers was conducted to ascertain whether there was a nearby Bald Eagle Jasper resource.

**Weinberg, David L.** (A.D. Marble & Company, Inc.) *The Three Blind Men and the Elephant: Archaeologists, Collectors and the State in the Tioga Point Area, Bradford County, Pennsylvania*

The state of archaeological knowledge about the Tioga Point area of Bradford County is like the old parable of the blind men and the elephant: everyone perceives a small part but nobody sees the whole creature. Reported here are the results of an "alternative" mitigation of the impacts on a precontact site (36BR210) in Athens Borough. Instead of excavating a small portion of 36BR210 that would be impacted by a PennDOT bridge replacement project, information on precontact sites was collected from a 113-square mile project study area surrounding the confluence of the Chemung and Susquehanna Rivers, the area known as Tioga Point. Updated information was collected from local members of the SPA, the Pennsylvania State Museum and other repositories on

140 archaeological sites. The project also documented 40 new sites with the PHMC. A history of archaeological research in this important region was reconstructed, and the distribution of sites was synthesized to reconstruct precontact settlement patterns within the Tioga Point area. It is anticipated that the unified data base created during this investigation can help cultural resources managers make accurate decisions for the preservation of these resources.

**Wyatt, Andrew, Francine Arnold, and Barbara Shaffer** (McCormick, Taylor & Associates, Inc.) *Prehistoric Lithic Reduction Sequencing and Historic Farm Life at the Snook Farm (36BD217) and Other Sites in Bedford County, Pennsylvania*

Four archaeological sites were identified and evaluated by the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation Engineering District 9-0 for the SR 0056, Sections 008/009 Project in Bedford County, Pennsylvania. The Snook Farm Site (36BD217) is primarily a prehistoric lithic reduction site, upon which a farmstead was constructed in the mid-eighteenth century. The portion of the site that will be impacted by the proposed project contains a prehistoric component as well as a mid-nineteenth century trash midden. The Slagle (36BD265) and Presnell Sites (36BD264) are prehistoric lithic reduction sites at which few other activities are registered. The Barefoot Run Site (36BD266) is a Late Archaic resource procurement site. Excavations performed at these sites have provided us with important and interesting information about the prehistoric utilization of local cherts, as well as domestic life in the nineteenth century.

### **Humpf-Dietz Memorial Fund**

A fund in memory of Dorothy Humpf has been established at Eastern Tennessee State University, to assist undergraduates who are interested in archaeology with field school or other expenses. Donations should be sent to the ETSU Foundation, with Dorothy Humpf's name in the reference, as there are several other funds within the foundation.

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