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Officers 2015 - 2017

President: Brian Fritz
Vice President Bill Johnson
Secretary/Treasurer: Amanda Valko

Meeting Information

First Tuesday of the month at 7:30 p.m.,
February through June and September through
November. Holiday Dinner is in December at
an alternate location.

November 2016 – Dr. William Johnson, Vice
President, Allegheny Chapter, will present the
program *The Kirshner Site (36Wm213): A
Preliminary Reassessment of a Multiple
Monongahela Component Site.*

December 2016 – Annual Holiday Part at
Max's Allegheny Tavern, Pittsburgh, PA.
Please let Amanda know if you will be
attending. We will order off the menu as usual.

*Meetings are held at Michael Baker
International, 100 Airside Drive, Moon
Township, PA in the first floor presentation
room. Parking is free. Building is locked so
please buzz the security guard to get in and
sign in at the reception desk.*

President's Letter

Find Any Dinosaur Bones?

Every archaeologist has heard this question. At any dig site where the public is free to observe, this question is sure to come up. The general answer is, "paleontologists dig up dinosaurs; we are archaeologists," followed by an explanation of what archaeologists do. However, the dinosaur bone question is a legitimate question that deserves a thoughtful answer. There is a sort of kinship between paleontologists and archaeologists. We use similar methods to dig. We share an appreciation and understanding of the deep age of the earth. And our paths and research interests often cross when the remains of ice age animals, particularly woolly mammoths, are found.

Pennsylvania is not known as a place to find dinosaur bones. But why? The answer lies in geological history and how bones become fossils. For animal bones to survive millions of years, the animal must die in a place or setting where the remains become buried in mud and sediment. Shallow seas, marshes, swamps, and river deltas provide the best settings for bone burial and preservation. The places where dinosaur bones are found today were once depositional settings at low elevations near former coastal lines.

During the age of the dinosaurs, Pennsylvania was an upland mountainous region, with mountains much higher than today. There were no depositional settings where bones could be buried and preserved. Think of what happens to a deer carcass today. The flesh is consumed by scavengers, insects, and bacteria, and the bones eventually decay away. The same would have been true of animals that died here more than 60 million years ago.

All of this leads to a fascinating question. What did mountain dinosaurs look like? We don't know, because mountain dinosaurs were not preserved in the fossil record. Dinosaurs most certainly roamed the hills of Pennsylvania and possibly along the higher mountains as well, but we can only speculate as to what they looked like, how they lived, and how they died.

-- Brian L. Fritz

*******2017 DUES*******

Hello all! Your 2017 membership dues are now due and payable. You can pay your dues at a chapter meeting or by sending a check via snail mail. Dues amounts have not changed. Please contact Amanda at amanda@quemahoning.com if you have any questions.

**The Kirshner Site (36Wm213):
A Preliminary Reassessment of a
Multiple Monongahela Component
Site**

By Dr. William Johnson

The Kirshner site (36Wm213) is a multi-component site that includes two Monongahela villages. The Monongahela occupation consists of two approximately concentric house rings first reported in Babich et al. (1996). A series of recently run radiocarbon AMS assays on carbonized maize kernels and bean cotyledons from multiple contexts associated with both domestic zones demonstrates that the two house rings were not contemporaneous and, in fact, that the outer house ring was occupied ca. 200 calibrated years after the inner ring. Early analysis of a small sample of the ceramics from contexts associated with both villages support the relative age of both house rings although there is clear mixing of artifactual material including ceramics from both occupations, primarily because the outer ring of domestic structures and associated features was constructed on top of the midden deposits associated with the earlier village. Differences in house configurations and sizes and

storage structure forms and locations between the two house rings are discussed. Preliminary comparisons of differences in ceramic surface finish preferences, in vessel lip decoration frequencies and application techniques, and in cordage twist direction frequencies are also presented. Ceramic and cordage twist attribute data reported in a preliminary paper (Babich et al. 1996) are irrelevant now as they were largely based on ceramics derived from contexts with ambiguous domestic zone associations or on those without specific provenience.

Farm Dumps

By Brian L. Fritz

Farm dumps date from the mid-nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. The majority, however, correspond to the dramatic rise in disposable consumer goods from 1900 through the 1960s. A scattering of machine made bottles, rusty enameled cookware, and disintegrating tinned food cans are the hallmark of this site type. Harder to find are the older sites containing cork topped, snap case bottles, often with embossed panels and manufactured in aqua colored glass. For decades, these older dumps have been favored dig sites for bottle collectors, and most, if not all, have been subjected to indiscriminate digging after bottle collecting increased in popularity in the 1970s.

Private dumps in general declined through the 1970s as environmental laws were enacted and social awareness of environmental issues increased. Recycling opportunities and municipal waste collection services became more affordable and available in rural districts. Enacted laws governing disposal of solid wastes include the Federal Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1965, the Clean Water Act of 1972, and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (EPA 2011).

Farm dumps are a type of archaeological site, but they are not necessarily valued by archaeologists because the dump represents a secondary deposit. In many cases, a clear association between a particular farmstead and dumpsite can be inferred through their spatial relationships. Often, the dump is only accessible from a farm road that extends

directly from the farmstead site. When this connection can be made, the dump may yield information about the age of the farm and the social-economic status of the farm family.

Farm dumps are sometimes found during contract archaeology surveys. One example is the Andrews Farm Dump site (36LR321) found during a phase I archaeological survey in Lawrence County. The dump was found draped down a steep slope along an upland stream channel, a typical setting for a farm dump. A representative sample of fifty-one artifacts was surface collected from the site and analyzed. The majority (85%) of the collected artifacts are kitchen related items, including ceramic vessel fragments, and complete examples of bottles and jars (see Table).

Artifact	Manufacture Date Range	Qty.
whiteware, red transfer print, dinnerware	1829-1850 (Stelle 2001)	2
whiteware, pink exterior glaze, cup or tumbler	ca. 1820-1900+ (Ramsay 1939:152-153)	2
stoneware, Bristol and Albany slip, jug	1885-1940 (Stelle 2001; Greer 1996:210, 264)	9
stoneware, Bristol and Albany slip, large crock	1885-1940 (Stelle 2001; Greer 1996:210, 264)	2
bottle, colorless, Duraglas, Owens scar, stippling	1940-mid1950s	1
bottle, colorless, applied color label	after 1933 (Lindsey 2003)	5
bottle, colorless, machine made, cork top	1903 - 1915 (Stelle 2001)	2
bottle, colorless, owen's scar, Hazel-Atlas Glass Co.	1905-1964 (Russell 2014)	1
botte, colorless, Listerine, Maryland Glass Corp.	1916-1960s (Russell 2014)	1
bottle, Owens scar	1905-1982 (Lindsey 2003)	3
bottle, Owens scar, stippling	after 1940 (Lindsey 2003)	5
bottle, Owens scar, stippling, Penick & Ford LTD.	1940-1960s (Russell 2014)	3
bottle, colorless, Owens scar w/date code	1959 (Russell)	1
bottle, colorless, milk, capseat closure	1910s-1950s (Lindsey 2003)	3
Total		40

Fifteen complete bottles and jars and twelve bottle fragments represent twenty-one diagnostic types dating to the early and mid-twentieth century. Eleven of the bottles and jars have Owens scars on their base resulting from the machine made Owens bottle manufacturing process dating from 1905 through 1982 (Lindsey 2003). Stippling is found on the bases of seven bottles, a feature that is typical of bottles manufactured after 1940 (Lindsey 2003). Three bottles have applied color labels, a process that postdates 1940 (Lindsey 2003). Two applied color labels are Pepsi-Cola (Figure 1). The third is Pauls Beverages, bottled by the Nesbitt Bottling Co., New Castle, Pa. Two partial milk bottles had capseat closures dating from the 1910s through 1950s (Lindsey 2003). One of the milk bottles has a Rieck's Dairy label embossed on its exterior. Rieck's Dairy was a prominent brand in the greater Pittsburgh market during the early twentieth century (Fisher 2009). Maker's marks were identified on seven bottles and include marks representing Owens-Illinois, Hazel-Atlas Glass Co., Brockway

Glass Co. and Maryland Glass Corp. One of the Owens-Illinois manufactured bottles exhibits a 1959 date code on its base. Only one cork top bottle was collected. Stelle (2001) provides a date range of 1905 to 1915 for machine made, cork top bottles.



Figure 1. Artifacts collected from the Andrews Farm Dump site.

Eleven fragments of Albany-like slip and Bristol glazed stoneware were collected. The fragments represent two vessels, one large crock and one large jug. A partial label on one fragment identifies the jug with the W. J. Gilmore and Company of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (Figure 2). The Gilmore Company was a "jobbing druggist" or whole-seller of made-to-order medicines. The company was known to advertise their business through labeled containers. Many of the Gilmore Company bottles and jugs are traded by collectors through online auction sites. Only two fragments of dinnerware were collected, representing a cup or tumbler of pink-glazed whiteware. One porcelain figurine is of three monkeys (See Figure 1). Ceramic monkey figurines are commonly associated with the phrase "see no evil; hear no evil; speak no evil." However, the individual gestures in this example do not appear to convey this phrase. Some of the original paint is still adhering to the figurine, but no evidence of text is visible along the base.



Figure 2. Fragments of a stoneware jug, W. J. Gilmore & Co. Importers and Jobbing Druggists, Pittsburgh, PA.

Metal artifacts include an iron wedge and two heavy machine parts. The wedge is relatively wide and thin, measuring 11.0 cm (4.3 in) long, 5.5 cm (2.2 in) wide, and 1.8 cm (0.7 in) at its thickest (Figure 1). Its striking surface is deformed from hammer blows. The two iron machine parts consist of gears and levers. They appear to be parts from early automobiles or farm machinery. Based on the analysis of fifty-one collected artifacts, the Andrews Farm Dump site dates to the 1940s through 1960s. The midden deposit represents secondary refuse created by discarding objects in a location different from their place of use.

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Eastern States Archeological Federation 83rd Annual Meeting November 4 - 6, 2016

The ESAF annual meeting is being held at the Sheraton Bucks County, 400 Oxford Valley Rd, Langhorne, PA 19047, (215) 547-4100. Be sure you make reservations at the hotel by October 18, 2016 and say you are with ESAF to get the \$99 room rate. A tour will be conducted on Thursday, November 3rd at two New Jersey Paleoindian localities. The tour runs from 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM. Dr. Roger Moeller, is the banquet speaker. He will present *A Return to the Templeton Site After 40 Years*.

Individuals are invited to submit abstracts for papers, posters, and workshops on any topic related to archaeology in the Eastern United States Archeological Federation (ESAF). Thematic

sessions, prehistoric or historic archaeology, northeastern Paleo-Indian, and lithic sourcing, are especially welcomed. Students are encouraged to submit papers for the Best Student Paper Prize.

For more information go to <http://esaf-archeology.org/meetings.htm>



Exploring History and Heritage Through Film

By Dr. Kimberly Cavanagh

Twenty five years ago, October was designated as Archaeology Month in South Carolina and there are always a plethora of fascinating events and programs highlighting the world of archaeology from which to choose. One such event that has quickly become a favorite is the Arkhaios Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Film Festival, one of only two archaeological film festivals held in the United States of America. Arkhaios, now in its fourth year, takes place on Hilton Head Island, SC and was founded by Jean Guilleux, an avocational archaeologist. Intended to be an educational event showcasing the discovery of past cultures gained from archaeological research, illustrated by documentary films, it is also meant to encourage initiatives and exchanges between the different actors of the world of archaeological films. Too often these productions, which fuse art and science, are unknown and suffer from limited distribution channels. As well, a key goal of the festival is to trigger the interest of the South Carolinian filmmakers to apply their art to the state's history.

Mr. Guilleux's enthusiasm and vision for the Festival's potential quickly created interest from the South Carolina archaeological community, the public, and garnered attention from filmmakers around the world. Both the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) in Columbia, SC and the Coastal Discovery Museum on Hilton Head Island, SC were founding sponsors and their respective directors serve on the Arkhaios jury, who work to choose the Festival winners. As of 2016, the Coastal Discovery Museum has taken on an even greater role within the festival, now providing additional organizational and strategic

support. Even with the assistance from Coastal Discovery, the festival relies on a strong team of committed volunteers who dedicate their time and expertise throughout the entire year and at the festival itself.

Each year, close to 40 films from around the globe are submitted for festival consideration. It is up to the Arkhaios Screening Committee – made up of anthropologist, archaeologists, filmmakers, writers, historians, and critics – to cull these film possibilities down to a total of 12 hours (9 hours for the World Heritage track and 3 hours for the South Carolina Heritage track), to be shown over the course of three days. Once the official selection is chosen, the films are then submitted to the jury, which again is made up of a variety of backgrounds, to determine the winners of the various festival categories. Neither the selection committee nor the jury have an easy task, that is for sure!

The festival typically falls on the second-to-last weekend of October and Hilton Head Island is beautiful at this time of year. Visitors make the most of their time on the island, enjoying the beaches in the morning and then their afternoons at the theatre. Several attendees have even shared that they now plan their autumn vacation around the festival! A real sense of community has developed among the festival attendees. They are more than simply passive filmgoers; intermissions at the festival are a vibrant cacophony, as attendees actively and enthusiastically discuss and debate the films' content and message. It is not unusual for attendees to even have an opportunity to speak directly with the filmmakers during these intermissions as many filmmakers also attend the festival to introduce their films. The festival presents a rich tapestry of local and global cultures, to date hosting films originating from nearly 20 different countries.

The importance of an event like Arkhaios as a form of public outreach for archaeology and cultural heritage cannot be understated and we are fortunate to have it taking place in our own state. As one juror commented, "[t]he responsibility for preserving our heritage must be shared, not just among archaeologists and other scientists, but among the citizens of the planet." (Hilton Head Sun, 7 Oct. 2015:3A)

Published September 13, 2016 by SCAPOD in Events.

2017 MEMBERSHIP FORM

To become a member of Allegheny Chapter #1, SPA, complete this form and send it to Amanda Valko, Secretary, Allegheny Chapter #1. Thank you!

NAME _____ DATE _____

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EMAIL ADDRESS _____

PRESENT CHAPTER AFFILIATION (IF ANY) _____ STATE MEMBER? _____

MEMBERSHIP CATEGORY (CHECK ONE):

<input type="checkbox"/> LIFE	\$150.00	<input type="checkbox"/> ACTIVE HUSBAND/WIFE	\$16.00
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