Introduction
Since 1987, the SWHM has been fostering an appreciation for Syracuse and American history among the general public. This includes JP Dolan’s collection of projectile points and other ground stone and chipped stone tools from the Syracuse, Indiana area. He began collecting in 1873 when he arrived in Syracuse Indiana. He continued to collect most of his life, but his collection was first publicly shared in 1910 when he began to take projectile points to the Syracuse Library. This is where his collection caught Eli Lilly’s eye, and later lead Lilly to come to Dolan’s home to view his “cabinet of artifacts”. Once Dolan passed away his collection was donated to SWHM. The Board of Directors of the Syracuse-Wawasee Historical Museum believe they have been entrusted with a very important and prominent piece of Indiana heritage and need to properly and correctly preserve the Dolan Collection which served such a prominent role in developing Eli Lilly’s interest in the “Presidency of Indiana.” Many of the artifacts are in groupings with little or no information and descriptions associated with proper timeframe, cultural period, utilization purpose, etc. While the collection is quantitatively extensive and impressive, it transfers little intellectual information to the observer. The SWHM is currently merely serving as a warehouse for such an important piece of Indiana prehistory and history.

Methods
1) Create 2D scans of all points.
2) Label (e.g., Do-001) each artifact with archival paper and B-72.

A Virtual Window on the Dawn of Indiana Archaeology: Digitizing the Dolan Collection
Dana Northam, Hunter Davis, Matthew Purtil, and Kevin C. Nolan

Abstract
It is increasingly recognized that archaeology needs detailed information about the material contained in private collections. This material can also help us to engage the broader public in archaeology in novel ways. In collaboration with the Syracuse-Wawasee Historical Museum, Inc. (SWHM), the AAL is digitally recording the JP Dolan collection. Mr. Dolan was a friend of Eli Lilly and helped to spark Lilly’s early interest in Indiana archaeology, and to introduce Lilly to several collectors that were instrumental in furthering Lilly’s interest in these materials. We create a catalog, record 2D images of the full collection, and 3D scans of a select sample of the collection. This will enhance visitor experience for the SWHM’s visitors and promote information about local and regional archaeology through multiple online venues. Additionally, this analysis is revealing new insights into the interaction patterns throughout time in the Syracuse area and other prehistoric social systems.

Table 1: Dolan collection distribution map

Proportion of Southern Indiana Types such as Laurel and Wyandotte. A total of 89.2% of the collection was made of one of these 6 chert types. However, a total of 6.2% of the chert is imported from Ohio and 2% is from Illinois.

Gray cherts, like Wyandotte, have been heavily tied regional ceremonial trade networks from the Late Archaic through the Middle Woodland. American Indians in what is now northern Indiana participated in many of the same networks as their counterparts in the Ohio and Illinois valleys. These shared networks and cultural practices include the same use of gray cherts as cache blades and turkey-tails. For example, Cache blades and turkey-tails used in ceremonial deposits are typically made of Wyandotte, this pattern of cache blades being made out of Wyandotte is also found in Dolan’s collection.

Results
All these points were found near Syracuse Indiana, in northern Kosciusko County. Thus, we expected to find mostly northern Indiana chert types such as Liston creek, Kenneth, Fall Creek, and Attica, with a small proportion of southern Indiana types such as Laurel and Wyandotte. A total of 89.2% of the collection was made of one of these 6 chert types. However, a total of 6.2% of the chert is imported from Ohio and 2% is from Illinois.

Concluding remarks
Gray cherts, like Wyandotte, have been heavily tied regional ceremonial trade networks from the Late Archaic through the Middle Woodland. American Indians in what is now northern Indiana participated in many of the same networks as their counterparts in the Ohio and Illinois valleys. These shared networks and cultural practices include the same use of gray cherts as cache blades and turkey-tails. For example, Cache blades and turkey-tails used in ceremonial deposits are typically made of Wyandotte, this pattern of cache blades being made out of Wyandotte is also found in Dolan’s collection.

Table 2: Dolan collection distribution map

Nearly 50% of the cache blades in this collection are made of Wyandotte and the two turkey-tails are also made of Wyandotte. This shows that many different regions are using the same material for the same purposes, and the occupants of the Syracuse area were participating in the same inter-regional cultural and economic systems.

Discussion
The extensive collection of points allows us to gain a greater understanding of chert use in northern Indiana. Although all the points in the collection were found in Syracuse a large quantity of them are made of cherts not indigenous to that area. Even many of the Indiana cherts in the collection, such as Wyandotte are found in southern Indiana. There are also cherts found in Ohio, Illinois, and Kentucky, indicating extensive movement of people and/or goods.

The participation of the inhabitants of the region in extra-regional trade networks and cultural trends is also seen by the amount of cache blades made of Wyandotte. Thus the Dolan collection provides an accurate picture of the genetic trends in cultural and economic connections in northern Indiana through time.

Student Involvement
This has been a student lead project with Drs. Matthew Purtil and Kevin Nolan supervising. Everything from the Access database to identifying the points was done by a AAL’s student staff. Hunter Davis, Senior, and Dana Northam, Sophomore, worked primarily on this project. As a result of this project we have gained valuable information, experience, and skills to refine and support our career preparation.

Acknowledgement
We are grateful to Ann Garceau and the SWHM staff for allowing us to work with them on this project. This project is funded in part by a Heritage Support Grant through the Indiana Historical Society awarded to the SWHM. Funding for this project is provided by a Heritage Support Grant from the Indiana Historical Society (awarded to SWHM), and the AAL.

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