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An Archaeological Report
on the

Fenner Collection

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ABSTRACT

The Fenner Collection is comprised of 348 prehistoric Native American artifacts collected over a lifetime by Mr. George L. Fenner, Jr., Attorney at Law, deceased. The artifact collection was donated to the Department of Anthropology at Wilkes University by the Fenner estate in 2001. Mr. Jim Harris, Attorney at Law, Fenner estate's attorney subsequently commissioned this report, on August 7, 2002, in order to comply with tax statutes regarding charitable donations. The agreed upon scope of work for this project was to fulfill the requirements outlined in Estate Planning Guidelines (provided to the author) which states, "A qualified appraisal is a document specially prepared by a 'qualified appraiser,' which includes such information as a description of the property, date of the transaction, qualified appraiser's qualification and valuation methodology." (Appendix 1) This document meets the legal requirements outlined in the above-mentioned document and was submitted to Mr. Jim Harris on August 27, 2002.

In addition to agreeing to meet the legal requirements of a property appraisal thus described, it was noted during our August 7th meeting that because the Fenner Collection would be held in perpetuity and exhibited by the Department of Anthropology at Wilkes University, a teaching college, it would be necessary for to prepare a report on the collection that addressed it not only in terms of monetary value, but also in terms of its archaeological significance in accordance with the ethical obligations recognized by academia and the archaeological profession regarding the treatment of exhibited private artifact collections. Therefore, this report additionally seeks to address, briefly, the social context of the Fenner Collection and to summarize the basic information it has to contribute to our understanding of the prehistory of Mid-Atlantic North America.

The artifacts comprising the Fenner Collection represent the entire span of prehistoric time periods known in the Mid-Atlantic region. There are unifacial scrapers indicative of the cultures during the very earliest human occupations in the region, the Paleo-Indian period from 7800 - 15000 BC, and Late Woodland triangles dating to the time just before Europeans arrived in Pennsylvania in the 16th century AD, with artifact types representing every time period in between. It is an impressive collection, but unfortunately the contribution the collection could make to archaeology has been significantly diminished as a result of the artifact collection being completely unprovenienced. We know nothing, at this point, about where any of the artifacts were collected, as Mr. Fenner kept no written records. Still, in this author's opinion, the Fenner Collection has instructional value and would function well in its present state as a comparative collection, a pedagogical tool for the teaching of prehistoric technology and understanding changes in material culture and technology through time.

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August 28, 2002,

Westport, PA 17778

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Pennsylvania Cultural Chronology

Ritchie Nomenclature

Artifact Inventory

Early Archaic Period - Representative Artifacts

Middle Archaic Period - Representative Artifacts

Late Archaic/Transitional Period - Representative Artifacts

Early Woodland Period - Representative Artifacts

Middle Woodland Period - Representative Artifacts

Late Woodland Period - Representative Artifacts

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Section One - George L. Fenner, Jr. - Biographical Sketch and Context of the Collection

By all accounts, attorney George Fenner, Jr., was an active and well-respected member of Wilkes-Barre's legal and business communities. Born in Wilkes-Barre on August 8, 1913, he was the son of George L. Fenner, also an attorney, and Jessie Beers Fenner. He was a graduate of the Wyoming Seminary (1931), Princeton University (1935) and Dickinson School of Law (1938). He was admitted to practice before the Pennsylvania Bar in 1939. Mr. Fenner specialized in real estate law and was a resident of the Wyoming Valley for his entire professional life. He died on November 16, 2001, at the age of 88.

Mr. Fenner's relationship with Wilkes University, the repository for this collection, was a close and long-standing one. In 1997 he received an Honorary Doctorate Degree from Wilkes and became the university's first Honorary Trustee. Over the years Mr. Fenner made gifts of financial assistance to many young people pursuing their education at Wilkes, as well as several donations of property to the university including the donation of his home and office on South Franklin Street, now known as Fenner Hall and the adjacent lot known as Fenner Quadrangle. A former president of Wilkes University, Dr. Christopher Breiseth, who was a close personal friend of the deceased, delivered a eulogy at the funeral offering his thoughts on the man and recalling his commitment to public service, especially Mr. Fenner's generous support of Wilkes University.

Along with Dr. Breiseth, Mr. Fenner was a member of the Torch Club, an intellectual organization of leading citizens who met regularly to discuss current issues. Mr. Fenner took an active interest in local history and in preserving the local environment, donating several acres of woodland to the Pennsylvania Game Commission to be preserved as wild areas. His philanthropy also benefited the First Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre, where he was an elder and lifetime member. Regarded by his colleagues to be the most knowledgeable land lawyer of his time, it was his success in the buying and selling of local real estate that allowed him to share the profits with his community. In addition to the law, Mr. Fenner's interests included fishing, photography, gardening, and geology. His extensive collection of geological specimens was also bequeathed to Wilkes University upon his death. Of note is the fact that it was Mr. Fenner who first recognized the important documents contained in the Wilkes-Barre deed archive, traditionally housed in the basement of the County Courthouse on the banks of the Susquehanna River, might be at some point endangered by flood waters. He lobbied to have them moved to higher floors where they would be

safe, and indeed, his efforts prevented these important historical documents from being lost in the devastating 1972 flood.

In his eulogy, Dr. Breiseth describes Mr. Fenner thus:

In the transformation of the Wilkes campus over the past decade and a half, George Fenner's role was pivotal. Given his quiet generosity, I believe that few would have known much about these actions if the University had not found ways to say thank you.... His generous deeds, rather than elaborate words, expressed how much his success was to be used for the benefit of others. (Appendix 2)

Context of the Fenner Collection

This collection was obviously enjoyed by its owner, as many hours of collecting would have been necessary to amass such an extensive collection. We can only express regret that Mr. Fenner had not realized that by removing these artifacts from the original contexts without keeping records he was in effect destroying important archaeological sites. Once an artifact is removed from its original context, an integral piece of the puzzle is lost. Of course, Mr. Fenner was engaging in what many people consider a wholesome and wholly innocuous hobby, like fishing or gardening. It is as much a failure of archaeologists who need to work more with the public with regards to the protection of archaeological sites and the information they contain. If Mr. Fenner had become active in his local Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology, he would have learned about responsible collecting and the importance of recording sites and proveniencing artifacts. Many of the sites along the Susquehanna are not protected. They are being destroyed daily by development, with no recourse to investigating the archaeological potential before the bulldozers arrive. Perhaps many of the artifacts in the Fenner Collection would have been lost in this way had Mr. Fenner not picked them up to admire. Yet if he had kept records of the exact locations he acquired the artifacts the collection would have been a much more valuable contribution to our understanding of Pennsylvania prehistory.

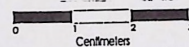
According to Mr. Jim Harris, it was during Mr. Fenner's many fishing trips around Pennsylvania that he acquired the majority of the prehistoric Native American artifacts that comprise the Fenner Collection. (personal communication) An avid fly fisherman, Mr. Fenner would notice the stone tools lying on exposed surfaces in the areas he visited while fishing and that is how he began amassing his private collection, according to Harris. Unfortunately no journals or records were found accompanying the collection and any loose provenience documentation the artifacts once had were lost by the time this author gained access to the collection. But in the author's opinion, the fact that

the collection is so extensive and is comprised of so many perfect specimens of diagnostic tools suggests that Mr. Fenner probably had some means of acquiring artifacts other than chance encounters while out fishing. Perhaps specifically doing walkovers in plowed fields collected some. There are many places in the Wyoming Valley on the Susquehanna floodplain known to local artifact 'hunters' to be rich repositories of Native American artifacts, or perhaps some of the pieces may have been purchased or traded or received as gifts by Mr. Fenner from other artifact collectors. Mr. Harris believed that the majority of artifacts were most likely collected in the state of Pennsylvania, or generally in the Mid-Atlantic region. This information fits with the type styles and materials represented in the Fenner Collection. At this point in time, no further details are known about Mr. Fenner's collecting habits or the specific locations Mr. Fenner frequented to fish and/or collect artifacts.

Inventory and Description of the Fenner Collection Artifacts

ARTIFACT INVENTORY

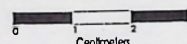
TOOL TYPE	NUMBER OF TYPE	BAG NUMBER
Early Archaic projectile points	27	1
Middle Archaic projectile points	30	2
Late Archaic/Transitional projectile points	60	3/4
Early Woodland projectile points	15	5
Middle Woodland projectile points	10	6
Late Woodland projectile points	15	7
Projectile points reworked into scrapers	7	8
Drills and Burin (1)	17	19
Bifacial knives	6	10
Humpback scrapers	11	11
Limace	6	12
Non-diagnostic bifacial scrapers	4	13
Prehistoric ceramic, Rim sherds	9	14
Prehistoric ceramic, Body sherds -	12	15
Gorget fragments	2	16
Non-diagnostic (broken) projectile points	51	17
Debitage and non-cultural rocks	8	18
Flaked stone adze and celts	6	19
Large bifacial stone tool (choppers)	8	20
Side-notched "net sinkers"	4	21
Grooved axe - 7	7	In display case
Pestles	5	In display case
Exotic Box	11	In display case



Tool Type: Projectile points

Function: Hafted on to wooden shafts to be used for throwing at or spearing game, may be used as knives.

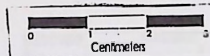
Cultural Affiliation: Early Archaic 8000 BC -7000 BC



Tool Type: Projectile points

Function: Hafted on to wooden shafts to be used for throwing at or spearing game, may be used as knives.

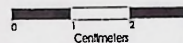
Cultural Affiliation: Middle Archaic 7000 BC – 4000 BC



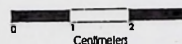
Tool Type: Projectile points

Function: Hafted on to wooden shafts to be used for throwing at or spearing game, may be used as knives.

Cultural Affiliation: Late Archaic / Transitional 4000 BC – 1000 BC



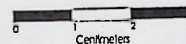
Tool Type: Projectile points
Function: Hafted on to wooden shafts to be used for throwing at or spearing game, may be used as knives.
Cultural Affiliation: Early Woodland 1000 BC – 300 AD



Tool Type: Projectile points

Function: Hafted on to wooden shafts to be used for throwing at or spearing game, may be used as knives.

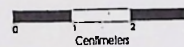
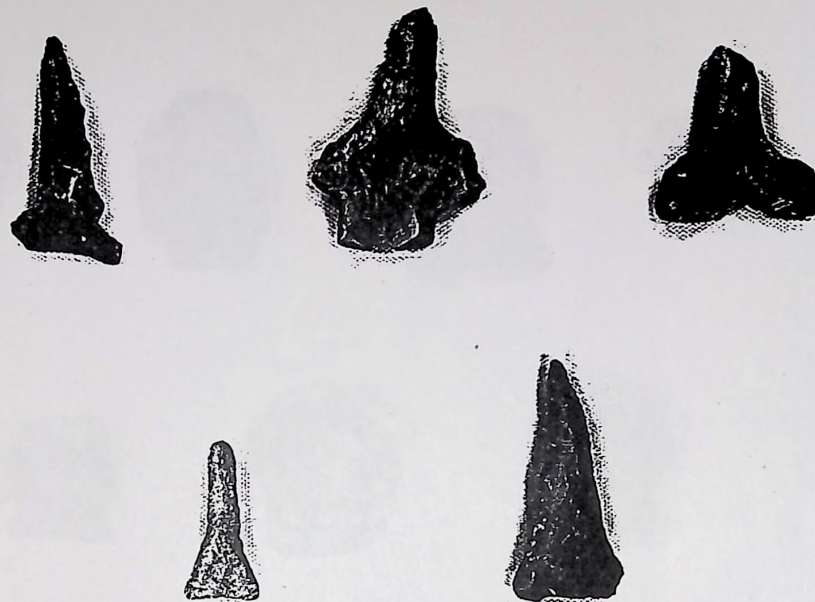
Cultural Affiliation: Middle Woodland 300 AD – 1000 AD



Tool Type: Projectile points

Function: Hafted on to wooden shafts to be used for throwing at or spearing game, may be used as knives.

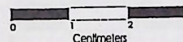
Cultural Affiliation: Late Woodland 1000 AD – 1550 AD



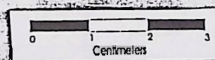
Tool Type: Drills

Function: Used for making perforations in wood, hide, bone, plant material and/or stone, usually hafted on to wooden shaft.

Cultural Affiliation: Early Archaic through Woodland 8000 BC - 1550 AD



Tool Type: Projectile points reworked into scrapers
Function: Recycled tools; hafted on to wood and used for scraping hides, preparing plant materials, woodworking.
Cultural Affiliation: Late Archaic/ Transitional 4000-1000 BC



Tool Type: Bifacial knives
Function: Used as generalized cutting instruments.
Cultural Affiliation: Early Archaic through Woodland 8000 BC - 1550 AD

To aid the general student in identifying his own material, the point types are also listed below under two categories: (1) by major period provenience, table 1; and (2) by their principal morphological attribute characteristics, table 2. To more readily comprehend the latter, the standard terminology for projectile points is shown in the illustration, figure 1, on page 11.

Table 1
Major Period Provenience of Projectile Point Types

GENERAL PERIODS	PROJECTILE POINT TYPES	GENERAL PERIODS	PROJECTILE POINT TYPES
Late Woodland	Madison Levanna	Genesee	
Middle Woodland	Jack's Reef Pentagonal Jack's Reef Corner-Notched Snyders	Middle Archaic	Brewerton Eared-Triangle Brewerton Eared-Notched Normanskill Brewerton Corner-Notched Brewerton Side-Notched Otter Creek Vosburg
Early Woodland	Adena Fulton Turkey Tail Meadowood	Early Archaic	Lamoka
Transitional and Late Archaic	Steubenville Lanceolate (?) Steubenville Stemmed (?) Orient Fishtail Susquehanna Broad Perkiomen Broad Rossville Bare Island Poplar Island (?) Snook Kill (?)	Paleo-Indian	Clovis

Table 2
Point Types Grouped by Primary Morphological Feature

Side-Notched Points Brewerton Side-Notched Brewerton Eared-Notched Fulton Turkey Tail Lamoka (in part) Meadowood Normanskill Otter Creek	Contracting Stemmed Points Adena Poplar Island Rossville Snook Kill
Corner-Notched Points Brewerton Corner-Notched Jack's Reef Corner-Notched Snyders Vosburg	Expanding Stemmed Points Orient Fishtail Perkiomen Broad Susquehanna Broad
Straight Stemmed Points Bare Island Genesee Lamoka (in part) Steubenville Stemmed	Stemless Points—Triangular or Lanceolate Brewerton Eared-Triangle Clovis Jack's Reef Pentagonal Levanna Madison Steubenville Lanceolate

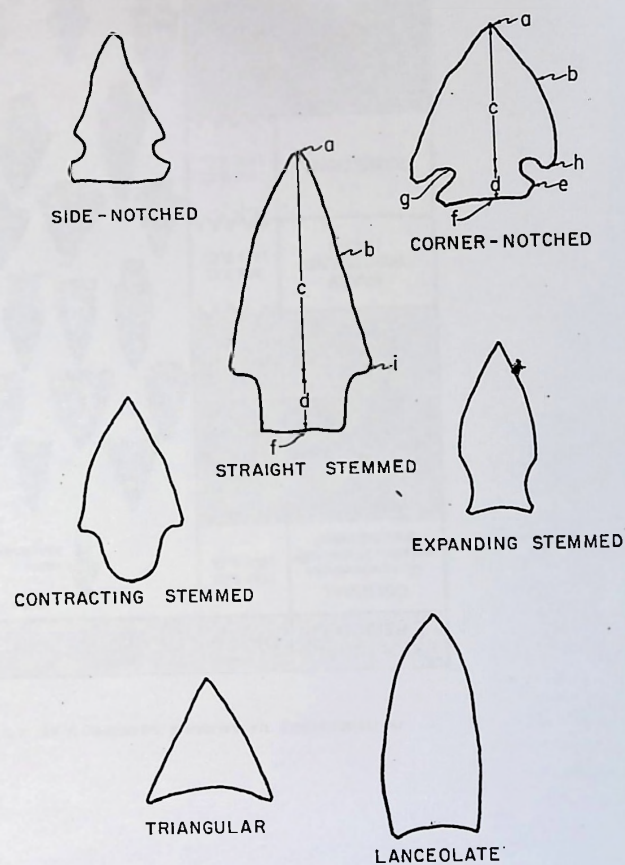


FIGURE 1—STANDARD PROJECTILE POINT TERMINOLOGY: a, point or tip; b, edge; c, blade or face; d, stem; e, tang; f, base; g, notch; h, barb; i, shoulder.

A SUMMARY OF INDIAN LIFESTYLES IN PENNSYLVANIA

CULTURAL PERIODS	DATES	PROJECTILE POINTS	OTHER CHARACTERISTICS
COLONIAL (Susquehannocks and other historically recorded tribes)	1760 A.D. 1550 A.D.	GUNS BRASS ARROWHEADS	Native tools replaced by European equivalents, extensive warfare for control of the fur trade, total breakdown and dispersal of native populations.
LATE WOODLAND (Hopewell)	1000 A.D. 500 B.C.		Pottery, tools, pipes, gorgets, trade systems, a few burial mounds in western Pennsylvania, some year-round villages.
MIDDLE WOODLAND (Hopewell)	1000 A.D. 500 B.C.		Pottery, tools, pipes, gorgets, trade systems, a few burial mounds in western Pennsylvania, some year-round villages.
EARLY WOODLAND (Adena)	300 B.C. 1000 B.C.		Earliest ceramic vessels, gorgets, 3/4 grooved axes, earliest smoking pipes, trade, some burial ceremonialism, semi-permanent villages.
TRANSITIONAL	800 B.C. 1800 B.C.		Soapstone bowls, stone picks for working soapstone, broadspears reworked into a variety of hafted tools, little exchange systems, food gathering emphasized, major river systems.
ARCHAIC	1000 B.C. 5000 B.C.		High quality stone used for making tools, small scrapers for working hides, gravers for drilling or engraving bone, knives, highly nomadic, big game hunters in a glacial environment who exploited
PALEO INDIAN	8000 B.C. 10,000 B.C.		High quality stone used for making tools, small scrapers for working hides, gravers for drilling or engraving bone, knives, highly nomadic, big game hunters in a glacial environment who exploited

known about the various Indian cultures which once existed in Pennsylvania. It shows some of the changes which have occurred in their projectile point shapes and other aspects of their ways of life.

Efforts to add to and refine this information is what archaeology is all about. It comes as a result of amateur and professional archaeologists working together to learn more about the past.

Places where Indians once lived and worked are called sites. Their sites can be identified by the artifacts (arrowheads, spearheads, and other nonperishable tools and objects) which are found at those places. By analyzing the various kinds of artifacts which come from individual sites and by studying the various types of locations in which sites occur, we learn more about the way of life of Pennsylvania's prehistoric peoples.

Unfortunately, these sites are being destroyed at an ever increasing rate. Construction activities such as new highways, sewer projects, strip mines, housing developments, etc., are destroying sites everyday. In many cases the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission and other cooperating institutions can do something to save a threatened site, or at least recover some of its archaeological information before it is destroyed. However, before we can make any effort to protect or study archaeological sites, we have to know where they are and generally what kind of artifacts occur on them.



Excavating an archaeological site requires careful

Chronological Chart of Pennsylvania Prehistory.

Culture Periods	Dates	Settlement and Subsistence Patterns	Characteristic Artifacts		Major Components and Distributions		
					West	Central	East
Late Woodland	1550 A.D.	Seasonally sedentary tribes; villages and hamlets (some stockaded villages); horticulture, hunting and gathering.	Cord-marked and/or incised decorated pottery; triangular projectile points; bow and arrow; elbow and vasiform pipes; celts; various bone tools and ornaments.	North	McFate Monongahela Owasco	Proto-Susquehannock Chance-Wyoming Shenks Ferry Kelso Clemson's Is. Owasco	Chance-Munsee Kelso Owasco
	1000 A.D.			South	Monongahela	Shenks Ferry Clemson's Is.	Overpeck
Middle Woodland	1000 A.D.	Incipient tribal village life in western Pa., supported by horticulture, hunting and gathering; bands in eastern Pa. living in scattered hamlets, practicing hunting and gathering.	Diversification of cord- and net-impressed pottery; side-, corner-, and basal-notched spearpoints; platform pipes; elbow pipes; celts; burial mound complexes.	North	Mahoning Diluted Hopewell	Kipp Is.	Bushkill Point Peninsula
	500 B.C.			South	Watson Diluted Hopewell	Radford Accokeek Cr.	Abbott
Early Woodland	300 B.C.	Bands of family units living in scattered households; persistence of hunting and gathering, with a possible shift in some areas to semi-sedentary settlement due to a more stable economic base.	Interior-exterior cord-marked pottery; plain flat-bottomed vessels; side-notched and expanded stemmed points; tubular stone pipes; adzes; bar weights; birdstones; gorgets.	North	Middlesex or Local Adena	Meadowood Local Adena	Meadowood Middlesex
	1000 B.C.			South	Local Adena Half-Moon	Marcey Cr. Half-Moon	Marcey Cr.
Transitional	800 B.C.	Far ranging bands of hunters and gatherers, occupying temporary hamlets; heavy dependence on riverine resources.	Fishtail and broad spearpoints; soapstone cooking vessels.	North	Ashtabula Susquehanna Influence	Orient-like Susquehanna	Orient Perkiomen Lehigh
	1800 B.C.			South	Ashtabula Susquehanna Influence	Orient-like Susquehanna Perkiomen	Orient Perkiomen Lehigh
Archaic	1000 B.C.	Bands of hunters and gatherers, following patterns of restricted seasonal wandering.	Various spearpoint and knife forms; grooved axes; adzes; atlatl weights; pestles; mullers; choppers.	North	Laurentian Lamoka Proto-Laurentian	Laurentian Lamoka Piedmont	Laurentian Piedmont
	7000 B.C.			South	Proto-Laurentian Panhandle	Laurentian Piedmont	Laurentian Piedmont
Paleo-Indian	10,000 B.C.	Bands of nomadic hunters.	Fluted points; scrapers; knives; gravers.		Clovis related cultures throughout; Enterline industry in central Pa.		

Diagnostic Projectile Points in the Fenner Collection

The typing of projectile points is accomplished through noting the shapes of the artifacts, the manufacturing techniques, and the materials used. The typology and nomenclature for projectile point styles in the Mid-Atlantic has been established over the past few decades by scholars reporting on assemblages from well-understood, distinct archaeological sites with context dates generally derived from stratigraphic placement, confirmed through association with radio-carbon dated cultural materials and cross referenced with other regional sites.

The term diagnostic used here refers to the completeness of the projectile point and how much of the original shape is intact. A complete point is "diagnostic" as the typing of the artifact depends on the examination of the morphological features present at the time of manufacture. Incomplete or broken points will have lost characteristics such as bases and tips that prevent precise classification. Therefore, only the perfect or near perfect projectile points in the Fenner Collection were typed by the author. For the purposes of this report, the diagnostic projectile points were grouped into categories representing the major period proveniences recognized in the Mid-Atlantic region.

8000 BC – 7000 BC Early Archaic 27 - diagnostic projectile points

The diagnostic artifacts in the Fenner Collection that are indicative of the Early Archaic period include a number of Kirk projectile points (Folgelman 1988, Ritchie 1971, Tully & Tully 2000) both serrated and non-serrated. There are also Lamoka and Pine Island type styles represented. These Early Archaic points display the morphological features characteristic of the styles predominant in this time period, generally side-notched or straight-stemmed, with broad, elongated and thin blades.

7000 BC – 4000 BC Middle Archaic 30 - diagnostic projectile points

The diagnostic artifacts in the Fenner Collection that are indicative of the Middle Archaic period include several Brewertons (various manifestations), Normanskill and Otter Creek projectile points (Folgelman 1988, Ritchie 1971, Tully & Tully 2000). These Middle Archaic points display the morphological features characteristic of this styles predominant in this time period, generally side- or corner-notched, with broader bases, slightly shorter than long.

4000 BC – 1000 BC Late Archaic/Transitional - 60 diagnostic projectile points

The diagnostic artifacts in the Fenner Collection that are indicative of the Late Archaic/Transitional period are the most numerous of the projectile point styles represented. It is significant here to note the proliferation in the abundance and variety of projectile point styles during this time period is a phenomenon reflected in the archaeological record throughout the Mid-Atlantic region and has been interpreted as representing a time of significant population increase and culture change. The Fenner Collection's Late Archaic/Transitional period assemblage includes specimens identified as Bare Island, Poplar Island, Lehigh, Snook Kill, Orient Fishtail, Susquehanna Broad, and Perkiomen projectile points (Folgelman 1988, Ritchie 1971, Tully & Tully 2000). These Late Archaic/Transitional points display the morphological features indicative of the proliferation of point styles that occurred in this time period, with both expanding and contracting stems present, stemless lanceolate specimens as well as side- or corner-notched, with varying base widths, thicknesses and lengths. Several are made of rhyolite, a material diagnostic of the Transitional Archaic period.

1000 BC 300 AD Early Woodland - 15 diagnostic projectile points

The diagnostic artifacts in the Fenner Collection that are indicative of the Early Woodland period include Meadowood and Steubenville projectile points (Folgelman 1988, Ritchie 1971, Tully & Tully 2000). These Early Woodland points display the morphological features characteristic of this styles predominant in this time period with only slight variations noted evolving out of the Transitional Archaic Complex, generally stemmed, with slender bases, slightly elongated blades.

300 AD – 900 AD Middle Woodland - 10 diagnostic projectile points

The diagnostic artifacts in the Fenner Collection that are indicative of the Middle Woodland period are the least well represented in the collection (10 specimens only). These include Jack's Reef, both corner-notched and pentagonal, and Meadowood (Folgelman 1988, Ritchie 1971, Tully & Tully 2000). These Middle Woodland points display the morphological features characteristic of this styles predominant in this time period, with corner-notched, stemless styles present, generally smaller in size than earlier manifestations.

900 AD – 1550 AD Late Woodland - 15 diagnostic projectile points

The diagnostic artifacts in the Fenner Collection that are indicative of the Late Woodland period mainly the triangular points that proliferated during this cultural time period, these are the true arrowheads that manifest after the invention and adaptation to hunting with the bow. The types present are Levanna and Madison (Folgelman 1988, Ritchie 1971, Tully & Tully 2000). These Late Woodland points display the morphological features characteristic of the small triangular points diagnostic of this time period.

Brief Descriptions of Other Artifact Categories

The absence of the proveniences of the artifacts in the Fenner Collection has made it impossible to assign many of these artifacts a specific cultural or temporal affiliation. Tools such as knives, scrapers, celts, adzes, drills, and choppers are found on all phases of Archaic through Woodland period archaeological sites throughout the Mid-Atlantic. Many of these more ubiquitous artifact types were most likely originally found in association with some of the diagnostic projectile points and/or with each other. It would have been very interesting to be able to describe these artifacts as being related site specifically, so as to form a unique stone tool assemblage. Such detailed information is archaeologically valuable and contributes to our understanding of how material culture changes through time, and thus how these changes relate to changes in other cultural practices such as degrees of sedentism, technological innovation, and even social and political arrangements. The fact that these artifacts were removed from their contexts without records being kept of the exact map locations where they were found, descriptions of what the land form was like, what the soil conditions were, and notes on what other artifacts they were associated with and how, etc. has greatly diminished this collection's potential contribution to archaeology and highlights the major problem associated with the custom of "artifact hunting" as it was practiced by Mr. Fenner and many others over the past few decades. Still, many of the artifacts are of pedagogical value to students of archaeology and can be used in the general study of prehistoric technology. The Fenner Collection is mostly comprised of projectile points (207 specimens), however there are several other artifacts in the collection that can be identified generally in terms of tool type and in some cases, but not all, cultural and/or temporal affiliations.

Drills 17

Of the 17 drills in the Fenner Collection most are in perfect or near-perfect condition. These artifacts would have been utilized as instruments for preparing holes in wood, stone, bone or hide. They are common artifacts found on archaeological sites dating from the Archaic through Woodland time periods in the Mid-Atlantic and are therefore difficult to attribute to any particular chronological period without provenience or known association to diagnostic materials.

Burin 1

There is one burin in the Fenner Collection. Burins are specialized tools with a distinctive shape, having a broad, flat base with an asymmetrical appendage, used as hole-punching or graving instruments. They are uncommon artifacts found on archaeological sites dating usually from the Paleo through Early Archaic time periods in the Mid-Atlantic.

Bifacial knives 6

There are 6 bifacially worked stone tools in the collection that have been designated as knives. Among them is an unusual specimen with a distinct curvature that is of a type, material and function unknown to the author. The other 5 knives in the Fenner Collection are similar to those found on archaeological sites throughout the Archaic and Woodland periods and no specific cultural affiliations can be determined as a result of the loss of provenience.

Humpback scrapers 11

These distinctively shaped tools are among the most interesting specimens in the collection. It is especially unfortunate that we do not know the provenience of these unique tools, as they might have all been collected from the same location and if so, would most likely represent a single tool kit associated with a workshop or activity area. A unique function of these scrapers is suggested by their unusual, uniform shape, possibly specialized tools used for working wood, bone, plant material or hide. The specific cultural affiliation of these unique scrapers in the Fenner Collection is undetermined as a result of the loss of provenience.

Reworked projectile points, scrapers 7

There are 7 projectile points in the Fenner Collection that have been reworked into scrapers. These interesting artifacts indicate the intention of the manufacturer to recycle a tool that may have been broken or just needed to be refashioned in order to expediently fulfill a different function. Again, it is especially unfortunate that we do not know the provenience of these unique tools, as they might have all been collected from the same location and if so, would most likely represent a single tool kit associated with a workshop or activity area. Since the bases are intact on these artifacts, it may be possible to offer a temporal affiliation in some cases, and most appear to have been manufactured out of Archaic/Transitional projectile points.

Unifacial scrapers/possible "Limace" (Gramly 1990)

These scrapers are highly specialized, unusual tools. A review of the literature regarding tool kits of Eastern North America produced only one reference that describes unifacial scrapers such as these. They are attributed to the PalaeoIndian complex (Folsom, Clovis) and described by Gramly (1990) as, "A narrow, slug-shaped, unifacial, flaked stone tool having steep edge angles and a high dorsal surface that is often rounded." (Gramly 1990 pp32-33).

Bifacial scrapers 4

Small, oval, bifacially worked scrapers such as these would have been used to work bone, and to prepare hide and plant materials. They are found on archaeological sites in the Mid-Atlantic throughout the Archaic and Woodland periods and the specific cultural affiliation of these scrapers in the Fenner Collection is undetermined as a result of the loss of provenience.

Flaked stone adze and celts 7

These tools are manufactured out of locally available sedimentary rocks, roughly knapped into the characteristic oblong or wedge shape, with a somewhat beveled working edge, with the surface of the tool and the working edge often refined by grinding, pecking and polishing. These are prehistoric carpentry tools that would have been hafted on to wooden handles and used for woodworking. Tools such as these are found on archaeological sites in the Mid-Atlantic throughout the Archaic and

Woodland periods and the specific cultural affiliation of these specimens in the Fenner Collection is undetermined as a result of the loss of provenience.

Large bifacial stone tool (choppers) 8

These tools are manufactured out of locally available rocks, very roughly knapped into round, oblongish shapes, often with dual working edges, by the removal of large flakes. They are considered 'crude' or expedient tools. They may or may not have been hafted, and would have been multi-functional tools utilized for a variety of chopping-type, perhaps even digging, tasks associated with prehistoric lifeways. Tools such as these are found on archaeological sites in the Mid-Atlantic throughout the Archaic and Woodland periods and the specific cultural affiliation of these specimens in the Fenner Collection is undetermined as a result of the loss of provenience.

Side-notched "net sinkers" 4

The Fenner Collection includes 4 artifacts identified as net-sinkers, believed to have been used as weights that would have been tied on to nets used in fishing or trapping. They are a distinctive artifact type, easily identifiable by shape - generally a thin, flat, oval stone is selected for this natural shape; small, shallow notches are roughly knapped into opposite sides of the artifact near the center of the oval. Tools such as these are found on archaeological sites in the Mid-Atlantic throughout the Late Archaic through Woodland periods and the specific cultural affiliation of these specimens in the Fenner Collection is undetermined as a result of the loss of provenience.

Grooved axe 7

These ground stone grooved axes are among the most impressive artifacts in the Fenner Collection. Two of them are enormous, weighing approximately 4-6 pounds each. They are manufactured out of large cobbles that have been shaped mainly by pecking and grinding and polishing, as opposed to knapping, thus referred to as ground stone tools. The tools would have been hafted in wood and used primarily for heavy-duty carpentry, such as the girdling of trees and manufacturing dugout canoes. These artifacts are primarily associated with Middle Archaic through Woodland period manifestations, but the specific cultural affiliation of these specimens in the Fenner Collection is undetermined as a result of the loss of provenience.

Gorget fragments 2

These 2 gorget fragments in the Fenner Collection are made out of a gray slate. They are incomplete, with only the center portions of the artifacts relatively intact. Gorgets are traditionally described as decorative objects that would have been worn around the neck, thus the European name for a similar object is accepted, as nomenclature for these poorly understood artifacts. In this author's opinion, the exact function may not be recognized by archaeologists, and may have been part of a tool kit as yet unidentified. Gorgets are generally square, rectangular or elliptical objects made out of various types of sedimentary stone, thinned flat and shaped by pecking and grinding and polishing. The distinguishing characteristic for these objects is the presence of two, bilaterally drilled, symmetrical holes in the center portion of the object. These artifacts are primarily associated with Transitional Archaic through Middle Woodland period manifestations, but the specific cultural affiliation of these specimens in the Fenner Collection is undetermined as a result of the loss of provenience.

Pestles 5; Mortar stones 2

The mortar and pestles in the Fenner Collection are beautiful examples of these artifact types. These implements would have been used for the same function as the mortar and pestles used today, for grinding plant materials. Their use begins during the Woodland time period subsequent to the adaptation of plant cultivation, but the specific cultural affiliation of these specimens in the Fenner Collection is undetermined as a result of the loss of provenience.

Prehistoric ceramic, Rim sherds 9; Body sherds 12

A cursory view suggests the examples of prehistoric ceramics in the Fenner Collection can be identified as belonging to Woodland period complexes in the Wyoming Valley. All of the specimens are shell-tempered and each of the fragments exhibits some type of surface decoration and could most likely be typed to a specific cultural affiliation with further research.

Debitage and non-cultural rocks 8

This category includes 5 non-utilized flakes, or debitage, the by-product of the manufacture of stone tools, and 3 non-cultural (unmodified) stones. Their presence in the collection is not surprising but

for the fact that there are not more examples, a fact that suggests Mr. Fenner was quite selective in the materials he chose to collect and keep.

The Exotics Box

The author of this report has chosen to keep this assemblage of artifacts together, preserving the way in which they were evidently presented to the university by Mr. Fenner's estate. This grouping illustrates how most collectors will sort and group their most prized or most unusual artifacts. The fact that they may share nothing in common in terms of cultural association is irrelevant, they were assembled in this way because of their meaning to the individual collector, in this case, Mr. Fenner. There was a piece of paper in the box that reads:

134

Pre Colombian

pottery Awl pipe stems

or Amulet fragments

bone necklas (sic)

Mexico?

This box includes the following artifacts:

Projectile point mounted in silver 1

A projectile point of dark gray chert has been mounted in a silver base. The silver mount covers the entire base of the point making it impossible to type to a specific cultural affiliation. Mr. Fenner may have done this for displaying the artifact upright on a flat surface - its original makers did definitely not do it.

Ceramic pipe stem and bowl fragments 4

These 4 artifacts are small Late Woodland ceramic pipe fragments, probably all from the Wyoming Valley, probably Iroquois. Prehistoric pipes are relatively rare finds on archaeological sites. There is a paper label on one of the stem fragments reading, "Junction of Fishing Creek and Susquehanna" suggesting a possibly reliable provenience for this particular artifact (the only artifact in the collection found by the author with a specific provenience).

Drilled Pendant 1

This is a 3 cm long, 2 cm wide pendant made out of an unidentified bluish-green stone, modified by a small drilled hole and possibly shaped by pecking and grinding of its faceted surface. The author of this report can't even hazard a guess as to the location of the pendant's origin or temporal affiliation, probably not local to Pennsylvania.

Bone Awl 1

An 9 cm long bone awl showing some signs of use wear. Bone awls were used throughout prehistory, the state of preservation is relatively good suggesting it is of recent origin, but without knowing the provenience it is impossible to assign a cultural or temporal affiliation to this artifact.

Black burnished decorated ceramic 1

This pottery sherd is referred to on the label that accompanies the box as being "Pre-Columbian Pottery". It appears to be a pottery style consistent with manufacturing techniques and material native to the Southwestern US, Mexico and Central and South American regions. The author is unfamiliar with this ceramic type, but a Pre-Columbian ceramic specialist could identify it.

Stone Effigy Fragments 2

These two pieces of carved gray, soft stone appear to also be Pre-Columbian, possibly of Mexican origin. One fragment depicts a portion of a human face, including a right eye, nose, mouth, chin and right ear. The other fragment's depiction is unidentifiable, there are incised lines arranged in a design that also appears to be consistent with a Mexican motif.

This concludes the artifact inventory and description section of the report. Much more could be said about the artifacts in the Fenner Collection. The above description meets the minimum requirements of the scope of this project and generally orders the collection for curation. The author strongly suggests further work should be undertaken at some point in the future. Some pieces have not been identified, such as the ceramics, in the collection and the entire collection should be classified and cataloged in the very near future.

Analytical Methodology and Preparation of the Collection for Wilkes University

The author of this report gained possession of the Fenner Collection on August 8th, 2002. It had been received by Dr. Jim Redmond, Professor of Geology at Wilkes University, from Mr. Harris in the spring of 2002. Dr. Redmond reported the artifacts had been contained in a variety of boxes when he took possession of them and were unwashed, retaining significant amounts of dirt on them. Dr. Redmond reports that a few of the boxes did contain scraps of paper on which various place names were written that might have indicated where individual or groups of artifacts may have been collected, but that the majority of these scraps of paper were illegible or their association with the artifacts contained in the boxes was not clear. All scraps of paper delivered with the boxes of artifacts were ultimately discarded by Dr. Redmond prior to the author of this report's visit. At the time the author visited the University and met with Dr. Redmond, almost one half of the collection had already been placed in a secure glass display case in the hallway of the Engineering and Sciences building where the offices of the Geology and Anthropology faculty are located on the Wilkes campus. Part of this display case also held a selection of the rock and mineral specimens donated to the University by Mr. Fenner. The remaining artifacts in the collection had been retained in boxes kept in a locked laboratory room nearby on the same floor. The artifacts were removed from the display case and taken away by the author for sorting, analysis and evaluation.

The artifacts were first sorted according to tool type, e.g., projectile points, drills, scrapers, celts, etc. The diagnostic projectile points were then classified in broad terms according to temporal affiliation in the following categories: Paleo-Indian, Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, Late Archaic/Transitional, Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, Late Woodland. The published works cited by the author as reference material to type the projectile points are noted at the end of this document, primarily, Folgeman 1988, Ritchie 1971, Tully & Tully 2000.

The artifact classes (tool types) were grouped and bagged together in plastic bags and given a bag number that corresponds with the artifact inventory in table () page in this report. All bags were labeled with the following information:

Bag Number (corresponding to Artifact Inventory)
Tool Type and Temporal Period (if identifiable)
Number of Artifacts in Bag
Fenner Collection
Wilkes University
2002

The entire collection was returned to Wilkes University, along with a copy of this report, on August 27, 2002 for curation and display. A representative sample of the artifact classes were selected by the author to be placed in the secure glass case for exhibit with accompanying labels according to the type, function, and cultural affiliation when known.

Appraisal and Evaluation Methodology

The author sought direction from the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (PHMC), the official agency charged with the oversight of all archaeological materials and data for the state of Pennsylvania, on how to approach the appraisal of the Fenner Collection. The author of this report spoke to collections administrator Ms. Janet Johnson by telephone on August 19 and was directed to the PHMC literature regarding the disposition of private collections. The literature provided is attached as an appendices at the end of this document.

In order to fulfill the request to appraise the collection in terms of dollar value, the author of this report also consulted the 2000 edition of *Field Guide to Flint (sic) Arrowheads and Knives of the North American Indian: Identification and Values*, authors, Lawrence and Steven Tully, published by Collector Books, a division of Schroeder Publishing, Paducah, KY. The Tully's have assigned dollar values to the majority of point types identified in the Fenner Collection. According to Tully and Tully, the factors that determine the market value of individual artifacts are:

- 1) General market popularity
- 2) Regional and local area popularity
- 3) Intrinsic values, such as color, symmetry (beauty of shape), and lack of damage.
- 4) Rarity, such as age, exceptional length (both small and large), made from unusual material, and the existing numbers of authentic examples known to collectors.
- 5) Exceptional workmanship
- 6) Artifacts owned by so-called "high status" collectors in which price does not seem to be a factor (some artifacts are literally priceless).

(2000, Tully & Tully, Preface)

(Interesting to note that the provenience of the artifact and its associations are not considered relevant to the value assigned by the artifact collectors, where it would be the primary consideration of the archaeologist when speaking in terms of the 'value' of the artifact.)

The average price quoted by Tully & Tully for an individual projectile point is approximately \$25.00. Noting the evaluation methodology described by Tully & Tully for assigning market value above, each individual specimen may be worth less or more, depending on the factors they describe. Perhaps a very few of the most valuable projectile points in the Fenner Collection would fetch a market price of \$100.00, while the least valuable majority would only be worth \$5.00 and the 50 broken ones, perhaps nothing. The mortar stones, pestles and grooved axes are perhaps the most individually valuable pieces in the collection. The 2 mortar stones and the 5 pestles may be worth \$100-200.00 each on the open market, and the largest 2 grooved axes similarly valued.

In the author's opinion, the collection is much more valuable taken as a whole, as opposed to the combined value of all the pieces if sold individually. This is in part due to the collection's known historical association to a prominent individual connected to the university and in part due to the extensive representation of so many artifact types and classes in one collection.

Therefore, taking all factors into consideration, I would appraise the entire Fenner Collection as having an approximate dollar value of between \$4,000 - 6,000.00.

Conclusion and Recommendations

In conclusion, the primary reason this report was commissioned was so that a dollar value could be assigned to the artifacts comprising the Fenner Collection in compliance with the tax laws regarding charitable donations. I accepted the responsibility for providing such an appraisal, with some qualifications. The buying and selling of Native American artifacts is not illegal. It is possible to find artifacts for sale in several venues, from the internet auction houses such as Ebay to local flea markets across the United States. Still, the practice is strongly opposed by archaeologists who regard the material remains of the past to be socially valuable as opposed to monetarily valuable. Professional archaeologists are often called upon by non-professionals to appraise the market value of individual artifacts. Most will decline to do so while explaining to the owner that the artifact's real worth actually relates to its contribution to our society's understanding of past lifeways, not in its market value to collectors. A great deal of literature exists addressing the problems associated with the practice of collecting and the buying and selling of archaeological materials. Some excellent references are Brodie, N. Doole, J Renfrew, C (eds). 2001. *Trade in Illicit Antiquities: the Destruction of the World's Archaeological Heritage*. Cambridge: McDonald Institute for Archaeological Heritage and SUNY Buffalo offers an excellent discussion of the issues and an extensive bibliography at their website:

<http://wings.buffalo.edu/anthropology/Documents/lootbib.html>.

As was previously stated, the Fenner Collection does have heuristic value, as a teaching tool, as a comparative collection, and as an interesting bit of social history intimately linked with Wilkes University. Mr. Fenner was by all accounts a dedicated and appreciated patron, committed to furthering the aims and goals of Wilkes University. This posthumous contribution is one that will also have long-lasting benefit if it is made use of by the students of archaeology at Wilkes University. Therefore, the author would like to make the following recommendations:

- The Fenner Collection needs to be inventoried and cataloged immediately. The inventory should be a master list of all individual artifacts contained in the collection. Each artifact must be assigned a corresponding catalogue number, which should be applied, using standard archival procedures, to the surface of each artifact. The collection can then be utilized by the students of Wilkes University as a comparative collection.

(Note - This could be accomplished by students under the direction of an Anthropology faculty member)

- Copies of this report and any subsequently produced documentation related to the Fenner Collection should be submitted to other repositories of historical materials in Wilkes-Barre, including the Wyoming Valley Historical and Geological Society Library and Chapter 11 (Wilkes-Barre chapter) of the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology, and to the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission in Harrisburg, for their respective records.
- The Anthropology faculty at Wilkes University should be made aware of the university's possession of the Fenner Collection and encourage its hands-on use by any students and or community members demonstrating an interest in Pennsylvania archaeology. This report also includes a lesson plan and supporting documentation previously developed for the classroom by the author which faculty may wish to use to introduce a discussion of the issue of private collecting.

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CURRICULUM VITAE

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Expertise Historic and Prehistoric Archaeology
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 Archaeology and Society

Education PhD candidate, Department of Archaeology, University of Southampton, England
 Master of Philosophy in Archaeology, University of Wales, Lampeter, Wales, UK
 Master of Arts in Political Science, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio, USA
 Bachelor of Arts in Anthropology, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio, USA

Archaeological

Employment

History Extensive fieldwork project experience 1989 - 2001 in all phases of archaeological investigations. Laboratory preparation of artifact inventories (historic and prehistoric), analysis, cataloging and curation. Expertise in lithic analysis.

Performing site file searches, deed searches, conducting informant interviews and historic background archival research.

Technical writing and report preparation including: field methods and results of investigations sections of reports; research design formulation; technical proposal writing; historic background contexts for final reports, and budget preparation.

Field experience in US, UK and Norway: Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, New York, West Virginia, Indiana, North Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, Kentucky, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Delaware, Maryland in the US; London in the United Kingdom; Finnmark in Norway.

Teaching Department of Archaeology, University of Southampton
Experience Archaeology and Society
Archaeological Theory
Human Origins
Archaeology: Science and Method

Research Political aspects of archaeological theory and practice; archaeology and society.
Interests North American archaeology, especially prehistory of the Eastern Woodlands,
Mid-Atlantic and Appalachia Prehistory and history of technology and material
culture, role of technology and material culture in social change.
Archaeology and green debates, archaeology and environmentalism, the appropriation
of archaeological data and theory by radical social movements.
The practice of cultural resources management, labor issues and the class dimensions
of contemporary archaeology, the relationship between archaeology and development.

Publications Kintz, T., 2001 Archaeologists; Agents of the Empire or Defenders of Dissent? in
Pluciennik, M. (ed.) The Responsibilities of Archaeologists : Archaeology and
Ethics. Lampeter Workshop in Archaeology 4 BAR International Series 981;
Oxford: Archaeopress.
Kintz, T., 1996 Working in Archaeology: The View From the Field, in Common
Ground, a publication of the National Park Service Archaeology Division, vol.
24:3, pp 34-38.

Appeals held that a trustee exercising a discretionary power may appropriately consider the beneficiary's other financial resources. The beneficiary was in a nursing home due to multiple sclerosis. The trustee requested the beneficiary provide information regarding her financial resources other than the trust. This condition was known to the settlor. The beneficiary wanted the trustee to use the principal of her trust to pay medical bills irrespective of her other financial arrangements. The court reasoned that it was the settlor's intent to supplement the beneficiary's other sources of payment for medical expenses. "The drafting lesson here is obvious: the settlor could have made known his intent to have the trust assets 'supplement' the beneficiary's other resources by express and direct language." *Source: Estate Planning, "The Practical Practitioner," September 2001, (212) 367-6300*

QUALIFIED APPRAISAL RULES FOR CHARITABLE DEDUCTIONS When property valued over \$5,000 other than publicly traded stock is used as a charitable donation, the donor must obtain a "qualified appraisal." Such an appraisal is also required for privately held stock valued at over \$10,000. A qualified appraisal is a document specially prepared by a "qualified appraiser," which includes such information as a description of the property, date of the transaction, qualified appraiser's qualification and valuation methodology. The qualified appraisal is not submitted with a tax return unless it deals with an artwork valued in excess of \$20,000. Instead, the taxpayer files a Form 8283 appraisal summary. A qualified appraiser cannot be the donor, donee, interested party or relative of these. The qualified appraiser must also sign the Form 8283. (*Source: McGuire Woods publications, "Summary of Qualified Rules For Income Tax Charitable Deductions," W. Birch Douglas, III and Michelle A.W. McKinnon, September 2001, www.mcuirewoods.com/news-resources/publications/taxation.*)

THERE IS NO PREMIUM FOR MINORITY BLOCK OF VOTING VERSES NONVOTING STOCK In *Estate of Simplot*, 87 AFTR2d 2001-2165, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit reversed the Tax Court and held that voting rights do not carry a premium on value. In an earlier case, *Abramson Foundation*, 674 F.2d 761, 770, the Court had ruled that that a premium should not even attach to a controlling block of shares unless a purchaser could use that

control "in such a way to assure an increased economic advantage worth paying a premium for." In *Simplot*, the decedent held Class A shares which had voting rights and Class B, shares which did not. The decedent's holdings of each class constituted a minority interest of the respective share classes. The Court of Appeals rejected the Service's position on valuation, which was based upon potential future developments. The Court held the value was to be determined by "what a willing buyer would have paid for the economic benefits presently attached to the stock." (*Source: Estate Planning, "Current Tax Developments," Robert E. Madden and Lisa H.R. Hayes, September 2001, (212) 367-6300*)

VALUATION OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY-INTENSIVE COMPANIES Valuation of dot.com-type companies involves intangible asset valuation methods. There are two methodologies to effect this variety of valuation: the discrete and the collective. In the discrete method all intangible assets are appraised individually. These are then added together to determine the net enterprise value. The discrete valuation method offers the advantage that it can make a determination for specific date. In a divorce, for example, the discrete valuation method examines whether the intangible assets were created before or after a certain date. The discrete method is also more descriptive to the operations of a dot.com than other business valuation methods. One drawback for the discrete method is that it requires more time and effort due to its analytical requirements. "In the collective method, all of the intangible value of the business (from whatever economic phenomena contribute to that intangible value) is analyzed and quantified in the aggregate." There are several discrete methods for valuing the individual assets. Amongst these are the cost approach, the market approach and the income approach. These three approaches are generally used together to obtain a multidimensional result. (*Source: American Journal of Family Law, "Valuation of Intangible Assets in Dot.Com and Intellectual Property Intensive Companies," Robert F. Reilly, Spring 2001, (888) 859-8081*)

TAX FILINGS ARE TIMELY IF PROPERLY ADDRESSED AND SENT ON-TIME BY A PRIVATE DELIVERY SERVICE In *Cranor Est. v. Comr.*, TC Memo 2001-27, the Tax Court held that a petition was timely filed under Section 7502 even though it was received 11 days after it was due. The taxpayer's attorney used a Federal Express envelope to mail the petition (in a timely fashion), incorrectly marking the "Hold Saturday" box. Federal Express held the envelope, eventually returning it to the attorney. The Tax Court ruled that Section 7502(a) is satisfied if the filing is correctly addressed and timely sent. "Taxpayers and tax professionals who mail their returns,

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Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The Museum's collections and program areas are broad and include archaeology, community and domestic life, fine arts, industry and technology, military and political history, paleontology, popular culture and zoology/botany. The Museum is



Jacqui Heidelberger, an Elizabethtown College student, learns to identify prehistoric stone tools by working with a donated collection.

adjacent to Pennsylvania's Capitol, in Harrisburg and serves more than 300,000 visitors annually from across the Commonwealth and around the world, including 95,000 school students from across Pennsylvania.

For detailed information on museum exhibits and programs, visit The State Museum online at www.statemuseumpa.org.

The State Museum is administered by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission and supported by the Friends of The State Museum.

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The State Museum reserves the right to reject a collection offered for donation, especially if it is not accompanied by documentation indicating where artifacts were found or is not consistent with the Museum's mission.

The State Museum of Pennsylvania serves the public by researching, collecting and preserving artifacts and specimens, which exemplify the Commonwealth's natural and cultural heritage, and by telling Pennsylvania's story through educational exhibits and programs.

Mark Schweiker, Governor

Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission

Janet S. Klein, Chairman

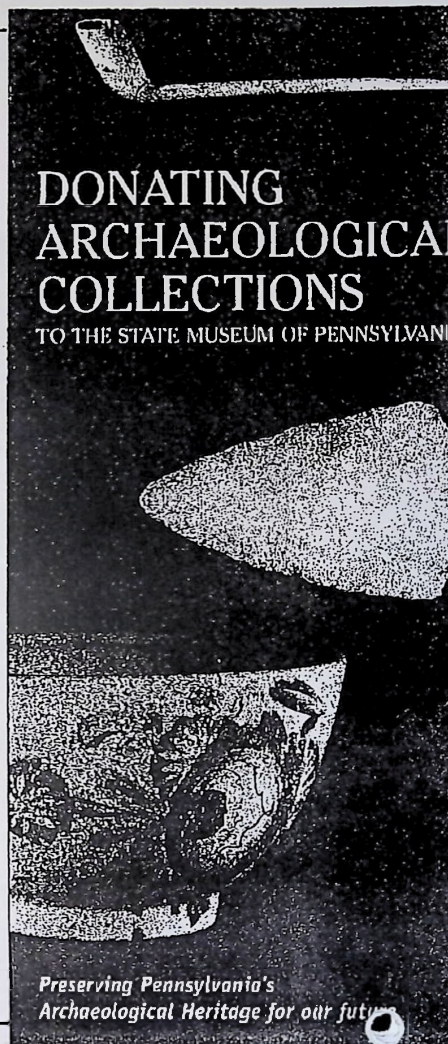
Brent D. Glass, Executive Director



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DONATING ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS

TO THE STATE MUSEUM OF PENNSYLVANIA



Preserving Pennsylvania's
Archaeological Heritage for our future

Not too far into the future the day will come when we will no longer be able to find an arrowhead in the fields, because the sites will all have been destroyed, or because all of the artifacts will have been picked up. Collecting Indian artifacts from a site, to the point where no more exist, results in the total destruction of that site and the complete loss of any knowledge it may have provided about its former occupants if it is done without cataloging the artifacts.

IF YOU COLLECT Indian artifacts and IF YOU WANT TO HELP yourself and other people to learn more about them and the ancient folk by whom they were made and used, you must catalogue them or arrange them in groups according to the sites at which they were found. Most people are very proud of their collections and would not want to see them broken up and dispersed. However, unless your collection is catalogued by sites, it is worthless in terms of its scientific study value, and no museum will buy or even accept as a donation an uncatalogued collection.



This clay pot, pieced together using sherds found on an Indian site, symbolizes the purpose of archaeology — to reconstruct how people lived in the past.

ALSO, IF YOU WANT TO HELP SAVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES, you should record their locations with an organization who can maintain the site records, review potential threats to the sites, and do something about them when they are threatened. THE PLACE TO RECORD your sites is the Division of Archaeology at the Pennsylvania Historical and

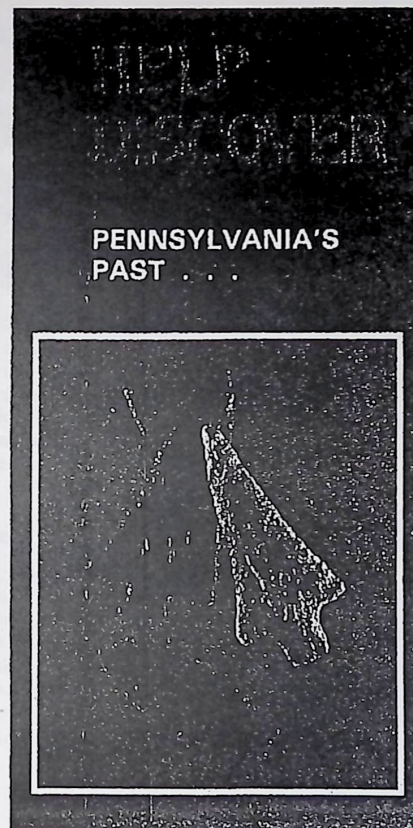
Museum Commission. Once appropriate information has been submitted for a site, it is given a permanent site number and a file is established and maintained for it. You will be given the number assigned to your site(s) which can then be used to catalogue all of the artifacts collected there.

Many people are reluctant to record their sites because they fear that someone from "the state" will come and collect on the site, or that other persons will find out about the location. WE CAN ASSURE YOU that your information will be kept confidential and used only for scientific study purposes, and that no one from "the state" will intrude upon the site. Only in cases where a site is threatened with destruction will a qualified archaeologist come to examine it. We may ASK FOR THE PRIVILEGE to visit you and study your collection from certain reported sites.

If you are interested in helping to save sites and to catalogue your collection, you are probably also interested in learning more about archaeology and Pennsylvania Indian cultures. The best way to do so is by joining the SOCIETY FOR PENNSYLVANIA ARCHAEOLOGY. The Society publishes an outstanding quarterly journal which contains informative articles about archaeology and Indian cultures of Pennsylvania. The Society holds an annual meeting at various places throughout the state, at which amateur and professional archaeologists present papers on archaeology. There are about twenty local chapters of the Society throughout the state. Through these chapters interested persons like yourself meet every month or so for informative programs and share questions and answers about our prehistoric and historic heritage.

You can become a member of the SOCIETY FOR PENNSYLVANIA ARCHAEOLOGY and/or record your sites with the PENNSYLVANIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY by completing the attached form and mailing it to:

Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology
Division of Archaeology
Pennsylvania Historical and
Museum Commission



Donate Your Archaeological Collection
 to The State Museum of Pennsylvania -
 Help Preserve Pennsylvania's
 Archaeological Heritage

Many Pennsylvanians own archaeological
 collections. Some citizens consider themselves
 amateur archaeologists who search for and find
 Native American or Colonial Period artifacts.

Others simply live on properties where professional
 archaeologists conduct
 investigations to identify
 previous sites of human
 activity before new
 development occurs.

In either case, collections
 that preserve detailed
 information about where
 objects were discovered,
 and what types of
 artifacts were found,
 are extremely important.
 Archaeological collections
 often represent the only
 surviving evidence of

Pennsylvania's prehistory and history and can
 provide new information about where, when, and
 how people lived in the past.

Help Preserve Pennsylvania Artifacts for
 Future Pennsylvanians

The State Museum of Pennsylvania is asking
 citizens to consider donating their archaeological
 collections to The State Museum of Pennsylvania

Christian Shenk, a
 Lancaster County
 native, donated his
 1500-piece Indian
 artifact collection to
 The State Museum
 in 1999. Many of
 the objects were
 collected from sites
 that have since
 been destroyed
 by development.



for the benefit of present and future Commonwealth
 citizens. Although a majority of artifacts are found
 on private property, most citizens agree that
 knowledge of the Commonwealth's heritage truly
 belongs to all of us. Every year, hundreds of
 Pennsylvania artifacts are sold at auction. Many
 leave the state and will never be available to tell
 the story of the Commonwealth's past.

Collections Care at The State Museum

The State Museum of Pennsylvania serves as
 the Commonwealth's official repository for
 archaeological collections, which document more
 than 14,000 years of human habitation in
 Pennsylvania. At The State Museum, collections
 are painstakingly catalogued and receive perpetual
 care in state-of-the-art, climate-controlled, secure
 storage rooms and exhibit galleries. Archaeological

collections donated to The State Museum are
 not divided, sold, or discarded; they are
 routinely used for educational purposes,
 scholarly research, publications, loans to
 qualified institutions, informative exhibits, and
 public programs. Donors may be eligible for
 certain income tax benefits (consult your tax
 advisor). Those not yet ready to part with
 their collections can still enjoy the comfort of
 knowing that they will be well cared for by
 providing for donation to The State Museum
 in their will.

Electronic
 high-density
 cabinets and
 shelves house
 collections in
 the Archaeology
 Section's artifact
 storage room.



Find Out More

For questions or additional information on the
 archaeological donations program, contact
 Stephen G. Warfel, Senior Curator, Archaeology
 via telephone at (717) 783-2887 or e-mail at
 swarfel@state.pa.us.

About The State Museum

The State Museum of Pennsylvania, founded in
 1905, serves as the official museum of the

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12/21/2001

**RESOLUTION IN MEMORY OF
GEORGE L. FENNER, JR.**

George L. Fenner, Jr., a member of the Wilkes-Barre Law and Library Association died on Friday, November 16, 2001, at the age of 88. A son of the late attorney, George L. Fenner, and Jessie Beers Fenner, he was a graduate of Wyoming Seminary (1931), Princeton University (1935), and Dickinson School of Law (1938). His entire professional career was in Wyoming Valley where he specialized in real estate law for more than 60 years, interrupted by his service in the U.S. Army in World War II.

A quiet, modest man, George was eloquent in many good deeds performed in his hometown. His generosity was profound but his main philanthropic thrust was in his outstanding support, financial and otherwise, of Wilkes University including donating his home and office on South Franklin Street, Wilkes-Barre, now known as Fenner Hall. Wilkes named the new campus greenway the "Fenner Quadrangle." He received an Honorary Doctorate Degree from Wilkes University in 1997 and became the school's first Honorary Trustee.

His generosity was also manifested in his financial assistance to many young people in his community in financing their educations and in his generous support of many charitable and worthwhile organizations.

Attorney Fenner was the most knowledgeable local land lawyer in his time. This combined with his detailed knowledge of the land and terrain of Wyoming Valley enabled him to acquire tracts of land, which over time, became valuable, thus giving him the resources to finance his philanthropic endeavors. He persevered in his continued efforts to preserve the land records of Luzerne County and was

instrumental in their being located above the ravages of the 1972 flood.

His devotion to preserving and improving the environment led to his donation of many acres of woodlands to the Pennsylvania Game Commission for the benefit of his fellow citizens. His outside interests included his accomplishments as a nature photographer, an avid fisherman, and a collector of specie rocks. George took great pride in his rose garden, one of the finest in N.E. Pennsylvania, taking pleasure in giving his roses to his many friends. He approached all of his endeavors with intelligence, diligence, enthusiasm and perseverance.

The many organizations of which he was a member included the Torch Club, MENSA, Ecumenical Enterprises, Inc., the Westmoreland Club, the Maple Hill Cemetery Association, and the First Presbyterian Church where he was an elder and a lifetime member. Attorney Fenner was preceded in death by his first wife, Hilda Fletcher Fenner, and by a sister, Elizabeth Fenner Meixell. Surviving are his wife, Minerva J. Fenner, his sister, Sarah Louise Jones of Mountaintop, and several nieces.

Dr. Christopher N. Breiseth eulogized, in part: "George was a gentleman and always respectful of others. In the end, much of George Fenner's love of life was implicit rather than explicit—both with family and friends. His generous deeds, rather than elaborate words, expressed how much his success was to be used for the benefit of others. He wanted his substance to make a difference for others, to which his church, Wilkes University, and many other fortunate organizations and individuals can attest. He loved life—in his own quiet, intense way—and those of us who shared time with him in his garden are very fortunate and will miss him very much."

The Wilkes-Barre Law and Library Association expresses its deepest sympathy to his wife, Minerva, his sister, Sarah Louise Jones, and his nieces. He will long be remembered as a quiet man who spoke loud and clear in his many philanthropic endeavors. His passing will be remembered by his clients, colleagues and many friends who admired him as a gentle person who manifested both integrity and generosity.

Harold Rosenn, Esquire

James P. Harris, Jr., Esquire

Joseph J. Savitz, Esquire—Chair

Dec. 21

To Jim Harte
with warm regards,

Chris
Breiseth

Rec'd 12/5/01

REMARKS AT THE MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR GEORGE L. FENNER, JR
Wednesday, November 21, 2001 at the First Presbyterian Church
By Christopher N. Breiseth

I was honored to be asked by Minerva to share my thoughts about George. Our friendship has been one of the high points of my years in Wilkes-Barre.

Little was ordinary about George Fenner. He was unusually quiet, some might say even taciturn. But within him there was passion—for learning, for the law, for roses, for fishing, for rocks, for friends, for Hilda and for Minerva. George did not express this passion in ordinary ways. When he gave a paper at Torch Club, he would take a topic he had wanted to learn about—and set about researching it. As I recall, his last paper was on DNA—not an obvious topic for a lawyer, but he appreciated how important this breakthrough in understanding was for biology and he wanted to comprehend it. The paper was comprehensive and lucid, spoken in George's soft voice.

When friends were hosting dinner parties, George would arrive in mid-afternoon before the party bringing one of his oft-recycled plastic containers or old mayonaise jars filled with gorgeous fresh roses, their stems completely dethorned. When the guests arrived, they would immediately recognize and exclaim about the beauty of the Fenner roses and about their gorgeous smell. Other containers arriving unannounced might include raspberries or grapes from George's garden.

As George became more and more involved with Wilkes, he would announce to me—usually during a drive home after Torch Club—that he knew the University needed money so he was selling some land, the proceeds of which would come to Wilkes. When George crossed the street from his law office in what is now known as Fenner Hall, to Weckesser Hall, without an appointment, I knew to expect the unexpected. More often than not, he was coming to announce another generous intention, either to help a student finance his or her Wilkes education or suggest some action the Earth Conservancy should take relative to the old Blue Coal land. Indeed, the first office of the Earth Conservancy, with good friend Harold Rose as CEO, was in Hilda's old dress shop. George had maps in his office of the entire 17,000 acres of Blue Coal lands and knew the terrain like the back of his hand. He remained an unpaid but always wise consultant as we mounted this unorthodox and now very successful public interest project.

Central to George's life was the law. Building upon his Franklin Street School and Wyoming Seminary education, he was persuaded by the example and encouragement of two Princetonians—Gilbert McClintock and Paul Bedford—to go to Princeton for his undergraduate education and then on to law school. After

graduating from the Dickinson School of Law in 1938 and being admitted to the Bar in 1939, he joined his father, George L. Fenner, Sr. and Gilbert McClincock in the practice of law.

He began work by searching land titles involved in tax sales. Early on he began buying some of this land and accumulated extensive holdings over the years. In addition to his properties in town and his cottage at Bear Creek, he assembled some large parcels, including the 600 acres in Rice and Hanover Townships which he gave to Wilkes with a pre-arranged sale to the Pennsylvania Wildlands Conservancy to preserve the land forever wild. He also had land that was critical to the building of Interstate 81. In his concern for the wise use of land, he repeatedly urged the County to sell more of its sizable holdings to stimulate the economy and increase tax receipts.

While becoming the most knowledgeable land lawyer of his generation in Luzerne County, he discovered the poor condition and dangerous location of the land records of Luzerne County in the subbasement of the County Court House—along the banks of the Susquehanna River. Both to save these irreplaceable records of the County's history, going back to the 18th Century, and to make them more easily available for use, George took the initiative to have them moved to higher ground thus putting them beyond harms way. When Hurricane Agnes hit in 1972, the records were safe.

In addition to land law, he also specialized in estate planning and was helping long time clients and friends, with the help of his long-time friend and colleague Jim Harris, until early last week when the aneurism hit. Several benefactions came to worthy institutions because of George's quiet guidance of his clients in their planning.

Our relationship began shortly after Jane and I arrived in Wilkes-Barre in 1984, when George helped Wilkes acquire the McNellis property just south of his and Hilda's home on South Franklin Street. The agreement was for them to use half the land as a parking lot for Hilda's Dress Shop customers and for George's roses while Wilkes used the other half for parking and the eventual future expansion of the Farley Library. This happy arrangement segued into their giving their house to Wilkes with a life tenancy agreement. That in turn led to their giving us use of their fenced in garden/back yard thus opening up land for a greenway running through the center of the block from Northampton to South Street. This very special piece of real estate is now known as the Fenner Quadrangle. Before the break through made possible by this use of their land, one could not walk through the campus from north to south without going out either to South Franklin or to South River Street. In the transformation of the Wilkes campus over the past decade and a half, George Fenner's role was

pivotal. Given his quiet generosity, I believe that few would have known much about these actions if the University had not found ways to say thank you.

George's passion for nature was expressed through his trips around the world and his colored photography, a process he first encountered in the Kodak exhibit at the World's Fair of 1933. Birds, flowers, wild life, coast lines, mountains and fields were captured through George's camera and his artist's eye. Our first evening with George and Hilda included a beautiful slide show of a recent trip abroad, a trip where typically Hilda recalled the books she had read and George recalled his fishing adventures. He also showed earlier slides of Mrs. Waller's and Mrs. Sterling's rose gardens on West River Street. These of course would be our back yards for seventeen years. George tried to help us keep the few remaining roses bushes alive but alas there were limits to what he could achieve through novices and without his own expert and continuous labor.

Behind his quiet demeanor was George's devotion first to Hilda and then to Minerva. Through Hilda's long final illness, George was at her side constantly. They both called upon their friend Minerva Baiz to help Hilda and it is one of the inspiring parts of George's life that his last nine years were spent with Minerva in her beautiful home in Forty Fort which George came to love. Minerva even made room for George's very substantial rock collection. More important, she brought out a more expressive side of George whose friends talked about his blossoming after marrying Minerva. George and Minerva have supported each other through the health challenges of advancing years with a sense of humor and complete devotion that has clearly been observable to their friends.

With Minerva's sister Jane and her husband George Sowerby, there was a built-in foursome for bridge. They have spent almost every Thursday evening together over the past several years playing bridge, a game which George characteristically approached with the same methodical attention he paid to the law and to rocks and to roses. The foursome was really a family which helps convey how completely George was at home at 81 Walnut Street in Forty Fort.

I cannot leave these remarks without noting his friendship with Chuck Reif, one of his fishing companions. The two of them could go out on Lake Catalpa and fish for half a day with barely a word being said. It was a friendship by osmosis.

George was devoted to the Torch Club which he served as Treasurer for several decades. He always got good deals for the Club's dinners and held down our dues while maintaining a healthy balance in the Torch books. He trained Tom Winters for two years to take over a responsibility George had taken very seriously.

George had pride in his five nieces, Leslie Nicolson Young, Nancie Lee Tyler, Barbara Jones Smith, Jessie Meixell Adams and Sara Carol Bagby. His sisters, Sara Louise Jones and the late Elizabeth Fenner Meixell, took pride in his many accomplishments.

His loyal support of his employees, sometimes in ways too private to relate in this public gathering, went beyond what might be expected even from a responsible, sensitive supervisor.

George was a gentleman and always respectful of others. Our daughter Erika worked for Hilda in her dress shop and recalls how discrete George was when walking through the shop while women trying on clothes were in their underwear. He never looked. Given his own clothing, they might have concluded that he was the gardener—which, of course, he was. Erika also remembers his taking her out in the garden and explaining not only the names of each type of plant. He also spoke of individual rose bushes as special friends and what each needed in terms of watering, fertilizing and pruning. On one occasion he wanted her to use Hilda's new Volvo to run an errand even though Erika had never used a stick shift. George's confidence in her—he was both patient and fearless, she recalls,—made Erika, now a new parent herself, reflect on what a shame it was that George never had children of his own. "He would have been a wonderful father," she said.

Finally, George's drol sense of humor combined with his warm smile, eyes twinkling, bespoke an appreciation of others and a desire to share life's whimsical aspects just as he revelled in intense conversation on politics where I found his views unexpectedly liberal given his financial conservatism.

In the end, much of George Fenner's love of life was implicit rather than explicit—both with family and friends. His generous deeds, rather than elaborate words, expressed how much his success was to be used for the benefit of others. George's clothing and his cars indicated that he did not lavish money on himself. He wanted his substance to make a difference for others, to which this Church, Wilkes University, and many other fortunate organizations and individuals can attest. He loved life—in his own quiet, intense way—and those of us who shared time with him in his garden are very fortunate and will miss him very much.

Feelings

We feel sad,
for what we have lost,
We feel poor,
for the empty spaces.
We feel rich
for we have each other.
We will cry,
for what we can't have.
We will laugh,
for our memories abound.
We will hurt,
for the love we can't give.
We will rejoice,
for the love we have received.
We will be restless,
for our lives are not whole.
We will be peaceful,
for we know it is not forever.

Nanette Hamilton

In Loving Memory Of
George L. Fenner, Jr.

Entered Into Rest
November 16, 2001

Place of Service
First Presbyterian Church
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Time of Service
11:00 A.M. Wednesday
November 21, 2001

Officiating Clergy
Rev. Dr. Robert M. Zanicky

Private Interment
Maple Hill Cemetery
Hanover Township, Pa.

Arrangements By
Frederick & Snowdon
Funeral Directors

O B I T U A R I E S

George L. Fenner, Jr.

Nov. 16, 2001

George L. Fenner, Jr., an attorney, 88, of Forty Fort died Friday at the Wilkes-Barre General Hospital. Born in Wilkes-Barre on Aug. 8, 1913 he was a son of the late George L. and Jessie Beers Fenner. He was a graduate of the 1931 Wyoming Seminary class, 1935 Princeton University class and a 1938 graduate of Dickinson School of Law. In 1939 he was admitted to practice before the Bars of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, the Superior Court of Pennsylvania and several county courts. He had spent his entire professional life in the Wyoming Valley and his career in land and real estate law spanned more than 60 years. He was a U.S. Army Veteran of World War II. He received an honorary doctorate degree from Wilkes University in 1997 and became the school's first honorary trustee. The gift of his home and law office on South Franklin Street, now known as Fenner Hall, and his support to Wilkes led the university to name the new campus greenway Fenner Quadrangle. He was also given the title of Gardener Emeritus at the university. He was a member of the Torch Club, MENSA, Ecumenical Enterprises, Inc., the Westmoreland

Club, the Maple Hill Cemetery Association, the Wilkes-Barre Law and Library Association and the First Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre where he was an elder and a life-time member. He was also an accomplished nature photographer, avid fisherman, collector of specie rocks and was gemstone lapidary.

He was preceded in death by his first wife, Hilda Fletcher Fenner and by a sister, Elizabeth Fenner Meixell.

Surviving are his wife, Minerva Fenner; sister, Sara Louise Jones Mountaintop; and nieces and nephews.

Memorial services will be held at 11 a.m. Wednesday from the First Presbyterian Church, Wilkes-Barre with the Rev. Dr. Robert Zanicky officiating. Interment will be at the convenience of the family in the Fenner family lot, Maple Hill Cemetery, Hanover Township. Family will receive friends following the services Wednesday. In lieu of flowers, memorial donations may be made to the First Presbyterian Church, 97 S. Franklin St., Wilkes-Barre 18701. Arrangements are by the Frederick & Snowden Funeral Home, 617 Carey Ave., Wilkes-Barre.

AY 2.70 Archaeology and Society 2000 - 2001

Readings for classes in week beginning February 19

The readings for this week are concerned with archaeological ethics and protection with a specific focus the issue of private collecting. Internationally, various interest groups and professional societies representing archaeologists have put a great deal of time and effort into devising codes of ethics for their members to adhere to. Without exception these ethical codes will include a section deriding the practice of private collecting.

While the laws will differ country to country, most governments have something to say about who actually owns the past. In the US a property owner legally owns any archaeological materials found on his or her property (with the exception of artifacts directly associated with Native American burials - see *NAGPRA*). This has meant that many people in the US, especially those living in rural areas, engage in artifact collecting as a hobby.

To understand why the motivations and practices of private collectors are considered less ethical than those of the archaeologists it is instructive to examine what these two groups have in common as well as how they differ. One of our readings this week offers perspectives on collecting given by the artifact "hunters" themselves, while the other defines the goals of the National Historic Preservation Act governing the heritage preservation laws in the US.

Questions to be considered:

- What motivates private collectors? How are these motivations different from those of the professional archaeologists?
- What are the major problems collectors have with the ethics of archaeologists? What are the major problems archaeologists have with ethics of collectors?
- In what ways are the motivations and practices of private collectors at odds with the goals of the National Historic Preservation Act?
- If, as in several of the cases described by the collectors in the readings, the sites are not protected and will be destroyed anyway, should the collectors still be discouraged from taking the artifacts? Why?

The references are:

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. *The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966* (amended 1992)

Agogino, G. 1993 Archaeological discoveries and absolute truth: what factors bias archaeological truths? In *Indian Artifact Magazine*, 1993 Volume 12-1, p 53.

Allison, D. 1993 A Woodland Indian hunting camp. In *Indian Artifact Magazine*, 1993 Volume 12-1, pp 14-15.

Fogelman, G. 1993 Editorial statements. In *Indian Artifact Magazine*, 1993 Volume 12-1, pp 2.

Morrison, D. 1993 Maggie Shallenbarger and the Maurice Chevalier claim. In *Indian Artifact Magazine*, 1993 Volume 12-1, p 10.

Owen, B. 1993 Are you this collector? In *Indian Artifact Magazine*, 1993 Volume 12-1, p 55.

Whitcomb, M. 1993 Paleo-Hunter cartoon. In *Indian Artifact Magazine*, 1993 Volume 12-1, p 54.

The good collector - pt vol 1 - Review, Museum etc.

National Historic Preservation Act

as amended through October 1992

This publication was produced by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, in conjunction with the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers and the National Park Service. It reflects October 1992 changes to the National Historic Preservation Act.

First edition, 1981
Second edition, 1984
Third edition, 1993

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT¹

As Amended Through 1992

AN ACT to Establish a Program for the Preservation of Additional Historic Properties throughout the Nation, and for Other Purposes, Approved October 15, 1966 (Public Law 89-665; 80 Stat. 915; 16 U.S.C. 470) as amended by Public Law 91-243, Public Law 93-54, Public Law 94-422, Public Law 94-458, Public Law 96-199, Public Law 96-244, Public Law 96-515, Public Law 98-483, Public Law 99-514, Public Law 100-127, and Public Law 102-575).

Section 1 (16 U.S.C. 470)

Short title

(a) This Act may be cited as the "National Historic Preservation Act."

Purpose of the Act

(b) The Congress finds and declares that--

(1) the spirit and direction of the Nation are founded upon and reflected in its historic heritage;

(2) the historical and cultural foundations of the Nation should be preserved as a living part of our community life and development in order to give a sense of orientation to the American people;

(3) historic properties significant to the Nation's heritage are being lost or substantially altered, often inadvertently, with increasing frequency;

(4) the preservation of this irreplaceable heritage is in the public interest so that its vital legacy of cultural, educational, esthetic, inspirational, economic, and energy benefits will be maintained and enriched for future generations of Americans;

(5) in the face of ever-increasing extensions of urban centers, highways, and residential, commercial, and industrial developments, the present governmental and nongovernmental historic preservation programs and activities are inadequate to ensure future generations a genuine opportunity to appreciate and enjoy the rich heritage of our Nation;

(6) the increased knowledge of our historic resources, the establishment of better means of identifying and administering them, and the encouragement of their preservation will improve the planning and execution of Federal and federally assisted projects and will assist economic growth and development; and

(7) although the major burdens of historic preservation have been borne and major efforts initiated by private agencies and individuals, and both should continue to play a vital role, it is nevertheless necessary and

appropriate for the Federal Government to accelerate its historic preservation programs and activities, to give maximum encouragement to agencies and individuals undertaking preservation by private means, and to assist State and local governments and the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States to expand and accelerate their historic preservation programs and activities

Section 2 (16 U.S.C. 470-1)

Declaration of policy of Federal Government

It shall be the policy of the Federal Government, in cooperation with other nations and in partnership with the States, local governments, Indian tribes, and private organization and individuals to--

- (1) use measures, including financial and technical assistance, to foster conditions under which our modern society and our prehistoric and historic resources can exist in productive harmony and fulfill the social, economic, and other requirements of present and future generations;
- (2) provide leadership in the preservation of the prehistoric and historic resources of the United States and of the international community of nations and in the administration of the national preservation program in partnership with States, Indian tribes, Native Hawaiians, and local governments;
- (3) administer federally owned, administered, or controlled prehistoric and historic resources in a spirit of stewardship for the inspiration and benefit of present and future generations;
- (4) contribute to the preservation of nonfederally owned prehistoric and historic resources and give maximum encouragement to organization and individuals undertaking preservation by private means;
- (5) encourage the public and private preservation and utilization of all usable elements of the Nation's historic build environment; and
- (6) assist State and local governments, Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations and the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States to expand and accelerate their historic preservation programs and activities.

INDIAN-ARTIFACT MAGAZINE

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Sifting the Sands of Time, Part III...Smoke's Creek Site, NY...Cloud Kingdom of the Incas...Indian Warriors and Firearms...Lots on the Repatriation issue...Spacemen in Mexico...Much, Much More.



INDIAN-ARTIFACT MAGAZINE

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There will always be buying and selling of Indian artifacts (we hope).

We feel the market is good for the hobby and ultimately, for archeology. The availability of items on the market gives those who wish a place to secure artifacts without going out and digging them up. We strenuously object to the peddling of fraudulent material as products of early man, and will cooperate with all efforts to halt this practice.

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I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and accurate. Gary L. Fogelman (Editor)

Maggie Shallenbarger and the Maurice Chevalier Claim

by Dennis M. Morrison

Maggy and Guy Shellenbarger bought property in 1964 to homestead. What they did not realize is what a truly historic piece of land they had acquired. The property is located in AuSable, Michigan. AuSable was at one time a booming city, today it has no business district to speak of — almost a ghost town. In fact, for all practical purposes the city ceased to exist in 1911 after it was completely burned to the ground by a forest fire. The fire ended the lumbering era and AuSable never recovered.

From earliest recorded history AuSable had been a bustling area. Before white man arrived the Indians inhabited the area. When Europeans came to settle here they drove back the Indians, but they also did a great deal of trading with them.

After clearing their property, Maggy and Guy built their house. The next step for them was to put in a garden. In fact, the garden covered five acres. It was while Guy was plowing the land that hints of what had been there began turning up.

In following behind the tractor Maggy first discovered china doll heads, pill bottles, jews harps. Late Woodland type arrowheads and all manner of antique goods. The obvious comingling of cultural materials got Maggy thinking. It was at this point that she began to investigate the background of her property. She recalled having told Guy that she felt sometimes as though they were living on a trading post. Those words would later seem to become rather prophetic.

Maggy found that in 1823 Louis Chevalier, a Frenchman, entered a land claim which included their property on the river Aux Sables

(now written AuSable) which meant Sandy River.

Mr. Chevalier was a fur trader with a trading post located somewhere in AuSable. Every

time the garden was plowed more evidence was surfacing that his trading post might have been located on the Shellenbarger property. There was another, later trading post in AuSable owned by the Williams brothers. The location of this second trading post is unknown. Of course their main purpose was to trade white goods for furs from the Indians.

Maggy and Guy knew little about the Indians, but she was finding unusual glass beads with large holes in them. She suspected these were trade beads. Maggy had them looked at by an archeologist from Michigan State University who confirmed that indeed they were trade beads. The wide holes, she was told, were to accommodate whatever sort of stringing medium the Indians might choose to employ.

Also found at the "garden site" are a number of Late woodland or contact period points. Four points are of the side and corner notched types. One of the notched points was reworked in the past and unusual notching. One point is triangular and is known in Michigan as a LeVanna point. Yet another has a rounded base and I assume this was a knife. These points range from 1 to 3-1/2" in length.

Literally thousands of trade era artifacts, as well as lumbering era relics have been taken



Prizes of her collection. Maggy shows off two strands of glass trade beads which came from her garden. Each was found individually over several years. The brass bells are not from the site. Photos by the author.



Points to ponder. In this frame of artifacts from Maggy's garden are 7 typical Late Woodland projectile points of fairly common design.

A
Woodland Indian
Hunting
Camp

by David Allison

Just 25 years ago, the area near my home in the northern suburbs of Atlanta, Georgia was still largely covered by forest. Today, because of rapid urban growth, most of the trees are gone and in their place are new houses, shopping centers and office buildings.

Thus I was happily surprised when I stumbled upon what appears to be an Indian hunting camp in one of the few tracts of woods remaining nearby. Although a large part of the camp has been destroyed for new homes, on what remains I have found more than 70 complete or partial projectile points, numerous fragments of stone bowls and many other artifacts. Because of the type of artifacts, I believe the camp dates to the Late Archaic-Early Woodland periods.

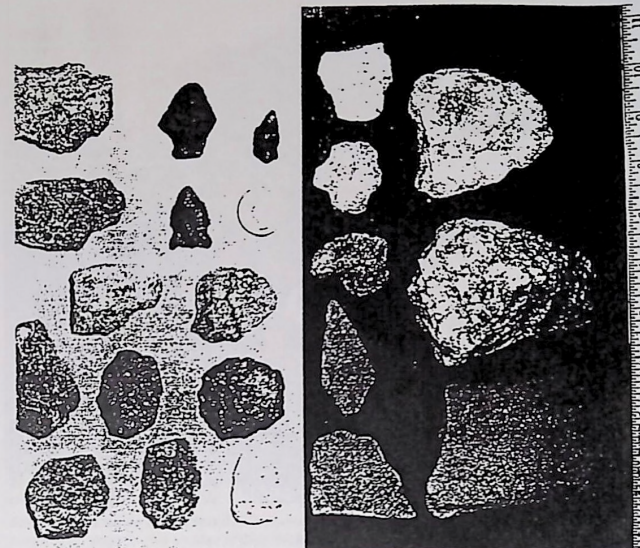
The camp site is typical of those where Indian artifacts are frequently found, a gently sloping hill in the middle of the fork of two streams. The larger of the streams, Peachtree Creek, flows westward for about nine miles where it empties into the Chattahoochee River, which then flows south to the Gulf of Mexico.

Less than half a mile downstream from the camp is a four lane road that was originally an Indian path known as the Shallow Ford Trail because it leads north to a shallow ford over the Chattahoochee River. The trail was a major transportation route when this area was settled during the early 1800s and its use conceivably could extend back as far as the Archaic era.

I would never have found this site if it wasn't for a developer who mined part of the hill for dirt for a nearby condominium development. One Saturday afternoon while I was out rambling in the woods, I happened to walk up the eroding edge of the hillside. I needed only one glance at the hundreds of white quartz flakes washing out of the earth to know I had stumbled on an Indian site. I picked up several broken quartz arrowheads in just a few minutes.

Many years passed before I went back to explore the site more closely. But in 1990 I decided it was only a matter of time before what remains of it is also destroyed. Since then I've hunted it many weekends.

The site has produced a wide variety of chipped stone artifacts. In addition to projec-

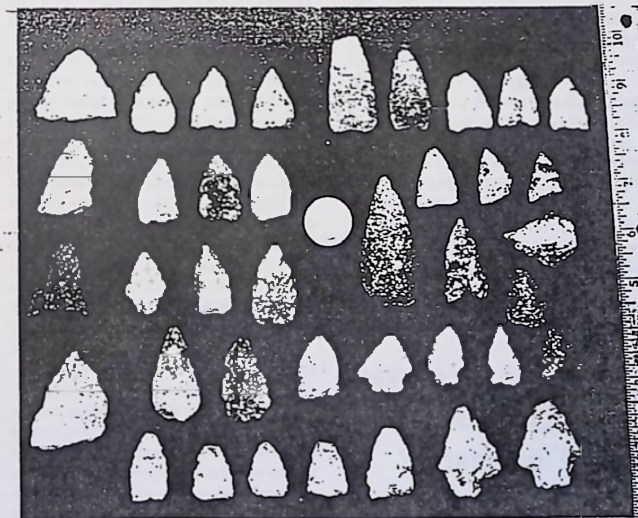


Other artifacts found at the hunting camp include two quartz hand axes (upper right), a sandstone grinder (lower right), oval bifaced blades of quartz (lower left) and broken knife blades (upper left).

tile points, I've found oval bifaced blades and scrapers and a possible hand axe. I've also found more than two dozen sherds from bowls made of steatite, a soft, easily worked mineral found locally around Atlanta and throughout the eastern Piedmont region. Steatite is known commonly as soapstone because it feels soapy and is easily carved.

Although the steatite sherds and a few pottery sherds indicate some domestic activity, the far larger number of flakes and projectile points indicate hunting was the primary activity at the site. I have not found large amounts of pottery or other artifacts that would indicate more intensive habitation.

In the Southeast, the Woodland Period



Some of the 50 arrowheads found at the hunting camp. All but one are made of quartz or quartzite.

lasted from about 3,000 B.P. to 1,200 B.P. The most important technological advances during the Woodland Period were the introduction of pottery and the bow and arrow. Maize agriculture was also introduced, although many Southeastern Indian groups continued to supplement their diet by hunting and gathering. Consequently, family units would move to dispersed hunting camps during the fall and winter.

In his 1966 "Archaeological Survey of Northern Georgia," archeologist Robert Wauchope gave a good description of this type of camp:

"Archaic settlements, lithic stations, and workshops were located on the banks of a creek or river, sometimes in narrow bottom lands between a river and the lower slopes of nearby hills, or on the summit or slopes of ridges paralleling a river and often near a creek, at times on hillsides overlooking a stream, and sometimes, probably, on an island in a river. Their stone artifacts today may be scattered over a stretch of river bank half a mile long, or they may litter an area of several acres."

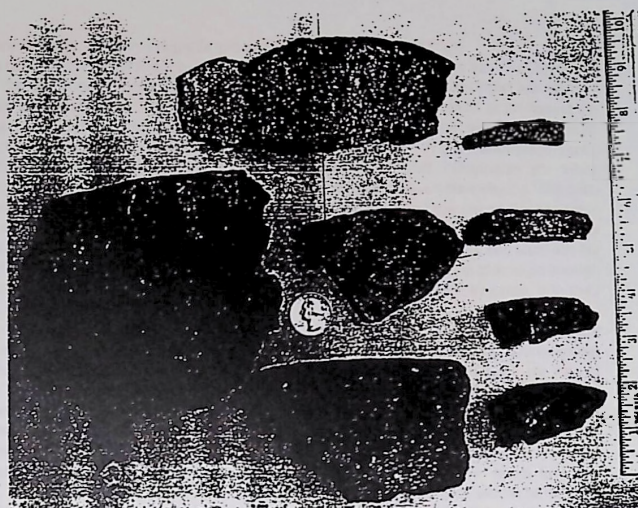
Wauchope went on to say that artifacts such as steatite vessels "cannot be positively identified as Archaic, but they probably are relics of food preparation during that epoch and of the succeeding Lower Early Woodland."

Although they are very common throughout many parts of the United States, hunting camps have not received much attention from archeologists because it was believed they offered little research potential. "These sites are usually shallow, plowed, and eroded; a large number are multicomponent; the assemblages are dominated by bifaces manufactured primarily of quartz; and they are utterly ubiquitous, found throughout the entire interriverine areas of the piedmont," write archeologists Velella Canouts and Albert C. Goodyear III in a 1985 paper about "lithic scatters" in South Carolina. However, more researchers are beginning to focus on such sites, they say.

Of the more than 70 projectile points I've recovered at the camp, only four are made of flint or chert. The nearest source of this material is at least 50 miles away, indicating long distance travel or a regional exchange network. All of the other points I've found are made of milky quartz or poorer quality quartzite, both of which are available locally. I've also found blades of pink, yellow and blue-tinted quartz.

All but one of the points I've found are about two inches long or smaller, meaning they were almost certainly used on arrows to hunt game such as deer, rabbit, opossum, raccoon and turkey. I did find one very well made quartzite point that is nearly three inches long and very heavy, but I believe it is either an Archaic atlatl point or a knife blade.

Another interesting feature is the variety of



Some of the steatite sherds found at the hunting camp. The four on the right (next to the ruler), are standing on edge to give an idea of their thickness, which varies from more than an inch to less than a quarter of an inch. The four large sherds on the left all have large sections of well defined rims.

point shapes I've found. Triangular is most common, but I've also found oval, stemmed and notched. I also find many broken bases, which you would expect at a camp where arrows were repaired. Other artifacts include a sandstone grinding stone and quartz hammerstones.

I've found 25 steatite sherds, representing at least four different pots or bowls. The sherds vary from the crude (some are more than an inch thick) to the well made (a quarter of an inch thick and polished on both sides.) Many of the sherds are well defined sections of rim.

Steatite was used extensively by Southeastern Indians not only for pots and bowls, but for pipes, net sinkers and cooking stones. I've recovered one diamond-shaped steatite object from the site which may be an unfinished pendant. Steatite objects were also a valuable trade item. Outcrops of steatite are common in the Piedmont, and there is a large quarry where Archaic Indians mined the mineral and fashioned vessels less than 10 miles south of the camp site. Vessels were made there by cutting around lumps of steatite from the outcrops and then hollowing them out by pecking and grinding.

Although steatite vessels were first used during the Archaic Period, they were apparently so popular for cooking that Indians continued using them into the Woodland Period, even after pottery was introduced. The reason for this is that early pottery probably did not work well for cooking over an open fire, while steatite can be placed directly in a fire. Steatite also disperses heat much more evenly.

In his book PREHISTORIC INDIANS OF

THE SOUTHEAST, archeologist John Walthall has written that steatite and sandstone vessels "like their later ceramic counterparts, represented a major development in the culinary arts."

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INDIAN-ARTIFACT MAGAZINE

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Don't Miss An Issue

Archeological Discoveries and Absolute Truth: What Factors Bias Archeological Truths?

by George A. Agogino

Archeology, once a "Poor man's dream and a rich man's hobby," has always been a highly competitive field. At the undergraduate and graduate level, young students generally strive for employment at city, state, and federal levels. More seasoned, and usually better qualified Ph.D.'s seek employment in the administrative level, but many try to teach in colleges and universities. For every qualified position there are more than a hundred applicants, one half will already have Ph.D. degrees, considerable experience, and publications. In some instances even good people have little chance of emerging as the one chosen.

Once employed, the pressure remains constant. Most teachers must face evaluation committees on tenure and promotion. Generally publication is a great asset and necessary to remain at their jobs. The pitfalls are many. Luck is always a factor, but success is improved by discovering important sites and developing new theories.

In order to protect our positions and seem more professional, we never take pictures of our sites until they have been carefully swept. However, the excavation itself is often less pristine than the final photograph. Neatness does show care but this is a bit of a deception. It is a matter of "cosmetic enhancement" pointed out as a simple example of "making something better than it is" often exists, even at this basic level.

Most of us must rely upon grant money for field work and final reports. To obtain continued support, we often minimize, if we can, negative items such as the research team becoming ill for two weeks with mid-season dysentery or some other health problem that rendered excavation ineffective for a short period. Final field notes are rarely the original notes but are recopied to eliminate poor writing, poor grammar, and lack of clarity in daily reports. How many of us have sat about and discussed what John Doe meant by his obscure notes on feature A?

In the end we either discard the unsolvable, or make a best-guess decision on what we believe he meant by his obscure scribbles. In either case, the final report becomes less than completely accurate.

Occasionally an artifact, or even a group of artifacts, cannot be located. Do we calmly say the artifacts have been stolen, carelessly lost, or perhaps mis-catalogued? I know such things happen but I have rarely seen such damaging statements in print. Do you know of any funding that has not been somewhat distorted in the disposition of money? In most cases funding categories are firm and in many instances money must be used that fails to fit

into any category. We can outright lie and say it was used for another purpose or more likely word the use in such vague ways to give lip service to the truth.

The final report is constructed to point out what was excavated, why it was excavated, and the knowledge provided to the profession because of this research. If Professor X, a powerful man in the field, reads your rough draft and disagrees with your conclusions, to avoid conflict, don't you often re-write the final report so that it leaves him less dissatisfied? Isn't this a compromise? Any scientific compromise takes something away from the truth and one's integrity. Generally you have compromised because not to do so might jeopardize future grants or employment. For years, Dr. A. Hrdlicka of the Smithsonian Institution, not believing in Paleo man in the New World, sought to destroy the careers of persons who opposed his views. Many a valid site was not published or drastically revised for fear of this man.

I recall an incident a quarter of a century ago where Henry and Cynthia Irwin and I discussed a recent development at Hell Gap, the presence of post holes forming a rough circle some six feet across. Our belief was that it must be either a small dwelling or a place where a skin was stretched out and pegged in the process of transferring an animal's skin to human use. The size made a house type unlikely but at the time the only known Paleoindian habitation structure was reported by Bill Mulloy of the University of Wyoming. Clearly, our discovery being an Agate Basin house type, would carry more prestige than a simple skin pegged to the ground. While Hell Gap was most important, each year we held our breathes until our grant was renewed.

Was our decision to claim we had an Agate Basin house type based on fact or practicality? We were never sure which it was, a truthful indecision would be the most honest position to take, but to say it was probably an Agate Basin house type would improve our funding potential for the next year. It wasn't dishonest, for it could be a house type. However, to say so was simply pragmatic.

Finally, we must consider the archeologists' biases. We excavate to solve a problem and add knowledge to our ancient past. If our bias is too strong, then distortion in thought and feeling occurs. The greater the bias, the greater the distortion. No project is started without some bias, the belief that you can achieve something that will aid the total knowledge of archeology. But your bias being controlled by strong pre-conceptions often provides unrealistic conclusions. Every action is directed to a preconceived end. This is not dishonesty; it is self-delusion based on a strong but unsupported bias. Unless the bias is based on actual truth, the result will be a

distortion from this truth.

In the Paleoindian area both the Clovis First and the Pre-Clovis archeologist are often so biased, factual conclusions or an honest understanding of the other sides position is almost impossible. A good example is Scotty McNeish's possible Paleoindian site being excavated in southern New Mexico. The number of people who have visited this site could fill an auditorium but each has seen what they hoped and expected to see and each left the site area with little revision of thought through evidence...each left as they came, with their pre-conclusions intact.

In conclusion, none of these examples are actual examples of dishonesty. I have known Scotty for over half a century. He was in charge of the first excavation I ever worked. I know the man to be as honest as anyone in the profession and I consider myself as reliable, but each of us sees what we want and expect to see, leaving the actual truth unknown. Bias will always be with us be we must control it for the integrity of the profession. If we don't, half-truths and hunches are presented as facts due to cloudy judgement, not lies.

I feel sure that the Paleo Indian came by boat from the Old World and is no later than Clovis in age. Others see a land bridge and a much earlier invasion from the Old World. Neither of us try to lie to better our position but we largely present those facts that will help our cause and eliminate thoughts and evidence that show opposite views. No one is lying or believes he is lying, yet the results are often somewhat from the actual truth. ▲

Out-Of-Print Back Issues.

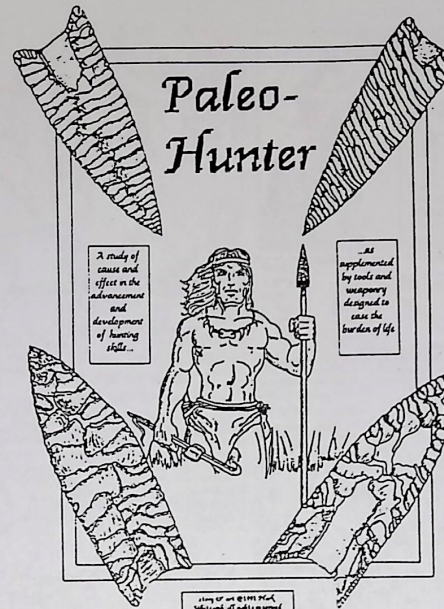
I've weeded out various back issues that I've had stashed. All the following to be available as long as they last. The price is \$7.50 each, postage included. However, there are also a few volumes I need to complete a couple of sets I have going here. I will trade any two here for any one of the ones I need.

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NEED

Vol. 1-2 - 2
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Vol. 4-1 - 6



by Mark Whitcomb





Since retiring, my wife and I are able to hunt Indian artifacts pretty much as often as we like, being restricted only by darkness and the water line. We have been on the lake when it was too cold and the water too rough for fishermen. We have been out many times when spray from waves was freezing on us and the boat.

Our son was the first in our family to become interested in hunting artifacts and finally convinced us to start after approximately 3 years of talking to us about it. Our first trip was in the fall of 1982 and we both were hopelessly hooked — but what I want to discuss now are the different types of personalities of the collectors we have met while out searching.

The first and best-liked type of collector is the completely unselfish collector who will share favorite hunting spots, tell stories of past finds, relate hopes for future finds, and assist in identification. About 90 percent of collectors fit into this category.

One type is the "nervous Nellie", who runs here and there, fearing someone will find an arrow before he finds it. This type often misses things the methodical hunter does not overlook. We have both found quite a few artifacts behind this type.

Another is the "close-mouthed" collector who will talk collecting but never tells where an

Are You This Collector?

by Billy C. Owen

arrow was found. This type doesn't realize that wind, rain and water rising and falling both hides and exposes things.

Then there is the hunter who meets that sticks to you like glue. This one either walks beside you or ahead of you rather than going his own way. After saying hello and showing off finds, and a decent time spent exchanging stories, you then decide to move on. This type just will not go away.

There is the hunting partner who whines, pouts and stops hunting once you have found an unusually good piece. This type either sits in the boat or car, or on the ground poking in the dirt, demoralized and wanting to go home just when you are all charged up and anxious to find more.

We both know some younger hunters, our son included, who delight in 'hoaxing' their hunting partners, by planting something 'far-out' where they'll find it. Some we are aware of: a piece of hard rubber with a groove fashioned in it to resemble a tomahawk; a piece of hard plastic whittled into an exotic arrowhead complete with flake scars; a gorget made of

green/gray plastic. They spend a goodly amount of time making these things for a few seconds of seeing their partners eyes pop out when the thing is 'found'.

This is all good natured, between friends, and why not have some additional fun along the way? They'll even fib to one another about where they're going to be hunting, or when, or where a piece might have been found. Most of you might do the same, and those involved understand the rules.

The only type of collector in which there is just no joy in knowing is the despicable, unfriendly type who claims all of an area for his very own, even public land, and resents anyone else intruding in his self-proclaimed domain. This type usually mumbles about being "cut-off" and sometimes engages in oblique name-calling. This type neither exchanges pleasantries nor shows any of his finds. He doesn't have time for telling a good story and don't even think of joking with this guy. His nose is permanently out of joint.

Actually, we've only met one of this type in 10 years, and we were nice to him. Perhaps he brought a personal problem arrowhead hunting that day, and being afield can sometimes help you cope, or help you get things into perspective.

Happy Hunting to all who go afield.