

Volume 43 Issue 3 - July, August, September 2022

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I think we can all agree that artifacts in themselves are natural items that have been modified into tools by man to fit their needs.

We recently had email contact with a couple that stated that they were interested in joining our group. They were very excited and wanted to send photos of all that they have been finding on their 4-1/2 acre property. They sent many photos of naturally broken rocks that they had carried home from a creek on their property. They had placed thousands of rocks in every room of their home. Each and every one was a broken piece of quartz or quartzite or anything else that had a jagged edge.

The photos were sent around to several people to see if anyone saw anything, ANYTHING that could be construed as an artifact or having been worked by man. They were told that what they were collecting was naturally broken stone; broken through natural processes of water, freezing cold and impacts. They were calling what they had "early man" tools and that we "The Point People" wouldn't understand because we think early people only made "points". I don't think they joined.

Several years ago, I had a teacher that lived nearby me call very excited because she had found a cache of artifacts in her yard. She was sure it was a cache of blades. She brought them down to my house and I showed her how they all went back together. I told her that these items were most likely created by a larger stone that was broken by water infiltrating the pores of the rock and splitting it when it froze. She said, "I don't care, I'm going to tell the kids in my class it's a cache of points that were buried."

I had an individual at the Schnecksville show several years ago come to my table and proclaim that he had "face rocks". I asked what he was calling "face rocks" and he went on to explain that these stones were up turned faces begging the gods for rain. He asked if I would come out to his truck to see them to which I agreed.

When I got to his truck, what I saw were stones that had indentations in them that were quite natural. I explained that I did not see "the hand of man" on them, meaning I did not see how they have been modified by man to be in the condition that they were in.

The individual indignantly asserted that I didn't know what I was talking about. I told him that it seemed he was only looking for someone that agreed with his opinion.

Later in the show this individual came back around to my table and told me that I was right, he was looking for someone that agreed with his opinion, and that I had actually given him

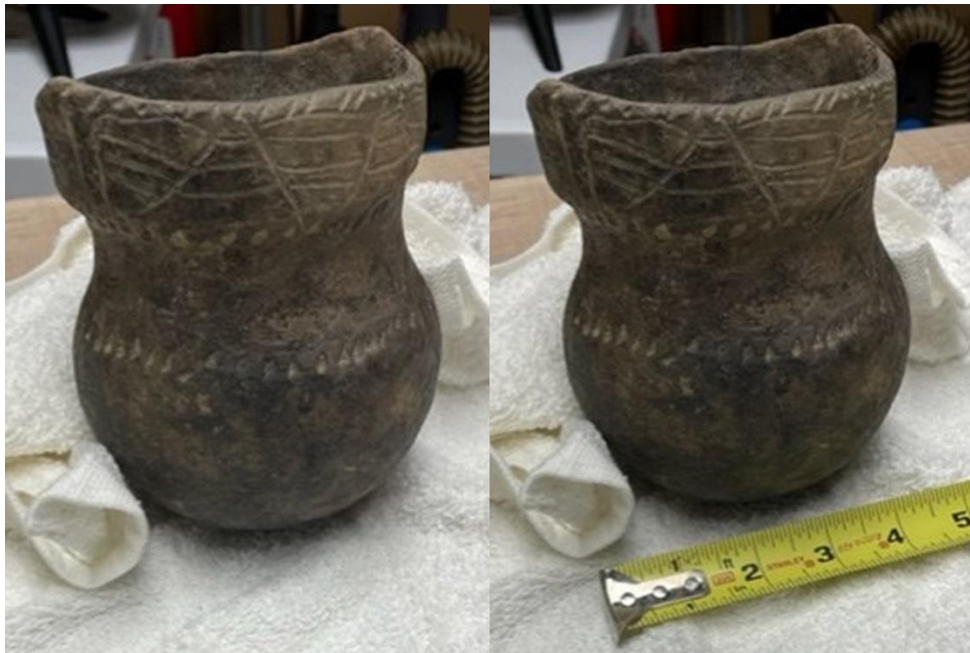
an honest opinion. I'm not sure if he's still collecting "face rocks". I have had people tell me "look how it fits in your hand". Every stone that you can pick up with your hand, fits in your hand. Not every broken stone is an artifact that was used by man. Sometimes they're a "leverright".

Damon

POTTERY SHARDS by Richard Gulyas

Being an avid collector of Native American pottery in this region, I have read and heard numerous stories about pottery finds over the years. The pottery found in this region varies by time period, color, texture, tempering and decorations. When I first started collecting pottery, you could count on finding several large pottery shards the size of your hand while surface hunting each year. Today, largely due to changing tillage methods, it's rare to find a piece of pottery larger than the size of your thumb. Intact clay pots are very rare to find. In fact, out of the 17 clay pots I have in my collection all but one has restoration on it.

I have only observed one complete clay pot in a local collection. The vessel was found after the Hurricane Agnus flood waters receded on a farm in 1972 (see clay pot pictured below). Just imagine the pottery early settlers found in refuse pits, burials, and at campsites when they first began clearing the land in this region.



Several early history books also reference workmen unearthing pottery during the construction of roads, buildings, and pipelines in local towns. Unfortunately, at the time there was little, or no value placed on the artifacts and they were carelessly destroyed during excavation work. In one book I read a workman reported finding 8 complete clay pots carefully bedded in sand under a stump they were removing. The pots were approximately 2-3 feet below the surface and one of them was reportedly filled with a shiny black dust which the history book stated "was similar to plumbago". According to the story all 8 of these clay pots disintegrated during removal.

Other reports referenced early settlers finding clay pots after floods and freshets or in rock shelters. One story I will always remember tells of a group of boys out exploring after a flood near Binghamton N.Y. in the late 1800's. According to reports the boys found a large intact clay pot near the bank of the Susquehanna River. After finding the pot they propped it up against a log and proceeded to throw stones at it until it was completely destroyed.

Even today when I find a pottery shard it still intrigues me and makes me wonder if the rest of the pot lies just below the surface.

Reference: Smith, H.P., *History of Broome County N.Y.* 1885. Published by D. Mason & Company, Syracuse N.Y.

A Very Unique Form of Bannerstone...From the Eastern U.S.?

By Gary L. Fogelman

While at the Marysville Show of 2022, I happened upon a very unique form of bannerstone in the fact that it may have been found in Pennsylvania. The form, known as a Concave Humped Type, is more at home in Indiana, Illinois, and environs. Many examples are shown in Knoblock's Bannerstones of the North American Indians and Lutz's The Archaic Bannerstone.

That an unusual form shows up in our area where it is rare is not that unusual. Rare forms of unusual materials do occur outside their usual 'home areas'. How these forms migrated or traveled may never be known, but they do occur. It's possible that this specimen is one of those travelers, but there are also clues that it was produced here. This one came to light in an auction held by Adam Amspacher. The collection it came from originated in Cumberland County, I believe. According to Adam the collection was typical for that area, local in origin with no 'additions' from other areas. Under the circumstances, it would seem unusual that the collector reached out or obtained it from another source. Two things also hint that this is an eastern piece. One is the piece is undoubtedly a field find as evidenced by the fact of obvious implement strikes from over the years. It was bounced around quite a bit in the field.



Second is the material, which is a dark green steatite or serpentine of obdurate nature. It cannot be scratched like most steatite. This is not a material of the Midwest, and I could find no mention of it in those areas. It is a common material here in the east and I have seen numerous examples of it both in bannerstones and platform pipes. The bannerstone specimens I've seen are a form known as the 'humped' type. These are basically oval, round, tubular, or semi-shield in form, with a flat 'bottom' and rounded, or 'humped' upper surface. Most eastern forms are oval or semi-shield in shape, while those in the Midwest are often short tubular in form.

These 'humped' forms become 'Concave Humped' when the bottom is hollowed out as in gouge fashion, but few are as extreme as seen in this specimen. I did find one of very similar form, almost identical in fact, an example shown by Lutz on pg.409 specimen 1, in samples of concave humped forms. Interestingly, this one is also an eastern piece from North Carolina. It is all formed but with the drilling incomplete and is made of quartzite, according to Lutz.



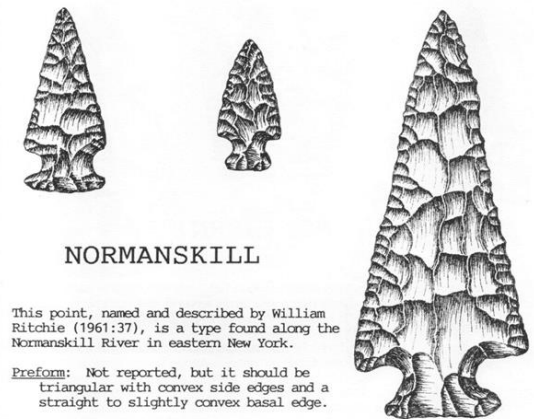
There is another form that can be described as double concave humped. If the initial form is broad with what could be considered 'wings', each may be concave on either side on the central bore. This too is rare in the east, but years ago I had one of these. A half which originated in an eastern collection and which I restored. I had not seen the like before and had to research just what it was. If I remember, the material was also unique, yellowish with black blotches that is noted for some eastern examples. Unfortunately, at one point, I sold 50 restored banners, and this was one of them. I wish I had it now.

Currently, I have over 300 restored bannerstones. This one under discussion becomes the only one like it among the collection, with an exception being a personally found "fluted" ball example of green banded slate. It might be considered a concave, humped form and is also half restored. This highlights one of the facets of attending shows and seeing all the stuff, you never know just what you might find!

Normanskill Knife

By John M. Selmer

This Normanskill knife blade is 4-1/2 inches long by 2 inches wide and is made out of black jasper or chert. It was found in eastern New York. It is from the Late Archaic cultural period of the Vosburg Complex, Laurentian Tradition dating in the 5000 to 4000 YBP range. It was formerly in the Peter Gallick (P.G.834) collection. It has both Gregory Perino and Tom Davis Certificates of Authenticity.



NORMANSKILL

This point, named and described by William Ritchie (1961:37), is a type found along the Normanskill River in eastern New York.

Preform: Not reported, but it should be triangular with convex side edges and a straight to slightly convex basal edge.

General Description: A narrow, thick, medium-size dart point or knife having prominent side notches. The blade is triangular with straight to slightly convex edges. Shoulders are angular to slightly barbed. Notches are broad, rounded, and approximately half as deep as they are wide. The stem is broad with sharp to rounded basal corners.

Age and Culture: Late Archaic of the Vosburg Complex, Laurentian Tradition dating in the 3000 B.C. to 2000 B.C. range.

Distribution: Eastern New York and adjacent parts of New Jersey and Connecticut.

Comments: Variant forms are the Brewerton Corner-Notched, the Brewerton Eared-Notched, and the Brewerton Eared-Triangular forms. The latter are Brewerton Side-Notched, and Normanskill types with the blade and shoulders reduced to near notch depth in the resharpening process thus leaving the stem wider than the blade.

Ritchie, William B.
1961 A Typology and Nomenclature for New York Projectile Points.
New York State Museum and Science Service, Bulletin No. 384, Albany.

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Normanskill Hafted Knife Blade (Obverse and Reverse Views)

On his COA, Perino described this Normanskill knife as: “*This is a large knife form that has been resharpened often and was probably discarded because the cutting edge was getting too thick and one part of it could not be sharpened further.*” Greg used this knife to illustrate the Normanskill point type in his *Selected Preforms, Points, and Knives of the North American Indians, Volume 2* on page 153. You can place this piece directly on the point illustration on the right-hand side of the page and the outline matches up exactly. As Greg was apt to do, he took some liberties when he was completing the point’s flaking scars on the illustration. For his typology illustrations he only used artifacts which exhibited classic characteristics of the point type. Over my years of collecting, I’ve been able to acquire a number of artifacts Greg used as models for his typology book illustrations. To me this makes the artifact even more special as I know it was handled and examined by one of the giants in the collecting community.

Reference:

Perino, Gregory, *Selected Preforms, Points, and Knives of the North American Indians, Volume 2*, 1991, Points & Barbs Press, page 153.

Burlington County NJ Personal Finds by Wayne Shelby

With the month of May in full swing and Indian artifact hunting on my mind I decided to re-visit some of my sites in hope of catching a farm field or two that had been disced for spring planting. Upon arriving at my first stop I immediately realized the field had been deep plowed, a farming practice not often encountered this day and age due to modern farming practices. To add to my excitement, a recent rain had added much needed visibility for spotting artifacts.

After walking a good quarter mile to get out to the ridge above the cauldron it took only a few minutes for my eyes to fix upon a nearly 6 inch full groove axe however, there was some bit damage. Soon after followed 2 grooved hammerstones, 2 argillite arrowheads and a small/thin/layered Susquehanna type point of uncertain material possibly chalcedony of a blueish grey color. It was a good hunt, and I was anxious to get back to this site after another rain and before the farmer did his magic and planted the field.



Luck was on my side, it rained again so I made a quick dash back to the site for another go around. The hunt proved to be well worthwhile, the recoveries included another grooved hammerstone, 2 argillite points and to my surprise a super nice and well flaked 3 inch black flint Lehigh blade. I noticed it at a good distance from where I was walking with approximately 1/3 of the blade exposed and standing straight up out of the ground, what a sight.



It was Memorial Day Weekend and two more thunderstorms hit our area within hours of each other. Curiosity got the best of me, and I could not resist visiting this location one more time in hope that the field had not been planted and to my surprise it was not.

As they say the third time is a charm: After slowly traversing the field for approximately half an hour I noticed a large stone mostly buried in the dirt, a quick flip with my 3 prong rake revealed a 5-1/4 inch full groove axe. It is a well-made piece of indurated shale or slate with deep grooving and sharp bit. Needless to say, it made my day, and I am sure the farm field will be planted sometime this week.



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### **Peter P. "Jasper Pat" Sutton, III**

July 11, 1957 ~ April 2, 2022 (age 64)



It is with great sadness that we inform you that Peter P. 'Pat' Sutton has passed away. We all knew him as "Jasper Pat" because of his love for artifacts made of Pennsylvania Jasper. Jasper Pat had a great interest in and a deep respect for Native American culture and enjoyed attending IACANE artifact shows and events. He was a Lifetime member of IACANE. An avid outdoorsman, he enjoyed hunting and trapping. He especially enjoyed hunting locally with his grandsons and also out-of-state hunting trips with his friends in Maine. He will be missed. Condolences to his family and friends. The second picture is Jasper Pat at the Berks County show in October of 2019 as he figures out which Jasper artifacts he will try to add to his collection. May he rest in peace.



## MARYSVILLE SHOW- APRIL 2, 2022



# IACANE SHOWS FOR 2022

## Indian Artifact Collectors Association of the Northeast

### MARYSVILLE RELIC SHOW

Marysville Lions Club  
Route 11/15, 15 Park Drive, Marysville, PA 17053  
**Saturday APRIL 2nd**  
9:00 am to 3:00 pm  
Contact: Damon Thayer 410-490-7411  
E-mail: [tandainc@aol.com](mailto:tandainc@aol.com)

### INDIAN STEPS MUSEUM SHOW

Indian Steps Museum  
205 Indian Steps Rd, Airville, PA 17302  
**Saturday June 25th**  
9:00 am to 3:00 pm  
Contact: Adam Amspacher 717-479-6921  
E-mail: [Adam.Amspacher@gmail.com](mailto:Adam.Amspacher@gmail.com)

### LEHIGH VALLEY RELIC SHOW

Schnecksville Fire Company  
4550 Old Packhouse Road, Schnecksville, PA 18078  
**Saturday JULY 16<sup>th</sup>**  
9:00 am to 3:00 pm  
Contact: Roy Knieriem 215-416-7438  
E-mail: [rknieriemjr@gmail.com](mailto:rknieriemjr@gmail.com)

### ROASTING EARS OF CORN FESTIVAL

Museum of Indian Culture  
2825 Fish Hatchery Road, Allentown, PA 18103  
**Saturday/Sunday August 20<sup>th</sup> & 21<sup>st</sup>**  
10:00 am to 6:00 pm (rain or shine) - \$8.00pp  
NON-IACANE SPONSORED EVENT  
MEMBERS DO DISPLAY AND SET UP!

### CORNING, NY RELIC SHOW

Crystal City VFW Post 524  
281 Baker Street, Corning, NY 14830  
**Saturday SEPTEMBER 10<sup>th</sup>**  
9:00 am to 3:00 pm  
Contact: Tim Tuttle 419-343-9412  
E-mail: [Tecumsehtj@aol.com](mailto:Tecumsehtj@aol.com)

### BERKS COUNTY RELIC SHOW

Leesport Farmers Market  
312 Gernants Church Road, Leesport, PA 19533  
**\*\*SUNDAY\*\* OCTOBER 16<sup>th</sup>**  
9:00 am to 3:00 pm  
Contact: Roy Knieriem 215-416-7438  
E-mail: [rknieriemjr@gmail.com](mailto:rknieriemjr@gmail.com)

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2022 MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION FOR IACANE & CSAS INDIAN ARTIFACT COLLECTORS ASSOCIATION OF THE NORTHEAST CENTRAL STATES ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETIES

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ADDRESS: _____ TOWN: _____

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E-MAIL ADDRESS: _____

(E-mail is for Club information only. It is used for notifications regarding Shows, News, & Updates.)

For IACANE Newsletter (*The Headhunter*), please check one:

- ☐ IACANE will mail a hard copy to above address.
- ☐ I'll retrieve on-line version myself.

For CSAS members, the Central States Archaeological Journal is mailed to above address.

MEMBERSHIP RUNS CALENDAR YEAR (circle only one below):

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Lifetime IACANE Only: \$150 (One Time Dues)	IACANE Lifetime Members <u>Add</u> CSAS: \$18	

Send Application & Check made payable to **IACANE** to:
Roy Knieriem, 1970 Station Avenue, Center Valley, PA 18034

17th ANNUAL LEHIGH VALLEY
I.A.C.A.N.E.
INDIAN RELIC SHOW

JULY 16th 2022

9am to 3pm

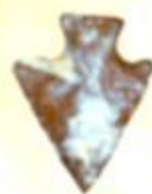
SCHNECKSVILLE FIRE CO.

4550 Old Packhouse Road Schnecksville, PA 18078

APPROX. 5 MILES NORTH OF RT 22 ON RT 309



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INFO: ROY@215-416-7438

rknieriemjr@gmail.com