

## Lenape Artifacts Displayed at HSST, Second Floor

This sheet provides a description of the artifacts displayed in the glass case on the second floor of the Academy. Many were found locally and most of them were collected and donated by collector Hiram Beegle who donated the framed set of arrowheads hanging on the wall. In 2011 Dr. Edward Cosgrove donated another collection of objects that had been found in Middleville on the farm of Levi T. Serey and May Hill near Keen's Mill. That collection is introduced below.

### RIGHT SIDE OF GLASS CASE

**Top Shelf, Right Side:** Archaeologists call these groundstone tools **celts**. They were a principal wood-working tool and were fashioned by grinding and smoothing to create a sharp bit-end which could be re-sharpened when dull.

**Middle Shelf, Right Side:** Another variety of groundstone tool is the **grooved axe**. The groove allowed the axe to be hafted by fibers and tree resin to a wood or bone handle and was used in much the same way as a modern axe.

**Bottom Shelf, Right Side:** Large slabs of coarse stone were used to grind corn and nuts, and to extract pigment from various minerals and plants. Archaeologists call the mortar or grinding stone a **metate** (*pronounced: meh-ta-tay*).

### LEFT SIDE OF GLASS CASE

**Top Shelf, Left Side:** Stone tools that were fashioned to have sharp edges on two sides are termed **bifaces** and include such familiar forms as arrowheads and spears. These were a basic hunting weapon and when hafted onto short handles were used as knives and scraping tools.

**(artifact with holes):** Not all stone artifacts were tools. Native American artisans created jewelry to be worn around the neck by finely grinding pieces of stone and tying fiber or leather straps through the drilled holes. This object, known as a **gorget**, was found in the Keen's Mill area

**Middle Shelf, Left Side:** Trade with Europeans included colored glass beads, often made in Venice, Italy. Native American women became experts at stitching beads to clothing, moccasins, everyday implements and personal adornments. The flyswatter includes small sea shells.

**Lower Shelf, Left side:**

These small flat stones, known as **netsinkers**, were ground on opposite ends and attached as weights to fishing nets.

**(large round stone):** Another form of **metate** was the **nutting stone** on which acorns and other nuts were placed and cracked with smaller, hand-held stones