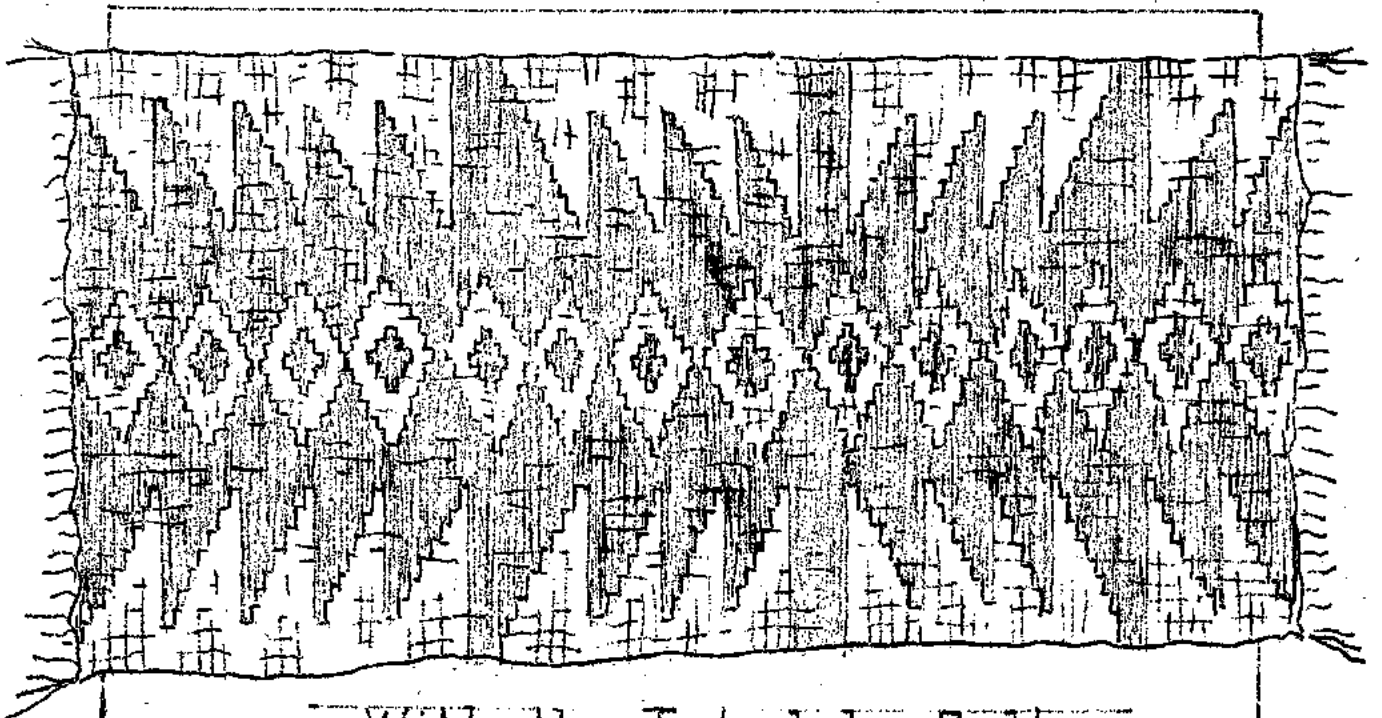


THE **BULLETIN** OF
THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
OF CENTRAL NEW YORK
DIVISIONS OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY



With the To-ta-da-ho Belt
"A Chain of friendship always to be kept bright"
We wish A Merry Christmas
and A Happy New Year
to All

K. Wright

The BULLETIN of the Archaeological Society of Central New York is published monthly, except during July and August, in the interest of all phases of archaeological and historical endeavor pertaining to central New York State. Regular meetings of the A. S. C. N. Y. are convened at 8:00 P.M. on the second Thursday of each month at the Cayuga Museum of History and Art, Auburn, N. Y.

President, Newton E. Farwell Secretary, Kenneth N. E. Wright
Geneva, New York Auburn, New York
Vice Pres. Prof. Walter K. Long Treasurer, George F. Dobbs
Auburn, New York Auburn, New York

Chairman, Editorial Committee
Kenneth N. E. Wright
9 Adams Street, Auburn, New York

The A. S. C. N. Y. is part of the Division of Anthropology of Cayuga Museum of History and Art, Auburn, New York.

AMENDED HISTORY OF THE SULLIVAN-CLINTON CAMPAIGN

IN CAYUGA COUNTY, NEW YORK, UNDER COMMAND OF COL. WM. BUTLER

WITH APPENDIX OF THE CAMPAIGN UPON THE WEST SIDE OF CAYUGA LAKE

COMMANDED BY LIEUT. COL. HENRY DEARBORN, 1779

Compiled by Harrison C. Follett, Aurora, N. Y., 1928-1948

PUBLICATIONS MADE ON THE CAMPAIGN PRIOR TO 1887.

While there appear in history and literature brief mention of the campaign in Cayuga County, nothing of any great consequence appears until 1879 when centennial celebrations of the occasion took place in various localities in New York State and in Pennsylvania.

At this time A. Tiffany Norton of Lima wrote and published a history pertaining principally to western New York. He quotes a brief history pertaining to Cayuga County, and cites it as furnished by General J. S. Clark. As it is but a repetition of what appears in later publications, it is eliminated here.

In 1886, one year prior to the extensive volume published by the State of New York, the Cayuga County Historical Society published a pamphlet from a paper read by Mr. D. Warren Adams. (Mr. Adams was

in no way related to W. W. Adams so frequently scored in this undertaking.) From Mr. Adams' work extracts are quoted principally to indicate the agreement of the forepart of his deductions with the writer hereof as to the exact point at which the army forded the outlet of Cayuga Lake. But from this point on, his errors conform to those later cited, with one exception. It will soon be seen that that pertains to the location of the Castle of 1780.

On Page 6, the following occurs: "The punishment of the Cayugas having been ordered, 600 men under command of Col. Wm. Butler were sent, but Sept. 20th they camped that night at where Waterloo now stands, the next morning they broke camp and marched 9 or 10 miles to the foot of Cayuga Lake, where they crossed by wading in the water up to their breasts. The lake or outlet was about 70 rods wide at this point, this portage was some three miles north of Cayuga Village; it was part of the Great Indian Trail, and where the crossing of the northern turnpike was subsequently to be located. There was on the east side a town called by the Indians Tichero and by the Jesuits St. Stephen which was destroyed."

H.C.F. The above indicates that Mr. Adams had given this part of the Campaign considerable study. His determinations are in accord with those of the writer, except that he quotes the detachment of 600 men under Butler while 100 were actually commanded by Col. Gansevoort. They were separated from the main army at Kanadasaga, which the Journals definitely and obviously indicate.

He states specifically that the lake or outlet was at what is now known as the Rene Menard Bridge. He also quotes this point as being on the Great Trail, (Guy Johnson's map 1771). The writer in his research has been questioned for calling this the Great Trail. What took place in history and the changing of routes and names after the time of 1779, is a matter which this subject is not concerned with, except as the changes made affect the very early history.

In confirmation of the writer's deductions, Mr. Adams definitely identifies the portage as three miles north of Cayuga Village, which is correct. Thus there can be no question as to the portage point which he had determined. He then quotes the town called by the Army Journals Choharo, and that it is the site of the Jesuit Mission of 1672.

How and why, after this paper had been read before the Historical Society quite some time before, and later published, it could have been ignored, is difficult to understand. However, to have heeded it, General Clarke's determinations as appear in copious footnotes in Hawley's publication of 1879 would probably have caused considerable friction.

It is the opinion of the writer that too much reliance upon the routes of modern roadmaps as having been ancient Indian trails has taken place, perhaps because many of the roads were established and made necessary after towns were established subsequently to 1779. However, many of our main highways do follow to some extent old Indian trails because as a rule they followed the line of least resistance. If, for instance, an Indian trail obviously extended from the foot of Owasco Lake to Mud Lock, there was no particular reason for a roadway being established upon it, even though the pioneer may have used it. Indian Trails had objective points, the same as modern roadways do.

Mr. Adams now quotes from the footnotes by General Clark in the Rev. Hawley's publication as it refers to the Mission site of 1656 that ceased to exist in 1684, long before the villages at or near Great Gully. East Cayuga and Upper Cayuga have previously been fully explained.

We quote from page 8. "There is in the rooms of the Cayuga County Historical Society a map drawn by the brother of Col. Hardenburgh about 1794, and we find thereon in the vicinity of the Plaster Mills (on Backus farm north of Yawger's point on the shore of Cayuga Lake), the present site of Cayuga, but I am satisfied it remained there only a few years for we shall find that after 1795 the Richardson lands were outside of the Reservation of the Cayugas. The Castle certainly was near Great Gully in 1779 and after 1795."

H.C.F. This is a direct contradiction to the Col. Hardenburg copy of the Dye Survey and agrees with General Clark's version as quoted in the beginning of this document, except as stated, the Castle was one-half mile further north than Adams and Clark quote. General Clark in his manuscript states that Abraham Hardenburg's map placed the site near a creek north of Union Springs, which is correct.

EXCERPTS FROM THE ORATION BY THE REV. C. W. HAWLEY, D.D.
AT AURORA, N. Y. SEPT. 24, 1879.

The oration was printed in The Campaign History published by the State of New York in 1887. It is quoted in part to indicate the erroneous effect which it had upon the history of fact.

Dr. Hawley's ability, integrity, and veracity is in no way questioned. But the misinterpretation of the Journals of Sullivan's Army, and his quotation as it appears in the footnotes of his publication "Chapters of Early Cayuga History" are apparently misleading and known to be erroneous. If the writer left this without comment and failed to correct it, he feels that his duty would have been neglected to a great extent. How a gentleman of his ability could have been led astray to the extent the oration indicates, is difficult to understand.

Following the paragraphs to which exceptions are taken, is the writer's comment.

"It was on a Monday Sept. 20th 1779 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon so definite is the Journal from which I quote that Col. Butler with his detachment left Kanadasaga near the foot of Seneca Lake and proceeded along the outlet for a distance of 8 miles to the Indian town of Scawyace which had been destroyed on the outward march of the Army by Col. Harpin."

H.C.F. It was at three o'clock that Col. Gansevoort and one hundred men left the main army in camp south of Kanadasaga; Butler's troops did not leave for quite some time afterward. (See Journal Robert Parker.) The mileage quoted in the Grant's Journals is from the Kanadasaga Fort while Parker quotes from Headquarters. This error is of little consequence.

Quote Hawley, "Early the next morning Major Scott was temporarily detached with 200 men to destroy the corn in the vicinity, while Butler continued his march $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the Cayuga outlet which the troops crossed at a point where the stream was 70 rods wide."

H.C.F. The first five lines of this paragraph are quoted from the Journal of Thomas Grant whose division camped two miles from the Castle or $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles from his camp at Scawyace. The next line is from the Journal of George Grant 18 miles from Scawyace, one mile from the Castle. Thus it is obvious he did not detect two divisions traveling and camping separately. In the last line he reverts to the Journal of Thomas Grant. It is of note that he makes no note of Gewaga or a bivouac there, which of course is correct but contrary to erroneous history.

Quote Hawley, "Early the next morning they went at the far famed Capital of the Cayugas which they found to consist of 15 very large houses of squared logs, superior in their construction to any they had seen in the Indian country, with two outlying villages containing respectively thirteen and fourteen large houses and several scattered dwellings."

H.C.F. In this paragraph he begins with the Journal of George Grant, then reverts to Thomas Grant. The reader not familiar with the Journals would, of course, not detect the apparent reason, for it will soon be seen that George Grant names all of these towns as one. These villages must be recognized to meet with his deduction that they were those visited by Wentworth Greenhalgh in 1677, but in fact did not exist there until about 63 years thereafter.

Quote Hawley, "The whole comprising one commodious town of about 50 houses in all, scattered amid extensive corn fields with gardens and orchards abounding in vegetables and fruits but completely abandoned by inhabitants as seen by Greenhalgh the traveler a hundred years before, it consisted of three villages a mile apart from each other having in all about 100 houses, they intended he adds to next spring build them together and stockade them they have abundance of corn and lay two or three miles from the lake.

H.C.F. It will be seen that connecting these towns with those described by Greenhalgh is erroneous, and being cited as they are by a man of his learning renders an erroneous history which is very difficult to correct, because of the difficulty in convincing the reader that Dr. Hawley could be so mistaken. The publication of his pamphlet, the inclusion of this oration in the campaign history, and the copious foot notes by General Clark, all of which are definitely erroneous, have created a confusion that is a serious matter and one that is difficult at this late date to rectify.

. By reading the oration in full it will be seen that he maintained with General Clark that the mission site of St. Joseph existed here at Great Gully over 80 years after the mission among the Cayugas had ceased to exist. The Cayugas had occupied two large villages between 1700 and 1740 before they established a town at Great Gully. The whole mixup is apparently caused by the failure of both Clark and Hawley to recognize the actual location of St. Joseph as having been six miles distant. Had this occurred, they would have seen that St. Stephen and St. Rene could not possibly have existed at the points cited by them; also they then would have discovered that the Algonkian Indian Village site at Mud Lock was not of the Cayuga Culture.

It appears to the writer that Dr. Hawley was not thoroughly satisfied with General Clark's deductions. While his pamphlet makes no references to the location of the sites in question, he could not very well contradict Clark's deductions and accept his footnotes. Had either of them studied Father Peter Raffeix's map, they could not have gone astray to such an extent. Even in "The Jesuit Relations of 1672", Raffeix specifically cites the location of the mission site of St. Joseph as lying midway between the two lakes, (Cayuga and Owasco),

Also in this paragraph by Dr. Hawley, he quotes the sites at Great Gully as two or three miles from the lake and a mile apart, while they were less than a half mile from the lake and nearer together. Then he quotes 100 houses in 1677, but there were only 50 in 1779. Surely there is something amiss.

In General Clark's unpublished manuscript he records having consulted Catholic authority advising him that the Castle at Great Gully must have been the Mission site of St. Joseph. Whatever the authority, it is definitely erroneous. See map by Father Raffeix in an early bulletin in connection with the migration of the Cayuga Indians.

Quote Hawley, "Here also on the resumption of the missionaries in 1678, one year after Greenhalgh's visit was the scenes of the missionaries labors of that devoted and accomplished Jesuit Stephen de Carheil for 16 years regarded in his time as a saint and a genius of the highest order."

H.C.F. The Jesuit Relations of 1672 specifically states that Father de Carheil was plundered and driven from the country of the Cayugas in 1684. No mission of any denomination was thereafter permitted among the Cayugas.

Quote Hawley: "In Raffeix time the town boasted a long and wasting war with the Andaste's and as if for forecasting their future strength the Father adds; perdigious numbers of small children.

One of the Journals of Butler's men mention the finding of salt, reminding us again of the observant Jesuit in his account of the seven or eight salt springs he was shown in the vicinity of Tichero (Thioharo) ten miles away especially attractive to wild pigeons where he often saw from seven to eight hundred caught in a single stroke of the net.

H.C.F. The salt springs so frequently referred to in history were not those mentioned in Clark's footnotes. The rushes referred to also as being at the foot of the lake on the east side, were not there; the reference in "The Relations" is to the Montezuma Marshes or Swamps.

For the benefit of the readers the footnotes so frequently mentioned are here repeated. "Choharo (Thioharo) was the Tichero (first named Tichero by Greenhalgh H.C.F.) or St. Stephen of the Jesuit Relations said to signify the place of rushes at the foot of Cayuga Lake on the east side at the exact point where the bridge of the middle turnpike left the east shore. The trail across the marsh followed the north bank of an ancient channel of the Seneca river. The salt springs mentioned by Father Raffeix in 1672 were on the west side of the marsh about half a mile north of the N.Y.C. & H.R.R. bridge. Initialed J.S.C.

H.C.F. Eight years after Dr. Hawley's oration and the publication of his famous work, the oration appeared in full text in the campaign history published by the State of New York. This double publicity tended to substantiate the erroneous deductions that appear in history as if to render it indelible.

Thanks to the writer's meager knowledge of archaeology, it is thought that it has been thoroughly proven that an amended history is needed. In this contradiction of the history as it has been written, the writer again asserts that he has not been compelled to resort to hypothesis.

Following Dr. Hawley's published oration is one by the Rev. David Craft given at Wylusing, Pennsylvania, in 1879. Dr. Craft accompanied General Clark on some of his research expeditions in Pennsylvania. The only portion of Dr. Craft's oration which will be given here is a matter of historical record. Quote from a footnote; "In a census taken in 1763 out of 1950 warriors, the Senecas claimed 1050, the Oneidas 250, the Cayugas 200, the Mohawks 160, the Onondagas 150, and the Tuscaroras, who had been admitted as the sixth nation of the Confederacy, 140. The British Indian agent reported that during the Revolutionary War there were 300 Onondagas, 230 Mohawks, 200 Cayugas and Tuscaroras, and 150 Oneidas.

MONUMENT AT YOUNG FARM

Note: The following article written and contributed by Mr. E. J. Young is a duplicate of the account written especially for and sealed in the metal container of the monument. We are happy to publish in this bulletin the memoirs of this site which prompted Mr. Young to erect the monument and present it to the Archeological Society and the Cayuga Museum.

"In the days to come, the readers of this bulletin will know why I marked the monument as I did. My life covers nearly half the time since the Sullivan Campaign and the deserting of this village by the Indians at the approach of Sullivan's Army. For over eighty years it has been known to me as the 'Upper Cayuga Village'.

"In the early days I was most fortunate to have several friends who were acquainted with the beginning in this section. Allen Pease, in his seventies when I was a young lad, told me much of the early events. Mr. Roberts, born in the Mill House in the Gulley, and Mr. Smith, who was a gunsmith, worked with the Indians and early settlers. Many of them contributed. One told me of the Log Rolling when the land across the road from the monument was cleared (mostly heavy maple). They all spoke of this site as the 'Upper Cayuga Village', deserted by the Indians as the army approached.

"When I was about eight years old, an Indian woman came to our home and asked to stay for the night. She said she wanted to sleep on the ground where her people once lived. My parents tried to get her to sleep in a bed but she preferred the floor and her own blanket. During the night a thunder shower took place and she took cover under a heavy evergreen tree until the storm was over. In the morning she said, 'My people leave when white men come with thunder guns, then many white folks come.'

"Mr. Sellen and Mr. Follett, sent to this site by the Rochester Museum about thirty years ago, retrieved many artifacts in their two weeks stay on the grounds. When I asked Mr. Sellen how much longer they would be there, he replied, 'We are going in a few days as we have found enough artifacts to prove that this is the Upper Cayuga Village site for which we were sent here.'

"Over the years much has been found to bear out the fact that this was one of the last villages. More copper and brass arrow points were found than stone. Very few beads of their own make but the trader type were found in abundance, mostly red. Kettles of brass and copper as well as many iron tools made by white man and the traders' white clay pipes have been found in great numbers. Some burials in boxes have also been unearthed.

"Sullivan's scouts reported that this village had been abandoned and when he travelled down the lake only a small detachment was sent over to destroy the remains.

"I have lived on and near this 'Upper Cayuga Village' site all my life with the exception of a few winters spent in Florida. Through the relating of experiences by friends, by living close to the soil and the people of this section, I have learned much. With the study of Sullivan's campaign, the help of Historical Societies, and all the knowledge that has come to me by tradition, I have gathered the facts stated above.

"For many years I have planned to erect a monument on this site of the Red Man who owned and occupied this land and to the first White settlers. It has now been accomplished and my wife joins me in hoping that it will be a source of great pleasure and inspiration to all. We are gratified by the numbers of people who are now visiting it."

Signed: Ernest J. Young

February 10, 1949

Mr. Young, in turning over this monument to the Archeological Society, hoped that it would be suitably landscaped and cared for. The plans of the Archeological Society and the Cayuga Museum include this which we hope to carry out this coming summer.

PHOTOGRAPHIC HISTORY OF SOCIETY SINCE 1945

The photographs in the Bulletin for this month were generously donated by Herbert L. Davie, Auburn member of the society who spent much time in developing and printing them. The snapshots were taken by several members over the past four years.

1. Group of members and friends in museum at Algonkian Village at Levanna, N. Y., during Society outing June 12, 1947.
2. Members holding artifacts taken from burial at Young Farm on April 3 & 4, 1948. Left to right, James L. Ward, Stanley L. Chase, Harrison C. Follett, Newton E. Farwell and Arthur J. Seelye.
3. Dinner time at outing at Harrison C. Follett's home, Levanna, N. Y. June 12, 1947.
4. Three junior members at William F. Warder outing in Geneva on July 20, 1947, left to right, Betty Mae Wright, Lawrence Palmer and Marjorie Farwell.
5. Harrison C. Follett, honorary president of the Society. This picture was taken at his home in Levanna at the start of the first expedition of the Society in October, 1945.
6. First officers of the Society at Farwell home in Geneva on March 17, 1946. Left to right, Kenneth N. E. Wright, president; Dudley F. Palmer, secretary and treasurer; Maynard A. Cramer, vice president; and Harrison C. Follett, honorary president.
7. Herbert L. Davie whose articles on Physical Anthropology are read each month in the Bulletin.
8. George F. Dobbs, treasurer of the Society and the member who does all of the mimeographing of the Bulletin.
9. Group of members at the William F. Warder outing in Geneva on July 20, 1947. Left to right, Newton E. Farwell who is now president of the Society; Donald A. Armistead, former president; Mr. Warder, host, holding the Indian pottery; Kenneth N. E. Wright, former president; Harrison C. Follett, honorary president and George F. Dobbs, treasurer.
10. Group examining burial excavated at Paddington Site, Scipioville, N. Y. on March 24, 1946. Harold F. Hayden in foreground.
11. Prof. Walter K. Long, director of Cayuga Museum of History and Art and Society vice president at Warder outing in Geneva, July 20, 1947.
12. Harry L. Schoff of Honeoye Falls and Charles Wray of West Rush who addressed the May, 1949 meeting of the Society.
13. Dudley F. Palmer, first Society secretary and first editor of the Bulletin.

14. Group of members on an expedition to Lamoka Lake site Nov. 8 & 9, 1946. Left to right, Arthur J. Seelye, John Lowne, A. E. Barrett, Newton E. Farwell, H. C. Follett, James V. Stowell, Harry L. Schoff and Kenneth N. E. Wright in foreground.

15. Members at the Newton E. Farwell home in Geneva on March 17, 1946. Left to right, James L. Ward, John Phillips, Maynard A. Cramer, Newton E. Farwell, host; Arthur J. Seelye, Harrison C. Follett, William F. Warder and Harry L. Schoff.

16. Monument built by Mr. Ernest Young and Stanley L. Chase commemorating the Indian village site and the early settlers who settled on or near the Young Farm on Great Gully. The monument was dedicated before several hundred people on Sept. 12, 1948 during which ceremony the monument and land on which the monument is erected was deeded to the Cayuga Museum of History and Art and the Archaeological Society of Central New York.

* * * * *

THE TO-TA-DA-HO BELT

(Shown on Cover)

From The Wampum Belt Collection of the New York State Museum

Size: length, 27 inches; width, 14 inches; rows wide, 45.

Acquired: 1898, through Rev. William M. Beauchamp

Description: A remarkably wide belt (the second widest known) woven of buckskin thongs. This belt is somewhat similar in general appearance to the "Wing" or "Dust Fan Belt" and may be contemporaneous, if not made by the same person. The design consists of a series of large overlapping purple triangles which are regularly arranged over the length. Along its central axis appears a chain of 14 small white open diamond-shaped figures. The background is made in white beads.

This is an Onondaga belt and sometimes termed the "Presidentia". It is known to have been longer at one time and bore 16, instead of 14, diamonds, as at present. The chain of diamonds has been represented as signifying a covenant, or a chain of friendship, always "to be kept bright". The belt was employed during council meetings of the Six Nations and, according to Thomas Webster, it was the first belt used by the principal chief at such meetings. It was placed in the custody of the Onondaga wampum keeper at Onondaga in 1847 and is considered a comparatively modern belt.

THE NOVEMBER MEETING

The regular monthly meeting of the Society was held at Cayuga Museum of History and Art in Auburn on Nov. 10th. The meeting was well attended and several guests were present.

The speaker of the evening was Dr. Edward T. Boardman of the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences and the subject of his address was "Birds you may see about your home". Dr. Boardman illustrated his talk with many excellent colored slides. This program was one of the outstanding talks of this season and was arranged through the efforts of Prof. Walter K. Long, director of the Museum and Society Vice President.

The business meeting was held after the program and the following persons were admitted to membership; Dr. G. G. Stevens of Groton, Mr. Bertrand Buck of South Lansing, Mrs. Verna Shirley and James Shirley of Seneca Falls.

Following the Business meeting, James L. Ward distributed many large and excellent sherds of pottery which had been left in Auburn by William S. Finney who was visiting here from Dos Cobezos, Arizona. The pottery was recovered from ancient pits near Fort Grant, Arizona by Mr. Finney. The members express appreciation to Mr. Finney for his thoughtfulness and his efforts in transporting the pottery all the way from Arizona for their pleasure and enjoyment.

Mr. Finney also brought several additional artifacts of the south west to add to the fine collection which he so generously presented to Cayuga Museum last year.

INDIANS ON INCREASE IN AMERICA

According to an article in the Syracuse Herald-Journal on December 2nd, 1949, the Red Man is on the increase in the United States.

Indian Bureau officials state that the Indian population is increasing at the rate of about one per cent a year.

It is estimated that there are upwards of 400,000 on the Indian tribal rolls at present as compared to 250,000 in 1880.

There are approximately 200 tribes in the nation today, 30 of which are in Oklahoma.

Oklahoma leads with 120,000 while Arizona has 65,000, California 25,000 and New York has about 10,000.

The Navajos, Hopis and Papagos of New Mexico and Arizona are increasing most rapidly at a rate of about two per cent.

THE TOTEM POLE

Auburn Citizen-Advertiser, Nov. 23, 1949 * * * *

"To the tribal chiefs of the American Indians during the 1860's, owning a totem pole was like having your name in the social register."

* * * * *

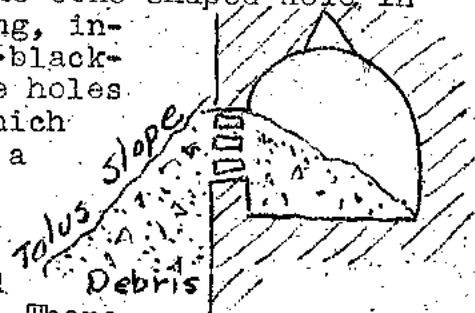
A recent letter received by the Chairman of the Editorial Committee is believed to be interesting enough to print, in part, in the Bulletin. The letter is from Harry Leighton, who attended a few meetings while residing in Auburn in 1947. Leighton is now living in Sante Fe, N. M.

"Dear Ken:

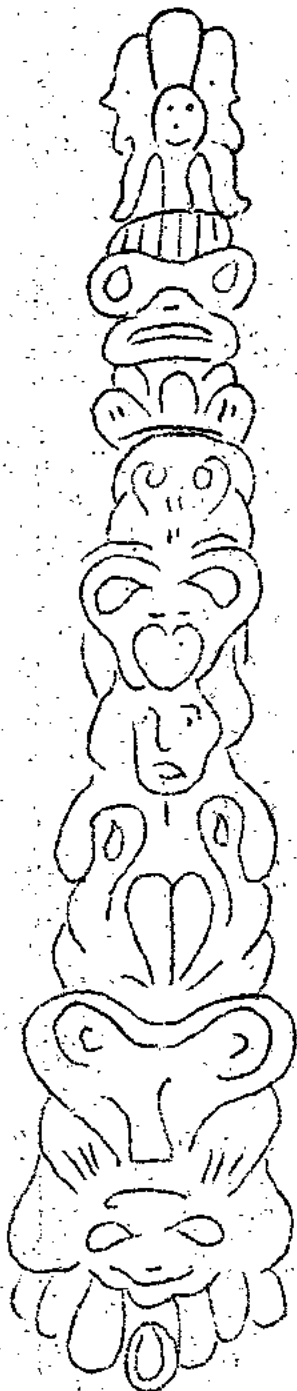
We were out exploring cave dwellings from the top of a talus slope. The talus is relatively recent debris which has fallen down from the cliff and has covered the lower dwellings. The surface of the slope is covered with pottery pieces.

I saw a white cricket disappear into a crack and in digging for it I discovered a sealed doorway in the side of the cliff. Three of us dug all day and succeeded in digging out the cave after removing the stones and adobe mortar that sealed the door. Our loot was very disappointing; we found two bone needles used in weaving, two unrelated pieces of pottery, and some hyroglyphics on the wall.

We can't figure out the cone shaped hole in the roof. The entire ceiling, including the cone, is smoke-blackened from fires. There are holes in the floor and ceiling which we assume are probably for a great loom.



We carefully re-sealed the door and planted bushes against it so that it is solely ours. There are thousands of un-excavated dwellings still to be explored. You must come out and dig. These caves are in the side of the high mesa upon which Los Alamos is built.



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF CENTRAL NEW YORK
CAYUGA MUSEUM
AUBURN, NEW YORK

March 7, 1953.

Dear Member:

Here is your January issue of the Bulletin. Somewhat late - none the less just as interesting. The stencils (cut in Rochester) were not received until late in February. We have since made arrangements for the stencils to be cut here. Your president delayed things these last ten days. Please accept our apologies. Other issues will be along soon.

To better determine the kind of dinner we plan for our Annual Banquet I am asking you to return the inclosed card. Will you be with us?

We would like to know soon how many to plan on - Jim Stowell will show pictures. Don't miss it!

Sincerely,


President