

21
THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
OF CENTRAL NEW YORK
BULLETIN

ARCHAEOLOGY

HISTORY



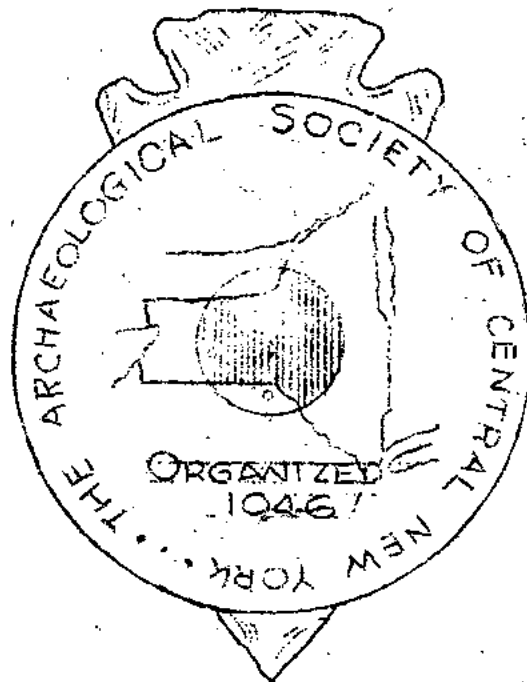
VOL. SEVEN

NUMBER SEVEN

SEPTEMBER, 1952

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.

The A.S.C.N.Y. is affiliated with the Division of Anthropology of Cayuga Museum of History and Art, Auburn, N.Y.



President:	Mrs. Mildred T. Close Locke, N.Y.	Secretary:	Mrs. Hazel J. Wright Auburn, N.Y.
1st Vice Pres.:	George L. Treter Geneva, N.Y.	Corr. Sec:	Mrs. Cora S. Johnston Geneva, N.Y.
2nd Vice Pres.:	Arthur J. Seelye Wolcott, N.Y.	Treasurer:	George F. Dobbs Auburn, N.Y.

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

INDIAN VILLAGE AND CAMP SITES OF CAYUGA COUNTY

WITH A BRIEF ARCHAEOLOGICAL HISTORY

by

Harrison C. Follett

PART FIVE

Cato

Site No. 8 - Lot 44

General Clark says that at Jack's Reefes (Cross Lake) when the whites first came to this town the Onondagas had a large settlement with a large clearing and a valuable orchard. They had also cleared off what is called the salt fields in the town of Cato, and had a small settlement there. The country north of the Seneca River and Oneida River was their favorite hunting ground.

Site No. 9 Lot 100.

Early Algonkian site on the west side of Cross Lake. Reported by Mr. M. A. Cramer.

Site No. 60 Lot 22.

Small early Algonkian site on the west side of Cross Lake. Reported by Mr. Cramer.

Site No. 84 Lot 81

At Parker Pond now known as Forest Lake, (report of Alonson Skinner), a site was discovered on a low sandy knoll in the woods. Its finder, Mr. Cramer of Auburn, together with the writer and Mr. Cadzow, spent several days exploring here. Ash beds and pits were found in which were sherds of archaic and later Iroquois pottery.

An interesting feature of the lowland site is that not more than 150 yards away is a site which from the nature of the artifacts is certainly Algonkian. Here occurs a low mound, probably artificial, of sand mixed with black earth and midden debris in which Mr. Cramer found a clay pipe resembling the soapstone platform variety.

Site 121 Lot 41 Cato.

Algonkian camp site at the mouth of Muskrat Creek. Reported by Mr. Cramer.

Site No. 122 Lot 20 Cato.

Small Algonkian site reported by Mr. Cramer.

Site No. 123 Lot 97 Cato.

Small Algonkian site on Muskrat Creek reported by Cramer.

Site No. 143 Onondaga County.

Site near Cross Lake and the salt spring reported by Clark and near what appears to have been the old river channel. Reported by Earl Mann.

Site No. 147 Lot 99 Cato.

Algonkian camp site on the east side of Otter Lake. Reported by Earl Mann.

Site No. 148 Lot 100 Cato.

Algonkian camp site at Otter Lake, reported by Earl Mann.

CONQUEST

Site No. 1 Lot 13 Conquest.

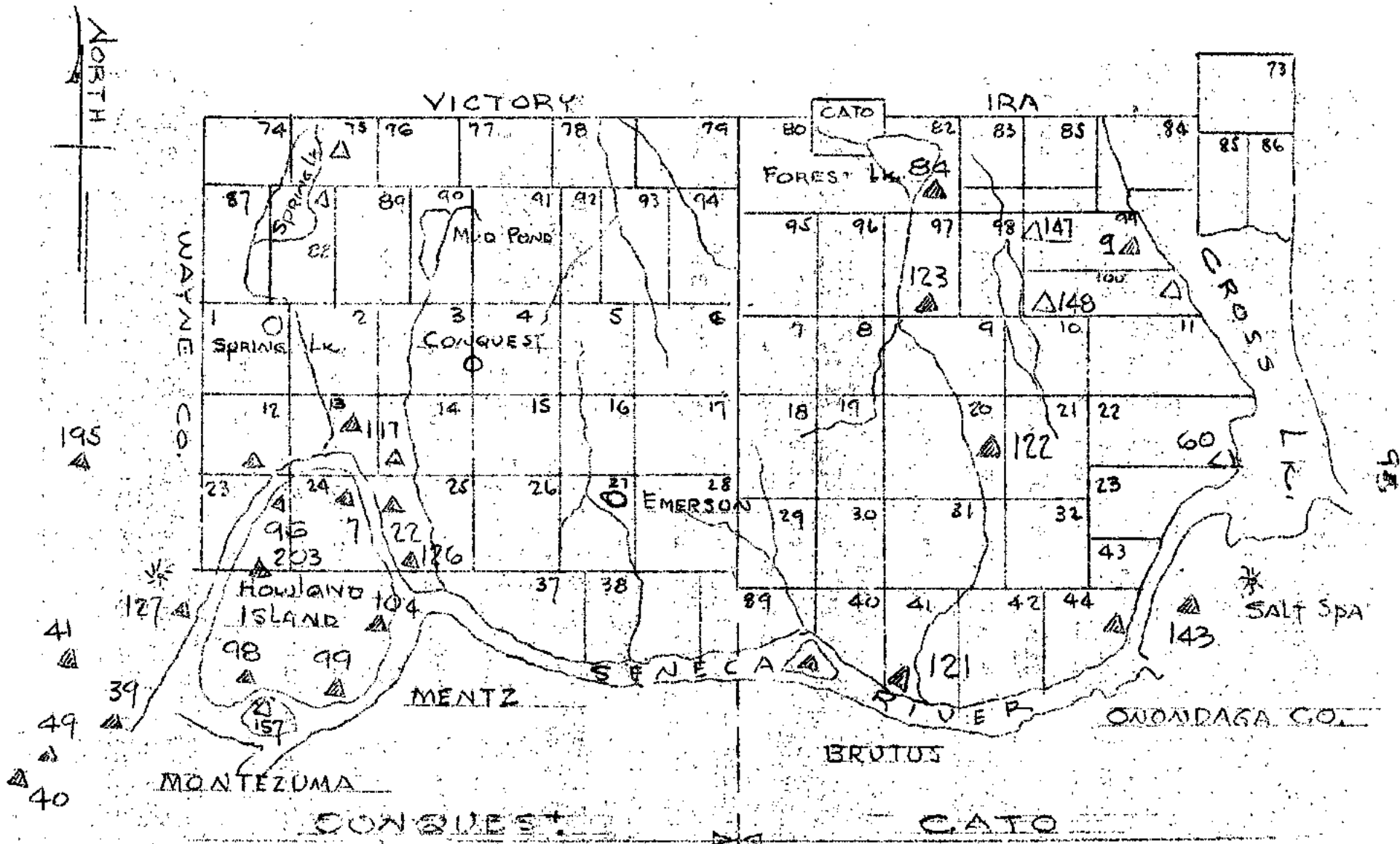
Small Algonkian site reported by Dr. Hinsdale.

Sites 7-96-98-99-104 Conquest.

These sites are all located on Howland's Island and are reported under one head. Investigation in so far as is known has been principally by surface hunting, most of which from all records obtainable has been made by Mr. Earl Mann of Jordan, N. Y. The articles reported indicate habitation by several varying cultures. No Iroquois articles are known to have been found there. While the sites are small they may be very important. In 1938-39 while grading, several skeletons were unearthed by C. C. C. boys. This was near site 98.

Site 203 Howland's Island.

Research in 1950 and through the cooperation of Mr. Arthur Seelye of Wolcott, N. Y. it has been ascertained that Mr. Harold Secor of Savannah, N. Y. and another, excavated a site on the west side of Howland's, which contained a quantity of Jesuit and European articles. Further investigation has developed the fact that it is of Cayuga culture



and that of a group cited as No. 3 on the migration chart inhabited the site about the year 1680. It is of note that no reference to St. Stephen or St. Rene is made in the Jesuit Relations after 1672 and therefore they could not have been considered of much consequence.

It appears that this group later crossed the Seneca River from whence they came and in later years migrated northward toward Lake Ontario. The site charted on early maps and referred to by General Clark as of 1700 and possibly St. Rene but charted by him on the west side of the river in error.

Site 22 Lot 25 Conquest.

Consists of a conspicuous mound. Potsherds indicate it to be Algonkian refuse.

Site 39 Wayne County.

West Side of Howland's Island. Algonkian site on the north side of Crusoe Creek. Reported by Harold Secor as village and burial site on the Wood farm.

Site 40 Wayne County.

The famous fort hill which has from time to time been cited as the site of the Jesuit Mission "St. Rene" in error. (See Clark's map.)

Site 126 Lot 25 Conquest.

Algonkian site on the east side of Howland's Island on the farm of Alfred Bruner. Articles recovered are very ancient. Mr. Bruner has a large collection of arrowheads and spears from the site. In 1939 several firehearths were visible on the surface.

Site 127 Wayne County.

Small Algonkian site reported by Carl Armbruster.

Site 157 Lot 98 Conquest.

Burials on Buck or Camel Island.

Site 195 Wayne County.

Approximate location of a late site reported by Arthur Seelye. This is a site supposed to have been excavated by the Rochester museum in 1939-40, and appears to have been a late Cayuga site. Jesuit articles occur in burials. This is the site referred to by Clark as charted by Charlevoix map and spoken of as existing in 1688. It is Cayuga and produces Jesuit articles, but was not established until after the Jesuit period.

THE JUNE MEETING

The regular Society meeting held at Cayuga Museum of History and Art on June 12th was very well attended by members and friends from Auburn, Cayuga, Geneva, Locke, North Rose, Pultney, South Lansing, Syracuse and Wolcott.

The speaker of the evening was Prof. A. I. Tyler of Pultney, N. Y. who took for his subject "Fifty Years as a Collector of Indian Relics".

Prof. Tyler stressed the point that many local Collectors have spent a lifetime collecting interesting relics only to have the collection broken up or thrown away on their death, and all the valuable field observations they had made lost or existing only in a few "word of mouth" observations. He advised all collectors to make definite plans for final disposal of their collections.

He briefly mentioned many frauds and hoaxes, notable the old stone quarry on Bluff Point surveyed and called Mound Builders' work.

The speaker exhibited many excellent artifacts to illustrate his talk which were examined minutely by the assembled group.

Starting in this BULLETIN, Prof. Tyler's address will be published in full. His paper will be in two parts and will be concluded in October.

At each monthly meeting of the Society, a featured event is a report on some important Indian site in central New York. The St. Joseph Jesuit Mission Site at Mapleton was the subject of this month's report by Kenneth N. E. Wright.

Mr. Wright stated that the Jesuit missionaries established the first Christian church west of Onondaga there in 1656 and maintained it until 1683, converting many of the Cayugas to Christianity. His statements were authenticated by artifacts recovered from the site over the past several years.

Refreshments were served by Mrs. Robert Ball of Auburn; Mrs. James Ward of Cayuga; and Mrs. Floyd Johnston of Geneva.

We are very happy to welcome Prof. A. I. Tyler to membership in the A. S. C. N. Y. and hope he will be able to take a real part in the Society's activities.

FIFTY YEARS OF A HOBBIE

(Collecting Indian Relics)

by

A. I. Tyler of Pultney, New York.

The following paper was given by Mr. Tyler before the A. S. C. N. Y. at the regular meeting held on June 12th. Only half of the paper is published in this issue; the second part will appear in the October BULLETIN.

"All too often the collection of relics of a lifetime and the more valuable information that is secured in the acquisition, is lost when the collector dies. Only a few words of mouth ideas are passed on to others and the large collections may go to a village dump or into concrete construction. I have in mind a few men who hoarded their knowledge of prolific village sites of Indians like a fisherman does his best fishing holes, who for years collected relics and finally passed on leaving no real contribution to archaeology."

"My boyhood in Pultney, N. Y. was far removed from any Indian village site but was along the old Pennsylvania to Ontario trail that avoided the deep gullies and ravines west of Lake Keuka and kept to or near the divide between the Susquehanna and St. Lawrence river systems. Those river systems were the road maps of Indian races; and often the tacitly acceptable boundary lines were the divides along the highlands. One thing I well remember was that as a child I would go out in any freshly plowed field and look for, and find relics of the stone age."

"I was also the leader of a gang of boys who hunted with bows and arrows, made bark houses in the woods and played Indian several years. Just how many iron, lead and copper arrow points we made and lost is problematical, but there must have been at least 200. So future collectors should always look with suspicion on Indian like objects found in the open fields and not excavated. I will enumerate several hoaxes and frauds that have been used; like the barbed bone fish hooks of Lukie Fitch which caused wrong assumptions to be made by expert archaeologists as to the probable date of occupation of Onondaga and Madison Counties."

"Before I pass up the subject of frauds - intentional and otherwise - I would like to mention the one Dr. Wright spent so much time in studying and surveying and mapping on Bluff Point. I began teaching on the point in 1905 and found this interesting account of Mound Builders in the 25th Annual Report of the Regents. I was living on the next farm and for the five years I was around there I never could find a relic, a fire blackened spot, or any trace of the men who

made the works. My brother-in-law, Wm. Prosser, for years the highway superintendent put a stone crusher near it about fifteen years ago and solved the riddle by finding old work out steel drills and drill holes in the rocks. This unintentional hoax of Mound Builders works was the site of an old long abandoned stone quarry where the building strata of the stone lay near the surface. It was probably used to quarry the stone for the Wagner Mansion on top of Bluff Point and possibly for PennYan buildings, dams and Crooked Lake Canal. I tried to get a state archaeologist to examine the evidence with me so we could correct the statements in Beauchamp's and Parker's books as to this. He said "No, let the error continue. I would not want to correct the work of Dr. Wright."

"When I was a boy a form of carbonundum like whetstone was put on the market that came to a sharp point on each end, round in shape and each half, if broken in the center, much the shape of a large cigar. We always cussed out these whetstones which would make a hole in the workers' pocket and cause a loss of other things beside the stone. Well I have seen a number of such stones or halves of such stones among the collector's most cherished specimens. They were surface finds picked up years after being lost."

"About the time of the first World War a large inscribed boulder was found on the Frank Black farm on Oneida Lake. It was reputed to have been taken on a village site and probably was. The material when first brought to the surface was easily carved and marked - probably was then. When Mr. Black showed me a collection of arrow points he said he found with it, the answer was easy. The points were obsidian, chert, quartz, and jasper. They included everything from bird points to Algonkian and Iroquois types. The finder came from the west. It was just the type of cigar box collection any farmer could accumulate thru the years."

"The Pompey stone in the State Museum is a good example of a known fraud. The Lukey Fitch collection of bone implements was bought in good faith and the by the way that farmer is said to have paid off a mortgage on his farm by a bag of bones he made one winter and aged in a cow manure pile. He lived on a real Indian site and found real relics but found an easier way to get them."

"I would like to tell the story of the double figure, obscene figurine pipe found in the ocean sands near New York. It reputedly brought several hundred dollars to its actual finder. It was afterward found it could be purchased in gross lots for half a dollar and was made for African trade. All this I mention to show that surface finds and man made mounds are not always of Indian origin."

"From 1910 to 1920 my collection of Indian relics were few and far between. I was on a collector's long vacation, but I always went out of my way to look over collections and remember items of interest. Then I became the curator of the Cazenovia Library Museum. An honorary job at which I gave a score of years spare time. It was while here that I read over the published books of the Smithsonian Institution, State Museum Bulletins, and O'Calligan's Documentary History of New York State and began a real study of Stone Age Man. Here I learned to work flint and chert as my ancient ancestors did and to collect again under the tutelage of such a teacher as E. Bradley who had guided work for several museums. It was here that I came into contact with much of historical conjecture. There were the fortified hilltop sites of the Pre-Hiawatha League of Nations. The contact sites of the early explorers who came thru the area south of Oneida Lake, the colonial period sites in which shell beads had given place to glass ones, arrow points to lead balls, clay kettles to copper ones, and iron axes took the place of stone celts."

"All these sites are well listed in Dr. Parker's bulletin on aboriginal sites and need not be mentioned by me. I wish that the same statement were true for Steuben and Yates Counties also."

"Some amusing things can come out of such a study. The 6th Nation, the Tuscaroras were settled in Madison County and Canaseraga was their capitol or main village. I once had to prove that to the State Historian who disputed it by quotations from his own books on Sullivan's Campaign. From Sir William Johnson's Expense account I found the dimensions of the fort or Tuscarora Castle he built for them, the iron hinges and iron work used and from Chief Rochwell the meaning of the name of the village, Canaseraga-- THE HOUSE ON TOP OF A HOUSE-- A two story block house with upper story overhanging the other as the one at Saratoga Battle Field."

"I think it would be uninteresting to mention the common types of artifacts found and so I am going to stress only a few of the unusual ones. Indians did use metals. They did not understand smelting so artifacts made from them are hammered and ground out to the shapes we find. To them all hard was stone. Thus we find in their legends of the stone giants their version of their first encounter with men in armour. The arrows bounced off the stone giants. Thus back of the legend is found a clue to historical background just as with our own ancestors the centaur -- half man, half horse with four legs but a man's head and torso was a terrified group's version of the first men seen on horseback attacking them."

There are quite a number of metal objects found in collections or museums. Mostly are beaten out of copper, silver or gold but now and then we find them of iron or hard meteorological metals. Mr. Sturdevant of Prattsburg has a celt shaped like a stone one and probably made like one but it does not seem influenced by a magnet, so is probably not iron."

"I am submitting an arrow head chipper, from the Temperance House Site in Chondaga County. It is not iron or steel as shown by my use of a compass and magnet on it. It is harder than steel and will cut glass. It is probably meteorological metal of the cupro-nickle variety. By the way, the Temperance House was a very interesting site as it had been destroyed by fire - accidental or in warfare - and many fine fire cracked specimens are surface finds there."

"A hafted stone axe was found in the deep much near Chittenango. It was sent to the Smithsonian Museum and I spent a long time finding and studying its wooden handle. It was shaped like a hemlock knot or club and the stone blade was mortised into the wood; not bound on with green rawhide as with western groved axes."

"I do not believe that we should classify artifacts as rough and polished stone age here in New York. Individuals then as now were of two classes. Those proud of possessions and keeping them polished and those who sought only the utility value of an object and were too lazy to spend the time putting ornamentation or polish on them. On the Temperance House Site I found my only spool and swivel used for mounting a feather in peak of an Iroquois cap. It was of steatite and ornamented with parallel lines. A boy with me found a boulder weighing tons with a foot long groove for abraising arrow shafts. I bought the find for a quarter and peened off a slab about twenty-five pounds with the groove."

"I think most collectors are passing up two types of relics much used but not spectacular to show in collections. They are: 1. The abraising stones by which bows, snowshoe frames, and other materials were rubbed and sanded into shape. 2. The roughly triangular stones from 12 to 18 inches in length, so formed by nature with a few alterations that one point can be used as a pick and the oppposed flat edge used as a shovel, held in hands and used between the legs for digging. They could also be used for prying off the large slabs of bark used in house and canoe building. I exhibit one of these stone diggers for another purpose. It was found by Mr. Bradley at the Rippleton R. R. Excavation cut. It could be a cleaver, stone sword, totem of whale, digger or bark peeler but it is a stone bell. I have only found about five of these compact limestone bell stones or ringing stones; two were axe heads and one other was plainly a weapon like some found in Assyria and Babylonia. In Ethiopia they have musical combinations of ringing stones capable of rude chimes-effects."

"I am sure that all collectors present are familiar with both the identification of Algonkian and Iroquois pottery by their decoration and also the Algonkian notched arrow points and the Iroquois triangular or so called war points. I wonder how many of you have made a study of the frequency of find of each. Here is a project you can work out in any collection. Count the number and report back at another meeting of this Society to some one interested in tabulating results. Thus: X has a collection of 300 flint points, 31 were triangular. I find this collection has a ratio of about 10 Algonkian points to one Iroquois point. I think this might give some clew to the relative length of time both occupied this area."

"Now I am going to start a real controversy. I exhibit a 'spear head' in a haft I have made; to show you that I think most spear heads had handles of less than six inches and were actually knife blades. You will see that the defect in this spear head is actually a thumb rest in the knife blade."

"To suppose that the Indian armed with only one spear would trust a material that would break or splinter on contact with heavy bone, a shield, a tree trunk or boulder or even by flirt of the quivering shaft in hard flesh would hardly give stone age man the sagacity we attribute to him. Disarmed after the first thrust. After that he would trust more durable bone, antler, of hardened wood for points. Now this would not be true for the javalins - two or more carried and used with the spear thrower before the bow came in general use - - like with Eskimo or Aztec of early historic time; or with his flint pointed arrows of which first explorers say he carried from three to twenty. There one broken point did not disarm him until it could be replaced. We have depended too much on the formal education of archaeologists handed down from the 'Thunderbolt days' in classifying large points as first thunderbolts and later as spear heads. European peasants still explain polished stone celts as heaven hurled thunderbolts."

"I am going to stick my neck out one step further and say that a modern archer, well trained in archery and not just skillful with one bow and arrow type, is more competent to judge flint arrow points than a room full of archaeologists who have only heat knowledge and probably could not rub two sticks into an actual fire if they tried. Now will you all agree with me that an arrow is roughly the diameter of a pencil and that a knife handle is roughly the size of your thumb? Go over your collection you have called arrow points and see how many are too wide between the notches to fasten to a pencil size shaft. What are they? Worn out knife blades probably. Your stone age man sharpened his knife by chipping its edge from time to time, and in time it became worn down to a scraper and at last was made into an arrow point or discarded and a new flint blade inserted in the more valuable handle - now disintegrated by time."

Some so called scrapers are chisel shaped arrow points made for tree hunting but most such arrows were probably wooden headed bunts that would not pin the game up in the tree."

"All active Indians required a knife almost daily in their work. They of course used clam shells, bones and hard wood but even so, the number of knives in any real collection ought to be greater than it appears to be."

"You have read of the patient work of the stone age man in making his flint tools. This is not true. An expert flint knapper could strike out an arrow point in a few minutes. The flint knappers who made gun flints for old army muskets were fast expert workers as late as 1900 when flint locks were still used in African trade guns. The old hunters saved the cost of gun flints by using broken arrow points as I have done on the muskets and pistols I have experimented with. You know the snap - puff - bang guns of the olden days."

"Flints were worked by two methods: 1. Percussion in which the flakes are chipped off by pounding with an arrow point maker. 2. The pressure method by which more delicate flakes were pressed off. The hammer I exhibit is of Indian origin, the deer horn flaker is of my own make as old ones are too brittle for present day use. Most of the Algonkian flint or flint-like rock came from the old quarry at Cossack, N. Y. I think Dr. Parker estimated it would take 200 men 800 years to pile up the heap of refuse found there. Someone did. A bushel of these cache flints was found with 500 feet of my cottage by Mrs. Wilcox who gave me about a peck of them. A slab of bog iron ore was with them. This was red paint when pulverized and mixed with bear grease. This buried cache was the equivalent of the blacksmith shop and the hardware store to the ancient inhabitants. It probably came from the Hudson valley flint mine. (I wish some archaeologist with time and means could start the tracing of ancient trade routes by the identification of the probable sources of the flint implements found. For instance across from the county almshouse at Branchport is found a site where only argillite points predominate. Where did they come from?) Iroquois flints are of different color and texture from Algonkian as they are darker and not of grayish color. Some say that flint was mined near Buffalo and some say in Pennsylvania. Probably both places."

"The myth that flint was chipped by heating and dropping water on it has some foundation. That was the method used to break large chunks from the solid rock in the flint mine. Heat the rock, dash water on it and flakes of flint would scale off as when a glass dish is put in hot water it often breaks or as inept campers have found with the stone fireplaces they have built."

CALIFORNIA COUPLE ACTUALLY PLAY ON STONE CHIMES

The following article is taken from a story in "Hobbies" magazine of July, 1952 about a Mr. and Mrs. James Cooper who have collected and arranged "musical stones" on a simple rack in the form of chimes.

The article states that Mr. Cooper has picked up all of his stone chimes and cut notches in them so that they may be hung on the rack by strings as metal hangers would kill the sound.

There are ten stones representing ten whole notes on the musical scale and it is surprising the number of pieces of music that can be played on these few notes. It has been necessary to chip some of the actual stones to change the tones slightly. The stone chimes are struck with a rubber mallet.

It is believed that the above article would be interesting to our readers and especially to those attending the June meeting when Mr. Tyler exhibited and demonstrated his "musical stone". It is quite a coincidence that the article should appear in "Hobbies" so soon after Mr. Tyler's explanation of the similar "musical" stones in his collection.

EXTRA BULLETIN

It was announced in the June BULLETIN that there was a possibility that we would publish a special edition BULLETIN during the summer on Society activities.

The requested material did not arrive in enough quantity in time to edit and prepare this edition, however, several interesting articles have arrived and we are happy to be able to add this material to the September BULLETIN in the form of a second section.

Please do not think that we do not desire more articles on summer activities as we will need them in the next months BULLETIN so keep sending them in to the chairman of the editorial committee.

~~PART TWO~~

~~ELMIRA~~

PART TWO of this months BULLETIN is devoted entirely to the activities of the Archaeological Society of Central New York and its members during the summer of 1952.

ANOTHER EXCITING ADVENTURE FOR JAMES V. STOWELL

ELMIRA, NEW YORK

At the request of the editor, Jim Stowell, one of our Elmira members, replied regarding his plans for this summer's expedition to the far north.

The following is quoted from Jim's recent letter:

"Yes, I am going north for another adventure tale. This time way up the west coast of Baffin Island up in the Foxe Channel then down along Southampton Island to Chesterfield Inlet, then down to Eskimo Point and eventually to Point Chirchill. From there I hope to pick up a dead head flight with some R. C. A. Force plane to drop me at Winnipeg thence to Toronto and home. I sail from Montreal about July 5 to 10 as near as I know now and out the Strait of Belle Ile and along the Labrador up to the Hudson Strait thence on up the Baffin Island coast; approximately 4250 miles before I hit my first Eskimo settlement. I am after a new film of course and new story material but may have a chance to do a little work on some of the primitive Dorset Culture Sites up in Baffin Land; it all depends on the weather and the ice storms etc."

We all wish Jim the best of luck on his expedition and anxiously await his return to see his new film and hear his report on his exciting experiences.

FROM CAYUGA TO MOOSE WALLOW

by

James L. Ward of Cayuga, N. Y.

I am writing this at my daughter's home in Kent, Ohio. From where I sit at a desk by a large picture window, there is a grand view; flowers on either side of a wide lawn that juts back into a new growth of ash, wild cherry, elm, oak and dogwood. Slightly to the left the land slopes a short distance to meet a wide expanse of low ground that extends to the Cayohoga River, three-fourths of a mile away. In the distance there are high wooded hills. Nearby there is a playground and ball diamond, then patches of corn and soy beans; on land not cultivated there are clumps of luscious berries. Here and there people are building new homes. Beyond the river are parallel roadbeds of two great trunk lines, the B. & O., and the Erie. At night one can hear the constant rumbling of long trains moving through this industrial empire.

By 1675 the Iroquois nations had extended its domain west to the Toacarawas which, I believe, like the Cayuhoga flows into Lake Erie. The land lying between was called by them (the Iroquois) "The place where nobody lives."

I will go back now to Central New York and my home in Cayuga, mindful of a request of our editor, Kenneth Wright, that members of our Society send in for publication, a resume of their archaeological activities during the past year; let me take you with me on some of many trips northward. First we will stop south of a small creek that flows through the "Rene Menard Bridge Site", where on low ground near the abandoned Cayuga and Seneca Canal was found a very nice argillite spear head, a knife and two or three other broken pieces of this material. Also there was found a beveled celt, chert drills and points of a type that indicated early occupation. Just north of the creek occurred the excavation for a pipe line by the Tennessee Gas Transmission Co. See "Operation Pipe Line" in the October, 1951 BULLETIN. Following north over these extensive sites there were found many notched fan like scrappers, arrow and spear points, drills, fragments of ceremonial stones, a grooved hammer stone, two large steatite beads; then on the hilltop, trade beads, brass arrow points, a brass needle and a rolled copper nail.

From here we continue north, but will pull away from route 90 at the thruway for a visit to Kipps Island. Digging in refuse on the ancient shore near the south end of the island many interesting pot sherds, 6 fine spear heads, arrow points and other things were found on a small area of cultivated ground; there were many chips of red and yellow Jasper, some broken artifacts of this material and a steatite pendant.

We return now to route 90 and continue on north through the village of Montezuma. A mile further on we cross Crane Brook; here we pull to the side of the road for a hike to the "Gladiola Site", located one half mile west of the highway. We found arrow points, spear points, scrapers, a steatite tube, slightly broken and fragments of a steatite pots. Let us return now to the highway and continue on north passing stop 69 on the old Rochester and Eastern Trolley line, over the West Shore R. R. nearby then a short distance beyond where the road turns abruptly to the right; we turn left and continue on through a field, bearing somewhat to the west, where near the Seneca River there was an early fishing village now called the Moose Wallow Site. This land is known to neighboring people as the sand farm. The site extends north and south; at the north side there is a small body of water (long axis north and south) approximately 100 feet wide and 500 feet long named Moose Wallow. A creek flows through the north end and into the Seneca River.

I believe that George Dobbs named this ancient village "The Moose Wallow Site" at least he was the first person I heard refer to it by this name. Carl Armbruster and I were directed to the site about twenty years ago by Allie Dwyer who has a home at stop 69. It was a place we went back to and referred to it as the "Stop 69 Site." I think Moose Wallow is a more appropriate name for it.

Recently this farm was purchased by a Mr. Snyder of Wolcott, N. Y. He is an elderly man with the ambition and vision of youth. This whole area including several acres of woodland was cleared of timber, cut and hauled away. Bulldozers were brought in to uproot stumps and push them aside in huge piles where they were burned; then earth movers leveled the land making a gradual slope to the river edge. Breaker plows were used to turn over the soil to a depth of at least eighteen inches. Through the vision of this man, this abandoned waste land soon became a beautiful garden of gladiola. Thus Moose Wallow became like a new site with many artifacts appearing on the surface for the first time since occupation. This deep plowing cut through many fire pits. I was somewhat disappointed to note an absence of bone artifacts and very few refuse bones occur on the surface. There were many flake scrapers and knives but an absence of notched scrapers. A wide variety of material was found, quartz, red and yellow jasper, chalcedony and many sherds of chert; a few celts; fragments of banner stones and gorgets; a variety of pot sherds, fragments of stone pots; hematite, an abundance of stone net sinkers; some quite rough and heavy, others chipped around the edge to better cling to the bottom in fast flowing water; large grooved stones; hammer stones; an occasional pipe fragment and a few large blades.

One day this spring, George Dobbs recovered from the surface of this site a rare native copper spear head and I am sure that George will remember this cold bleak day.

In June of 1951, I visited the site just before planting. The ground had been freshly worked and this whole area looked smooth and clear then as I walked along I saw an object some distance away that seemed to stand out; when I reached a point near to where it was I found it to be a human skull. It was in excellent condition and that of a young person; there were twelve teeth on a jaw. I had a garden trowel with me and in the soft sandy soil I soon buried it below plow depth.

On a long ridge east and in close proximity to the site a bulldozer had cut diagonally down the side as if to make a driveway; in doing so it brought to light quantities of red paint; there were fragments of charred human bones scattered through the paint; apparently a red paint cremation. To my knowledge no artifacts were found and I have found no evidence that the inhabitants of Moose Wallow were agriculturists.

I will not attempt to give you a date of predominant occupation of this site; suffice to say, I believe it to have been an early fishing village occupied by a people who fished with nets and stone head spears.

MUSEUM VISITED

The Ken. Wrights, after working a week of their vacation arranging their own "barn museum" at their home in Auburn, took a "Museum expedition."

The first stop was the historic restored Fort Niagara where much New York State history was enacted in our colonial days.

The second stop on their agenda was the Buffalo Museum of Science when they viewed the most interesting display of dioramas depicting practically every phase of American history in miniature. Buffalo is not too far from Central New York and certainly every one of our group should visit this museum as the exhibits are beyond description.

The final museum visited was the Ontario Provincial Museum at Toronto, Canada. The archaeological displays there are terrific, both in material and quantity. The groups there are life size and depict nearly all types of Indian life in America.

It was a disappointment not to meet our fellow member, Mr. Kenneth Kidd who was at that time somewhere in our southwest.

JULY EXPEDITION AND OUTING AT ATWELL SITE

IN MADISON COUNTY, N. Y.

The annual summer expedition and "dig" of the Society was held at the famous Onondaga Indian Village Site known as the Atwell Site in Madison County on Sunday, July 27th and was considered to be the most successful annual outing in the Society's history.

The Atwell Site is one of the most important sites of the Proto-Historic Culture known and was occupied about 1600 A. D. When the site was occupied there had been very little, if any, contact with the white traders and it was several years later that the Jesuit missionaries came into the region.

The exact culture of the site can be verified, without a doubt, to be of this period by the great quantity of pot sherds recovered.

Each member of the expedition was well rewarded for his efforts in the refuse middens and will no doubt bring his recoveries to a Society meeting this fall for discussion.

The expedition was led by Mr. and Mrs. Stanley M. Gifford of Syracuse who made all arrangements with the owners of the Sites previous to the outing.

Those attending the outing were: Mrs. Mildred Close of Locke; Mr. and Mrs. Newton E. Farwell and son David; Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Johnston; Mrs. Robert Wesselman and daughter Janine; George F. Treeter and John DeCamp of Geneva; Mr. and Mrs. Stanley M. Gifford of Syracuse; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Seelye of North Rose; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Seelye of Wolcott; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ball and children, David, Ann and Eugene; George W. Dobos; Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth N. E. Wright and daughter Betty Mae Wright of Auburn.

The members of the Archaeological Society of Central New York wish to express their appreciation to Mr. W. L. Ingersol on whose property the Atwell Site is located for his generous co-operation in allowing the expedition to excavate on his farm.

We welcome Miss Rosemary Mann of Lima, N. Y. to membership in the A. S. C. N. Y. Miss Mann is studying to become an artist and, without a doubt, we will be publishing some of her illustrations in the BULLETIN.

Actual Size

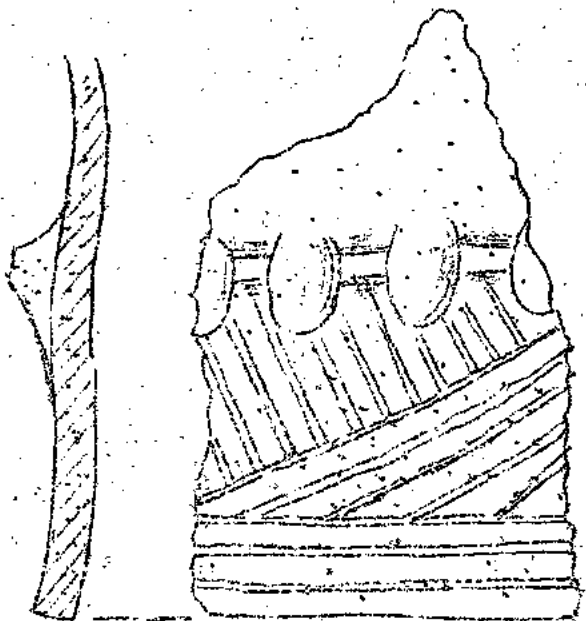
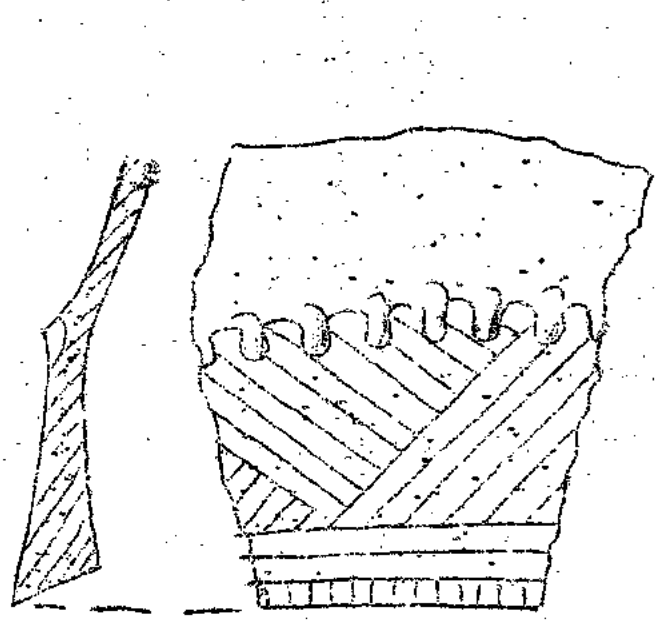
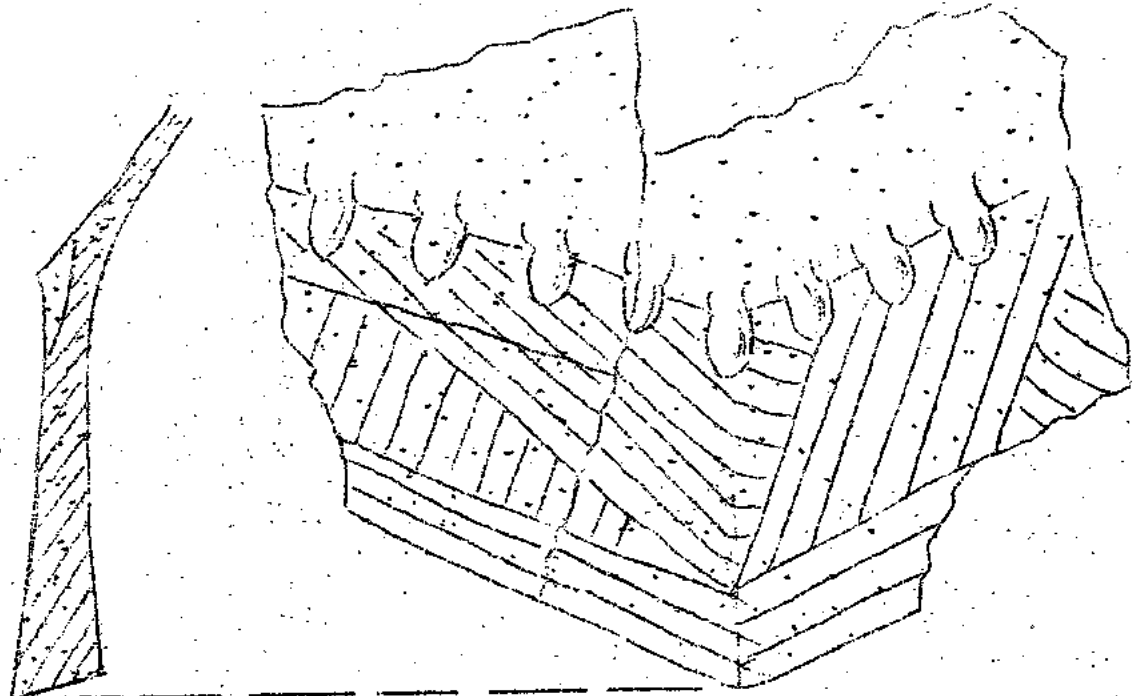
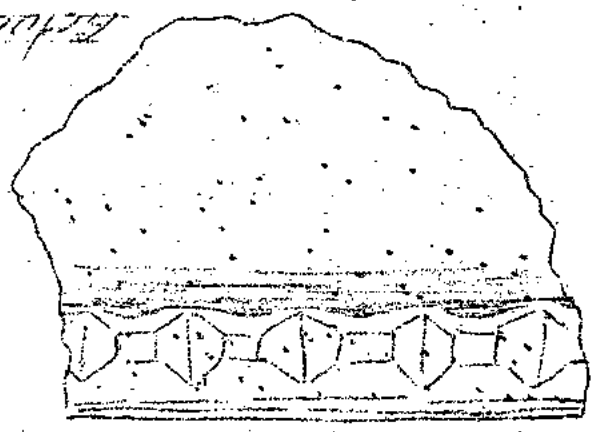
Duraise, N. Y.

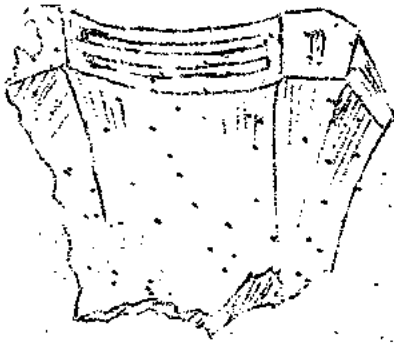
Gifford Collection

A. D. 1600

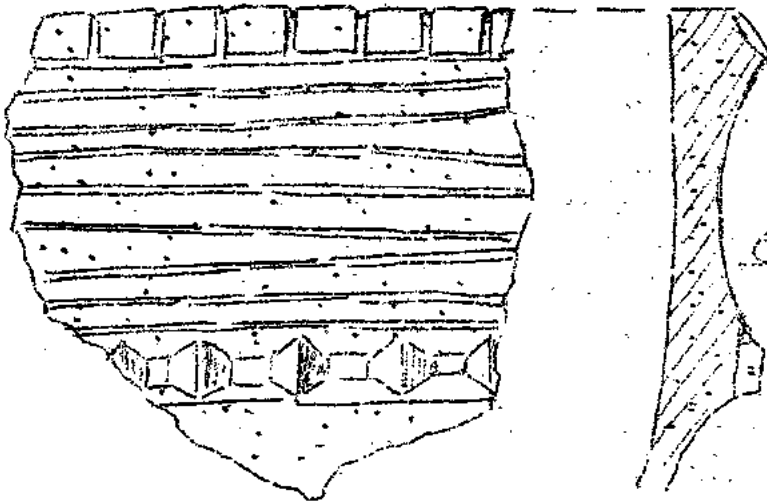
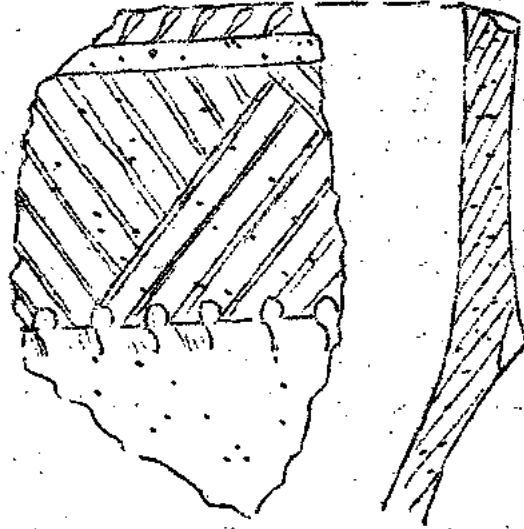
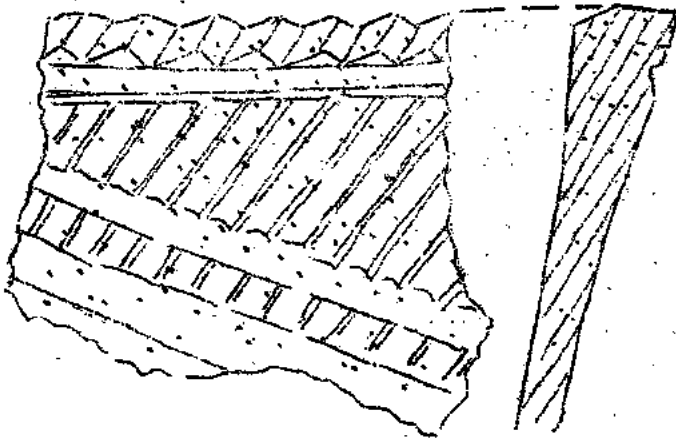
ATWELL SITE

POT SHEPDS.





PIPE BOWL FRAGMENTS



POT SHERDS

ATWELL SITE

1600 A.D.

Gifford Collection

Syracuse, N. Y.

Actual Size

ACTIVITIES IN WESTERN CENTRAL NEW YORK

by

Harrison C. Follett

The extreme hot weather of the past summer proved no barrier to the archaeologists of Western Central New York.

An expedition into the wilds of the Seneca country has resulted in the disclosure of what is probably one of the most interesting that has yet been found. Excavations up to date seem to warrant pronouncing it an early Colonial Seneca culture but peculiar and difficult to understand is the fact that the Indian houses were erected on a steep hillside where excavation was necessary to obtain a floor space; here post holes found indicate houses about six by ten feet with a fire hearth in the center with a surrounding depth of ashes indicating extensive use; within this deposit, triangle and notched arrow points occur together with bone implements, bone pendants, small pieces of brass and an abundance of native clay pottery tempered with burnt stone.

Several small pots whole, and several crushed larger size pots occur all of which appear to be lying where the weight of the soil by erosion covered them.

We hope from time to time to render progressive reports.

The writer is not at liberty to disclose the location of the site at the present time.

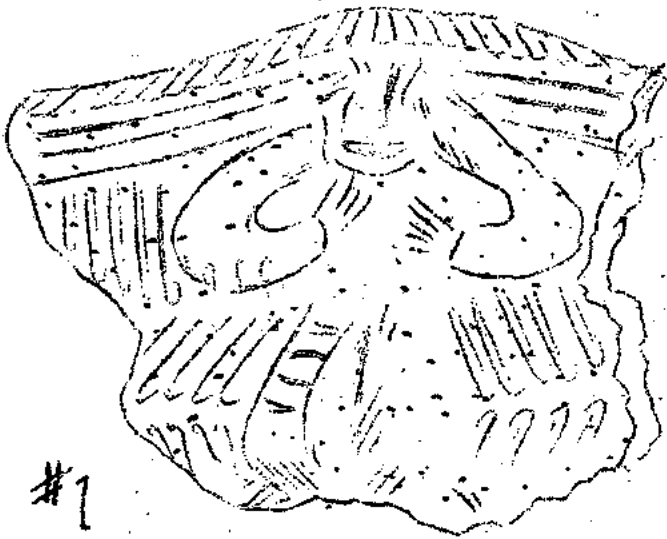
Herewith are diagrams of pot sherds most of which are unique and were presented to the writer for publication in the BULLETIN. The original diagrams were produced by a young lady archaeologist who recently became a member of the A. S. C. N. Y. Miss Rosemary Mann of Lima, N. Y.

Figure 1 represents a sherd from a pot with three corners and a flat bottom; sherds of the whole pot were recovered. The effigy appears to represent a frog or toad and appears on each of the three corners.

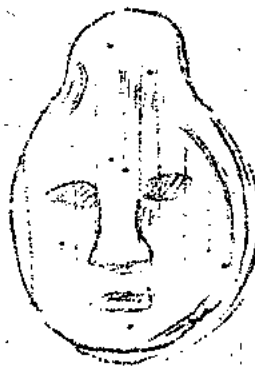
Figure 2 is a human face carved on the petilla of a deer, side view shows drilling for suspension.

Figure 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 are sherds of pots; figures 4 and 6, it will be noted show X etching; these are all rim sherds and most cases are portions of whole pots that are under restoration. The writer has examined them and vouches for their authentic production.

Correspondence is invited from interested persons or those in particular who have at some time discovered similar pottery such as Figures 1, 4 and 6.



#1

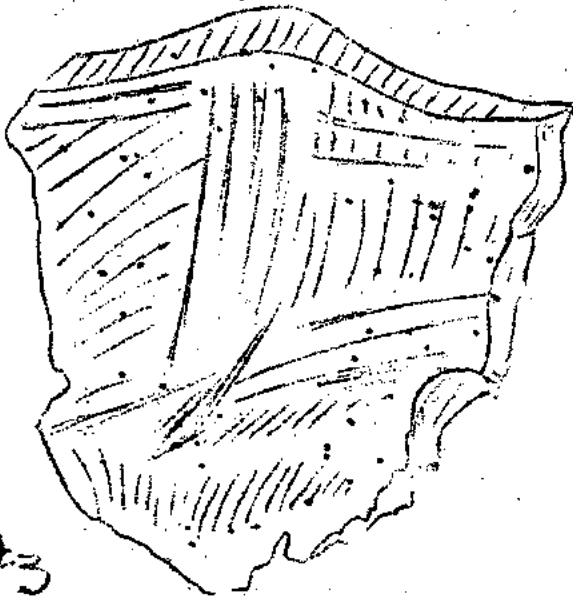


FRONT

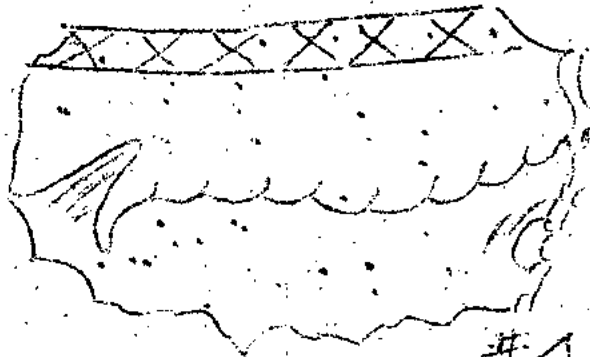


SIDE

#2



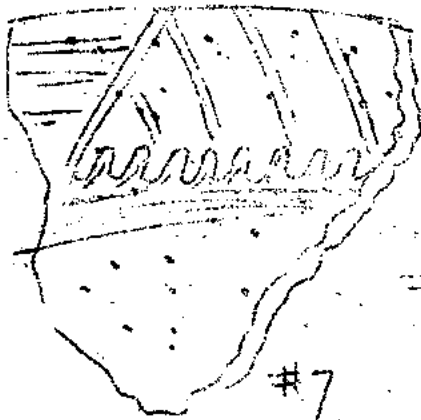
#3



#4



#8



#7

WESTERN CENTRAL
NEW YORK MATERIAL

CONTINUED ON PAGE 115

GIFFORD COLLECTION VIEWED AT AUGUST OUTING

Each year during the month of August the Archaeological Society visits the home of one of its members to view collections of archaeological material; usually the exhibits are a combination of several collections of the vicinity of the host on this occasion.

On Sunday, Aug. 24th several members and friends gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth N. E. Wright in Auburn to view the outstanding collection of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley M. Gifford of Syracuse. The Gifford collection has a 100,000 item inventory and represents over twenty years of intensive excavating, research and preparation on the part of the owners; only about 5,000 items were exhibited due to lack of display facilities. The material shown was entirely from Onondaga and Madison Counties and created an extreme amount of interest among the assembled group. All previous exhibits have been from Cayuga and Seneca Sites while the Gifford collection is of Onondaga, Oneida and Mohawk Material.

Besides being well known in the archaeological field the Giffords are prominent in historical groups having been connected with the staff at Fort Ticonderoga for several years during the excavation and restoration of that famous fortress of our early history. The Giffords also exhibited a group of most interesting relics which were recovered during the excavation of Crown Point and camp sites of the famous Rogers Rangers during the French and Indian War period.

The aim of the exhibition this year was not only to be archaeological but also show as complete a display of early Americana as possible.

Another feature exhibition was the collection of primitive wood, tin and iron household articles used in Central New York in the early days of the 19th century owned by Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth N. E. Wright, representing many years of collecting thruout this region.

An unusual item exhibited was an early cast iron plow acquired recently in Moravia, N. Y., near the place where the first cast iron plow was invented and cast; this plow is marked "Woods Patent" and probably dates back to about 1830 when Jethro Wood started manufacturing this type of plow.

The group assembled early in the afternoon and spent several hours viewing the exhibits; examining and discussing each item in its turn; theorizing on its probable use by the Indian and the early white settlers.

Considerable interest was shown in Mr. Wright's several scrapbooks of the complete history of the A. S. C. N. Y. since its founding in 1945. Archaeological publications were also made available to the guests.

Another feature of the afternoon was the showing of colored slides of the recent expedition of the Society to the Atwell Indian Site of about 1600 in Madison County by Mrs. Mildred Close, Society president.

All guests were requested to register in a registration book which was originally an old account book with entries dated 1840.

Each family brought a basket dinner and late in the afternoon a feast was enjoyed by all on tables set on the lawn of the hosts.

The Society members and friends attending the event were:

Mrs. Mildred Close of Locke; Mr. and Mrs. James L. Ward of Cayuga; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Seelye of North Rose; Arthur J. Seelye of Wolcott; Mr. and Mrs. Stanley M. Gifford of Syracuse; Mr. and Mrs. Newton E. Farwell, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. John Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Warder, and Mrs. Robert Wesselman of Geneva; Mr. and Mrs. H. Leo Davie, George F. Dobbs, Jason Dobbs, Mr. and Mrs. Herman F. Kromer, Charles Kromer, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth N. E. Wright and Betty Mae Wright of Auburn.

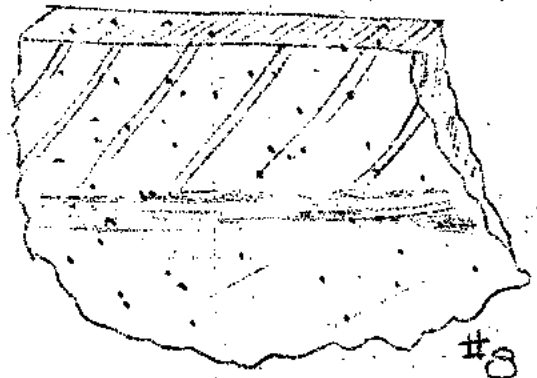
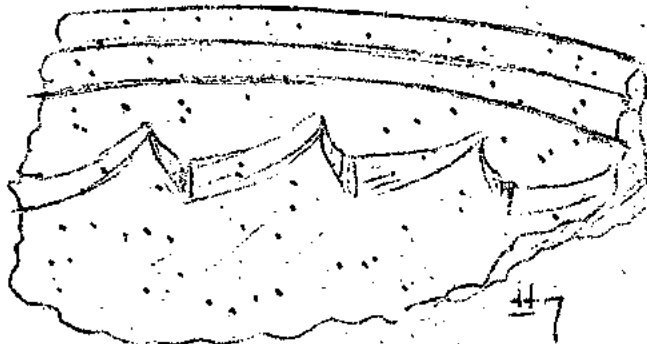
WEDDING BELLS FOR MARJORIE FARWELL

Marjorie Mae Farwell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Newton E. Farwell of Geneva, became the bride of Donald Everett Hunt at the First Presbyterian Church in Geneva on August 16th.

Marjorie was one of the first junior members of the A. S. C. N. Y. in 1945 and has continued to be a Society member to the present time.

Heartiest congratulations to both Marjorie and Don and we hope to be able to welcome them both to our meetings in the near future.

WESTERN CENTRAL NEW YORK POTTERY CONTINUED FROM PAGE 113





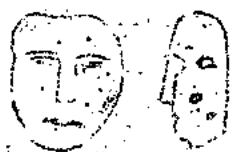
SILVER MASS BELL



WROUGHT IRON
KETTLE HOOK

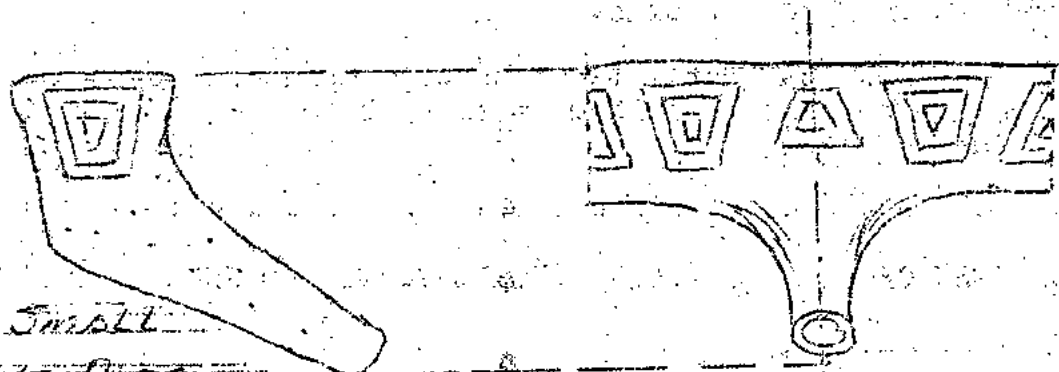


BRASS
BLANKET PIN
(BURIAL)



CATLINITE
MASKET

TUE-O-DOSSO OR UPPER ONONDAGA
1720-1740



VERY SMALL
NATIVE PIPE

ORNAMENTATION
EXTENDED

BLOODY HILL SITE, POMPEY, N.Y.

Gifford Collection

Actual Size

Syracuse, N.Y.